Tatiana Andrienko, Oleksandr Kinshchak, Natalia Chumak, Tamila Oryshechko-Bartoha, Iryna Shpeniuk, Inna Stoyanova

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE INTERACTION

TRANSLATION CONCEPTS

Dr. Tatiana Andrienko
General Editor

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE INTERACTION

Translation Concepts

THIS BOOK INTRODUCES THE READER to a new vision of translation as an integral part of intercultural communication, presenting traditional translation problems as an array of strategic choices that determine the success of cross-cultural interaction. The book comprises a comprehensive and diligent analysis of a wide range of theoretical and practical aspects of translation, from regulating legislation to specific lexical, grammar and stylistic problems, developing the theoretical foundations for innovative technologies in artificial intelligence, machine translation and human-computer interaction.

BOOK AUTHORS

Tatiana Andrienko,
Doctor of Sciences (Translation Studies),
PhD (Linguistics)

Natalia Chumak,
PhD (Linguistics)

Oleksandr Kinshchak,
PhD (Translation Studies)

Tamila Oryshechko-Bartoha,
PhD (Translation Studies)

Iryna Shpeniuk,
PhD (Linguistics)

Inna Stoyanova,
PhD (Linguistics)

Dr. Tatiana Andrienko, General Editor

Doctor of Sciences, PhD (Philological Sciences), General Editor of this book. Scholar, practitioner and professor in the field of Intercultural Communication, Communication Theory, Cognitive Linguistics and Translation; author of four university textbooks and five research monographs, as well as over 70 research and academic publications dedicated to the study of intercultural communication and translation strategies.

Tatiana Andrienko, Natalia Chumak, Oleksandr Kinshchak,
Tamila Oryshechko-Bartoha, Iryna Shpeniuk, Inna Stoyanova

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE INTERACTION

Translation Concepts

To our parents, teachers and mentors whose

wisdom and inspirational leadership

made this book possible

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Foreword

This book is the result of collective endeavor of professors, scholars, and practitioners possessing more than ten decades of combined experience in performing, managing and teaching effective communication across cultures.

My twenty+ years of research as well as practical work in intercultural communications led me to the concept of translation as more than just transcoding, rendering or delivering messages between the speaker and the recipient. I view translation in a broader context of intercultural communication, where the translator's vision and understanding of cross-cultural communication process as a whole, in the integrity of its linguistic and extralinguistic features, cognitive and communicative aspects, is crucial for the resulting interaction between the participants of communication.

This book presents traditional translation problems as an array of strategic choices that determine the success of cross-cultural interaction. Equipped with the existing solutions, the translator is expected to create the translation that would meet the ultimate criterion of translation equivalence – satisfying similar cognitive and communicative needs of the target audience in the respective communicative situation.

I consider myself very fortunate to have met on my life path the outstanding people, my esteemed colleagues, who became authors of this book. Working with these people inspired me and gave me strength. They helped me find answers to many difficult questions, even though sometimes they held very different opinions. I am sincerely grateful to all the authors who contributed their talents, expertise, knowledge and passion to cooperating with me in the creation of this book.

From the bottom of my heart, my love and gratitude to my muses, supporters and inspirers – my husband Vladimir and my son Alexey.

Dr. Tatiana Andrienko,
General Editor
California, U.S.A.
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Acknowledgements

PART 1. CROSSING CULTURAL BORDERS VIA TRANSLATION

Tatiana Andrienko

With the development of intercultural contacts, both translation theorists and practitioners understand the limitations of viewing translation as a mere language / speech activity. Traditionally being the focus of translation theory, the concepts of translation transformations, equivalence etc. prove inadequate for analyzing the essence of changes that the original concept undergoes in translation. In interlingual translation these changes result from differences between the speaker's and recipient's cultures (rather than languages) and are determined by the strategy chosen by the translator. Hence the importance of reconsidering the role of translator as a cross-cultural mediator responsible for the smooth communicative interaction between the representatives of different cultures (and speakers of different languages).

All the multitude of cultures may be described as Geet Hofstede et al. suggest, by six "cultural dimensions", including

- o collectivism / individualism as a cultural norm,
- o the distance of power which is considered normal in both cultures,
- o femininity vs. masculinity as a way of prioritizing life values,
- o the tolerance of uncertainty in the society,
- o the degree of emotiveness and type of emotional attitudes,
- o the time perspective etc. [Hofstede et al.]

It is also important to consider specific communication styles, typical of the contacting cultures: 'high-context' or 'low-context' cultures [Hall], where implicitness of communication and importance of rituals and traditions ('high-context') associate with ethnocentrism, while explicitness and directness in communication ('low-context' culture) associates with openness to other cultures and cosmopolitanism. These differences determine a number of pragmatic parameters which will have to be strategically changed for the smooth and effective

communication and achieving the desirable extralinguistic effects.

Thus, the role of translator goes far beyond passing or 'transcoding' messages (the field increasingly stolen by machine translation and artificial intelligence), or being a mere language mediator. The translator's / interpreter's cultural competence should encompass behavioral, as well as cognitive/communicative aspects.

The examples (without limitation) of behavioral cultural competences may include:

- time planning and agenda arrangement;
- identifying the social roles of the representatives of the other culture;
- explaining the meaning of gestures/body language, facial expressions and dress code;
- explicating meaningful pauses, silences, taboos etc.

On the other hand, cognitive/communicative aspects of cross-cultural communication require the translator's competence in:

- cognitive lacunae (non-equivalent concepts);
- differences in associations, attitudes, etc., evoked by similar denotata;
- communicative differences in explicitness/implicitness of messages;
- directness/indirectness of speech acts;
- the rules and nature of turn-taking in the dialogue;
- degree of emotiveness and social regulation of manifestation of emotions;
- tolerance of slang, substandard language in different cultures etc.

Intercultural Communication has now become a vast field of growing importance that involves interdisciplinary insights of linguists, sociologists, business strategists, – both scholars and practitioners. Its role has been increasing every year in accordance with rapid growth of globalization, including global academic mobility, global business communication, as well as the development of information technologies, artificial intelligence and big data. The scholars of intercultural communication understand the importance of translators and interpreters in communication and attempt to describe their role, e.g.:

Effective intercultural negotiations demand an insight into the range of cultural values to be expected among partners from other countries, in comparison with the negotiator's own culturally determined values. They *also demand language and communication skills* to guarantee that the messages sent to the other party or parties will be understood in the way they were meant by the sender. They finally demand organization skills for planning and arranging meetings and facilities, *involving mediators and interpreters*, and handling external communications." [Hofstede et al., p. 400, italics added].

The role of translation and translators/interpreters is to become the focus of attention for intercultural communication scholars, since 'cultural blunders'usually involve the mistakes of translation. At the same time, translation textbooks, manuals, international and national standards make little if any mentioning of the role of translation in intercultural communication (where it is mostly performed), of the skills and competences the translators need to ensure effective intercultural communications.

Bridging this gap is the next target of translation theory, practice and teaching methodology. The measurements of the quality of translation in terms of commensurability of texts, completeness of the content, equivalence of meanings, fluency and style, discount the major function of translation to promote effective intercultural communication. Defining the quality of translation in terms of its ability to satisfy similar cognitive and communicative needs of the audience in another culture, we believe that the effectiveness of translation is to be measured by the success in attaining the communicative goals in intercultural communication.

1.1. Translation as strategic cross-cultural interaction

The term "translation" denoting the object of study of Translation Theory is used in two meanings: to denote the process of translation, actually performed by translators and interpreters, and the result of this process, i.e. the text of translation. "Translation" in a more specific sense is used to refer to the written translation activity, as opposed to "interpreting" which denotes oral translation; in a more general sense it refers to both written and oral translation.

Translation as a result refers to the text represented by means of another language [Fedorov, Barkhudarov]. **Translation as a process** may be defined as the language mediation in the interlingual (cross-cultural) communication. Language communication as the exchange of information, emotions, attitudes between the individuals or groups is schematically represented by R. Jackobson as sending a message from the addresser (sender) to the addressee (recipient).
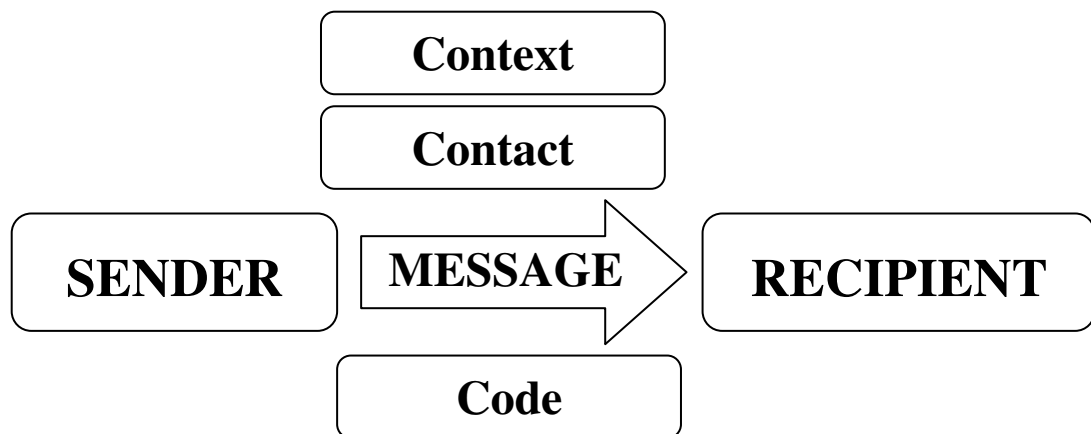
Figure 1. Communication model by R. Jackobson

The other factors influencing the act of communication are: *context* which is viewed very broadly as all the knowledge relevant for understanding the message; *contact*, which implies the existence of the medium (air which transmits sounds, technical device or paper) making communication physically possible, and *code*, which in the case of language communication is natural language. R. Jackobson's model of communication has been termed coding or transmission communication model.

In **monolingual communication** the speaker and the recipient use the same code (language). The process of **bilingual cross-cultural communication** involves such basic notions as *the source language* and *the target language*, *the sender (author)* and *the recipient*, with the central notion being the communicated *message*.

The *sender* (speaker or writer) is the creator of the original text and the transmitter of the message in the communication process. The language in which the text is created, or the language of the original, is referred to as a **source** *language* (**SL**); it is the language from which the translation is done. The sender addresses his (her) message to the *recipient* (the reader or hearer, depending on the form of communication). In bilingual communication the recipient and the author speak different languages and the recipient doesn't understand the author's message because of the language barrier. In this case the communicators (the speaker and the recipient) need the help of the translator / interpreter who can decode the message in the source language and present it by means of the recipient's language, which is referred to as a *target language* (**TL**), the language into which the translation is done. The central notion in the process of communication – the notion of *message* – denotes information which is transmitted from the sender to the recipient.
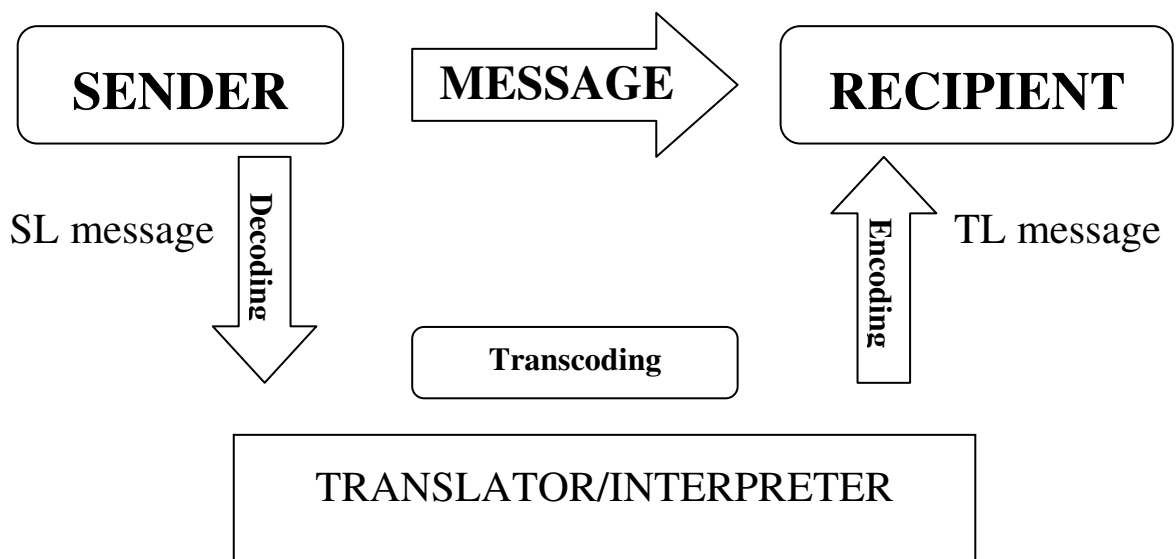
Figure 2. Translation in transmissional intercultural communication model

The central problem of translation theory is what changes the message undergoes in the process of transaltion. Translation in the process of bilingual cross-cultural communication is described as a transmissional activity which includes decoding the original message, transcoding and encoding the message by means of the target language, as is schematically shown on Figure 2.

The studies of communication as human interaction suggest the collaborative nature of communicative behaviour with the aim of reaching the mutual belief that they have understood each othe, the participants sharing mutual responsibility for the understanding of each utterance. Approaching communication as interaction has resulted in creation of a communication model, different from the established model of 'Sender transmitting a Message to the Recipient' by R. Jakobson. The suggested models of communication may be classified according to the paradigmatic approaches which they were based on. Two major paradigms that are often singled out in viewing communication can be named *transmissional* (linear, mechanistic, or 'telementational') and *interactional* (non-linear, dialogical, activity-oriented). Communication in the transmissional paradigm is presented as a unidirectional process of coding and transmission of information from a source to a receiver, via a channel. In the interactional paradigm, communication is viewed as mutual activity of the communication participants, aimed at developing a shared consensual view upon things and actions performed with these things.

Such view of verbal communication as the joint construction of senses essentially changes the perception of the nature of translation and the role of translator: according to the interactive communications model, information is not an unchangeable object of exchange, it is actively constructed in translation. Thus, ***translator*** appears to be not a transmitter or transcoder of information created by the author, but as a generator of information. Therefore, translation should be understood as a re-creation by the translator-interpreter of the system senses of the original text on the new cognitive and cultural background to ensure the fullest possible perception by the target audience in a particular situation. The concept of the original text is a result of joint efforts by the author and translator, and bears the

cognitive, cultural, psychological features of both. Therefore, interpretations of the same text by different translators may differ to a certain degree, as aptly represented by the scientific metaphor of delta and estuaries into which a river divides, being single at the head [Eco, 2002].

Applied to translation, interactional approach implies a different degree of translator's involvement in the cross-cultural communication between the author and the reader / hearer of the text. Assuming that communication is not a transmission of messages but joint activity aimed at coordination between the participants within a broader social context, the role of translator can no longer be viewed as that of transcoder or transmitter of messages. The translator is, firstly, a participant of two acts of communication: author – translator and translator – reader / hearer, and secondly, an organizer of a simulation communication act between the author and the reader, due to which the latter has the impression of communicating with the author immediately.

Viewing **translation as strategic cross-cultural interaction** we believe that the communicative role of translator is higher than that of the speaker and the hearer, because the translator organizes and manages the Speaker – Hearer communication as a virtual act, modeling the parameters of this communicative act, as shown in Fig. 3.
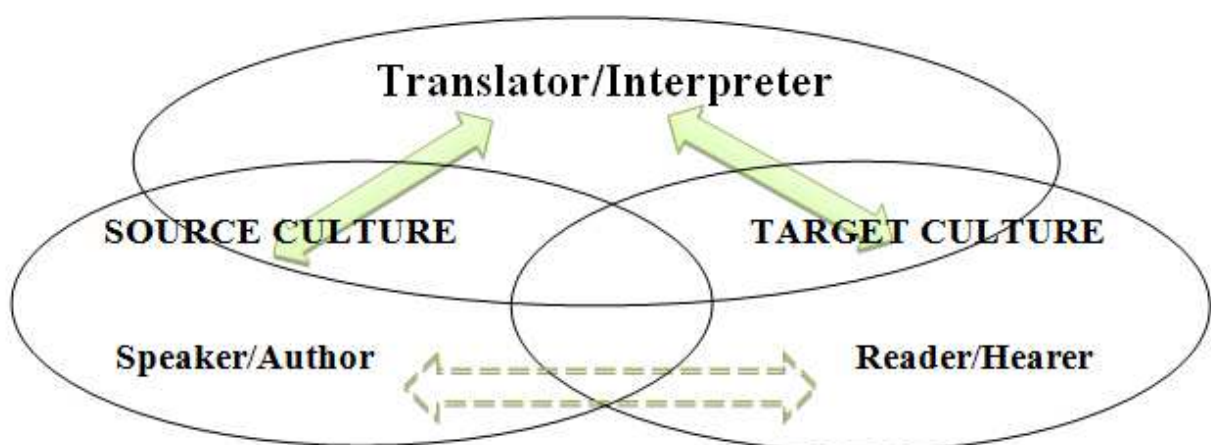
Figure 3. Translation as cross-cultural interaction

The 'guiding star' which determines the transformation of certain parameters of communication (including the 'message' – text) is the translation strategy. Translator's strategic thinking and strategic competence is of utmost importance for the success of communication with the representatives of a different culture (as is always the case in interlingual translation). Along with considering the cognitive and semantic adaptations to be made for the proper perception of the message, the translator should feel responsible for an array of cultural adaptations, proactively excluding possible misbehaviors or gaffs.

Thus, the translator / interpreter performs the role of a **cross-cultural language intermediary** in the process of bilingual cross-cultural communication, which means the responsibility for the success of such communication.

1.2. Translation as a professional activity

Translation is a *qualification* which requires, besides the knowledge of the source and target languages, the awareness of the general rules, principles and methods of translation, and being familiar with the subject field of comminucation; otherwise, confusions and failures in communication are inevitable.

The professional activity of translators in Ukraine is regulated by the Standards of Ukrainian Translators Association СТТУ АПУ 001 – 2000 and СТТУ АПУ 002 – 2000. The former standard specifies the qualification requirements and types of capital mistakes which may be observed in translation, including false rendering even of one word, or writing two or more variants for one unit; even one or two mistakes of such kind are the ground for disqualification. The latter standard regulates the relations between the translators/interpreters and their clients; it also sets the quality requirements to translation product. Thus, the translation should be in congruence with the original in its content, sense, style and formatting. Of course, it must be without grammar or spelling mistakes.

The professional associations of translators operating in other states and internationally set qualification requirements, assessment procedures, codes of ethics etc. The most influential of these orgainsations – International Federation of Translators (FIT) – has the status of an official UNESCO consultative agency. The guiding principles for the exercise of the profession of translator are laid down in the basic document of this organization – The Translator's Charter.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

1. *Explain the meaning of the following basic translation terms:*
   a) *sender* and *recipient*;
   b) *source language* and *target language*;
   c) *monolingual* and *bilingual communication*
   d) *source language* and *target language message*.

2. *Familiarize with the Standard of Ukrainian Translators Association СТТУ АПУ 001 – 2000, СТТУ АПУ 002 – 2000 at the official web-site of the organisation and answer the following questions:*
   a) *What are the criteria for the assessment of the translator's qualification (*http://www.uta.org.ua/15*, see paragraph 6.4)?*
   b) *What are principal mistakes in translation and how many of them are inadmissible?*
   c) *What are the quality indicators of translation (*http://www.uta.org.ua/16*, see paragraph 4.3)?*

Assignment 2. *Familiarise with the excerpt of the Translator's Charter quoted below and answer the following questions:*
   a) *What purposes does the International Federation of Translators pursue?*
   b) *What is the object of translation activity?*
   c) *On what condition should the translator refrain from doing a translation?*

Translator's Charter

(approved by the Congress at Dubrovnik in 1963, and amended in Oslo on July 9, 1994)

The International Federation of Translators

noting that translation has established itself as a permanent,universal and necessary activity in the world of today that by making intellectual and material exchanges possible among nations it enriches their life and contributes to a better understanding amongst men

that in spite of the various circumstances under which it is practised translation must now be recognized as a distinct and autonomous profession and

desiring to lay down, as a formal document, certain general principles inseparably connected with the profession of translating, particularly for the purpose of

- stressing the social function of translation,

- laying down the rights and duties of translators,

- laying the basis of a translator's code of ethics,

- improving the economic conditions and social climate in which the translator carries out his activity, and

- recommending certain lines of conduct for translators and their professional organizations, and to contribute in this way to the recognition of translation as a distinct and autonomous profession,

announces the text of a charter proposed to serve as guiding principles for the exercise of the profession of translator.

Section I

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE TRANSLATOR

1. Translation, being an intellectual activity, the object of which is the transfer of literary, scientific and technical texts from one language into another, imposes on those who practise it specific obligations inherent in its very nature.

2. A translation shall always be made on the sole responsibility of the translator, whatever the character of the relationship of contract which binds him/her to the user.

3. The translator shall refuse to give to a text an interpretation of which he/she does not approve, or which would be contrary to the obligations of his/her profession.

4. Every translation shall be faithful and render exactly the idea and form of the original – this fidelity constituting both a moral and legal obligation for the translator.

5. A faithful translation, however, should not be confused with a literal translation, the fidelity of a translation not excluding an adaptation to make the form, the atmosphere and deeper meaning of the work felt in another language and country.

6. The translator shall possess a sound knowledge of the language from which he/she translates and should, in particular, be a master of that into which he/she translates.

7. He/she must likewise have a broad general knowledge and know sufficiently well the subject matter of the translation and refrain from undertaking a translation in a field beyond his competence.

8. The translator shall refrain from any unfair competition in carrying out his profession in particular, he/she shall strive for equitable remuneration and not accept any fee below that which may be fixed by law and regulations.

9. In general, he/she shall neither seek nor accept work under conditions humiliating to himself/herself or his/her profession.

Assignment 3. *Read the following text and render its ideas into Ukrainian by memory, without referring to the original:*

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The word *translation* derives from the

Latin *translatio* (which itself comes from *trans-* and *fero*, together meaning "to carry across" or "to bring across").

Whereas interpreting undoubtedly antedates writing, translation began only after the appearance of written literature; there exist partial translations of the Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh (ca. 2000 BCE) into Southwest Asian languages of the second millennium BCE.

Translators always risk inappropriate spill-over of source-language idiom and usage into the target-language translation. On the other hand, spill-overs have enriched the target languages. Indeed, translators have helped substantially to shape the languages into which they have translated.

Due to the demands of business documentation consequent to the Industrial Revolution that began in the mid-18th century, some translation specialties have become formalized, with dedicated schools and professional associations. Because of the laboriousness of translation, since the 1940s engineers have sought to automate translation (machine translation) or to mechanically aid the human translator (computer-assisted translation). The rise of the Internet has fostered a world-wide market for translation services and has facilitated language localization.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation)

1.3. Types and methods of translation

Translation may be classified based on the type of speech activity involved – written or oral. According to the form of translator's resulting speech activity in the process of translation, all translations are classified into the following types: **written** and **oral**, the latter also referred to as **interpreting**. According to the form of the original, the translations are further subdivided, as shown in Fig. 3:

```
                          TRANSLATION

          WRITTEN                              ORAL

  written from    written from      oral from       oral from
  the written     the oral          the oral         the written
  matter          matter            matter           matter

                              simultaneous   consecutive

                                   chuchotage
```
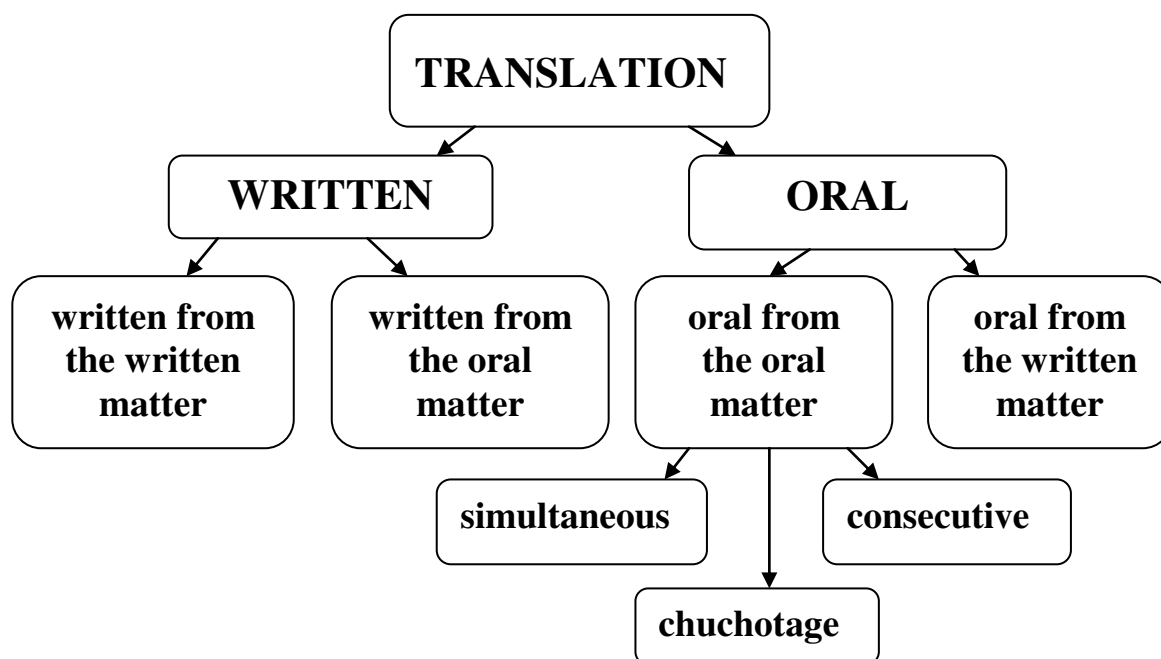
Figure 3. Types of translation

Written translations are subdivided into:

- **written from the written matter**, in which the written original text is transformed by the translator into the written text in the target language. The example of this type of translation is the translation of belles-lettres, scientific-technical texts, documents, etc;

- **written from the oral matter** translation, in which the original text is presented in the oral form (e.g., lecture, TV or radio program) and the translation is presented as a written text (notes, annotation, etc., sometimes, full written translation of a recorded text). This translation is done when it is necessary to record the information of the oral text, with the aim of familiarizing the recipient with it

later. A specific type of written from the oral matter translation is the subtitling, which may be done from the oral original or with the use of a written script.

Oral translation is also known as interpreting and the translator who performs the translation in the oral form is referred to as an interpreter. The varieties of oral translation or interpreting are:

- **oral from the oral matter**, in which the interpreter receives the original text in the oral form and orally produces the text of translation. Depending on the time of the interpretation, this type is further subdivided into (a) **simultaneous**, produced several seconds after the transmission of the original (i.e., nearly simultaneously), without interruption, and (b) **consecutive (subsequent),** performed in pauses after each semantically sufficient fragment of the original speech. Simultaneous interpreting is done at official meetings, summits, etc., when a public speech must be delivered to the audience simultaneously with its performance, and especially, when the translation is to be done into several languages at multinational conventions. It is a highly professional kind of activity and requires special training beyond translator's qualification, as well as advanced preparation. Simultaneous interpreters usually alternate every 10-15 minutes (at the UN meetings – 20 minutes). This type of translation requires special transmission equipment and may be performed into several languages simultaneously via multi-channel transmission. Subsequent interpretation is done at negotiations, conferences (debates), interviews, in everyday communication. When the oral translation is to be done only for one member of the audience, it may be done in the form of chuchotage (also termed as 'whispering'), in which the concise semsntic translation is pronounced in a whisper into the client's ear;

- **oral from the written matter translation**, in which the interpreter is given the original text in the written form and asked to render its meaning in the target language orally. It is also referred to as 'off-sheet translation', or 'translation at sight'. This type of translation is done if the recipient wants to familiarize with the text immediately, to get the general idea and the most important details of the

meaning. It is used for translating letters, fax messages, announcements, conference programs etc.

The term 'method of translation' is used to describe ways of representing SL message in the target language. One of the first theoretical books in the field of translation, "Comparative Stylistics of French and English" by Jean Darbelnet and Jean-Paul Vinay first published in 1958, has outlined seven methods of translation which are now more or less generally accepted:

1. **Borrowing** which may be necessary to overcome a lacuna (e.g. a new technical process, an unknown concept); borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. It involves such procedures as transcription, transliteration or practical transcribing. **Transcription** is borrowing a word by representing its phonetic form (sounding), e.g. *management – менеджмент*; *brand – бренд.* **Transliteration** is transcoding of the graphical form, according to the regular correspondence of the letters of different alphabets, e.g. *marketing – маркетинг; chat – чат.* **Practical transcribing** refers to approximate representation of the phonetic or graphical form in translation, e.g. *matrix – матриця.* All these procedures result in rendering the form of the SL word, but not its meaning; the latter should be additionally explained, if it is not understandable from the immediate situation of communication. Sometimes, borrowing is specially employed for stylistic purposes, for instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the source langugae culture into a translation, e.g. such Russian words as "roubles", "datchas" and "aparatchik".

2. **Calque**, also termed **'loan translation'**, lies in translating the parts of an expression literally, with borrowing of a new meaning. It may apply to compound words, word combinations, or sometimes, simple words which have developed new meanings in the SL, e.g.: *outlander – позашляховик; consumer basket – споживчий кошик; right (left) parties and movements – праві (ліві) партії та рухи.* As with borrowings, there are many fixed calques which, after a period of time, become an integral part of the language.

3. **Literal translation.** Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in

which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic rules of the TL. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family (e.g. between French and Italian) having similar grammar structures, and even more so when they also share the same culture. Literal translation is mostly applied to sentences or smaller units, especially in the texts requiring precision in translation, such as official documents or scientific texts, e.g., *Any amendments and additions to the present Agreement shall be made in the same form as the present Agreement. – Будь-які зміни й доповнення до цього Договору здійснюються в тій же формі, що й цей договір.*

However, literal translation is considered unacceptable if the message, when translated literally,

- has a different meaning, or
- has no meaning, or
- is structurally impossible, or
- does not have a corresponding expression within the TL worldview (culture), or
- has a corresponding expression, but not in the same style.

The other four methods of translation described by Vinay and Darbelnet may be collectively described as transformational translation methods, as opposed to the direct translation methods described above.

4. **Transposition.** The method called transposition involves replacing one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message, e.g., *For more than 40 years, the <u>Cold War divided</u> <u>much of the world</u> into two camps. – Протягом більш ніж 40 років <u>холодної війни</u> <u>значна частина земної кулі була розділена</u> на два табори.*

5. **Modulation.** This method is now viewed as the change of the exact meaning of a word in order to maintain the general sense of the message, e.g., *Member States <u>pool</u> resources to <u>help tackle</u> barriers <u>on the ground</u>, while the European Commission <u>has stepped up</u> cooperation with <u>third countries</u> <u>on market access</u>. – Держави-члени <u>об'єднали</u> свої ресурси, щоб <u>подолати</u> бар'єри <u>у</u>*

своєму регіоні; водночас Єврокомісія активізувала співпрацю з країнами-не членами ЄС з метою полегшення для них доступу на ринок.

6. **Equivalence,** as characterized by Vinay and Darbelnet, consists in using a TL expresiion which may differ from the original expression in its literal meaning, but is used in the same situation, i.e. is functionally equivalent, e.g., *It is raining cats and dogs – Ллє як з відра; Good Heavens! – Святий Боже!*

7. **Adaptation** reaches the extreme limit of translation: it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. The method of adaptation is well known amongst simultaneous interpreters: there is the story of an interpreter who, having adapted "cricket" into "Tour de France" in a context referring to a particularly popular sport, was put on the spot when the French delegate then thanked the speaker for having referred to such a typically French sport. The interpreter then had to reverse the adaptation and speak of cricket to his English client.

The ignorance or neglect of the translation methods described above is viewed as a threat to successful communication, even at the level of international organizations. Warning against underestimation of cultural differences, the authors write: "At a time when excessive centralization and lack of respect for cultural differences are driving international organizations into adopting working languages sui generis for writing documents which are then hastily translated by overworked and unappreciated translators, there is good reason to be concerned about the prospect that four fifths of the world will have to live on nothing but translations, their intellect being starved by a diet of linguistic pap." [Vinay and Darbelnet, p.117]

The method of translation is selected by the translator with the account of such factors as the type of the text and the aim of communication, the background knowledge of the recipient, the situation in which the translation is performed etc.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

1. *Characterize the types of translation.*

2. *Explain the difference between:*

    a) *consecutive, simultaneous* interpreting and *chuchotage*;

    b) *written from the oral matter* translation and *oral from the written matter* translation.

3. *Explain the translator's role in intercultural communication; illustrate the role of the language intermediary by examples from practical activities in the sphere of international relations.*

Assignment 2.

Select the appropriate type of translation for the following situations:

1) Meeting a delegation at the airport and guiding them to the hotel.

2) Conducting bilateral business negotiations.

3) Holding an international conference with three working languages.

4) Preparing a final document in two languages for signature.

5) Familiarising the members of a foreign delegation with the contents of the event agenda.

6) Preparing a survey of the English-language literary sources for a project work to be written in Ukrainian.

Assignment 3.

Read the following extract from the translation manual and do the following assignments:

1. *Translate the terms in bold type and explain their meaning in English.*

2. *Answer the questions:*

    a) *What is the main aim of translation, according to the author of the manual?*

    b) *What factors promote the development of translation activity?*

c) What consequences of wrong translations does the author analyze?

d) What factors influence the quality of translation?

3. Enumerate the essential abilities (competences) a person must have to perform translation efficiently.

4. Translate the first paragraph in writing.

The very translation activity has one or more specific purposes and whichever they may be, the main aim of translation is to serve as a **cross-cultural bilingual communication vehicle** among peoples. In the past few decades, this activity has developed because of rising international trade, increased migration, globalization, the recognition of linguistic minorities, and the expansion of the mass media and technology. For this reason, the translator plays an important role as a bilingual or multi-lingual cross-cultural **transmitter of culture and truths** by attempting to **interpret concepts** and speech in a variety of texts as **faithfully** and **accurately** as possible.

Through experience I have learned that the consequences of wrong translations can be catastrophic – especially if done by **laypersons** – and mistakes made in the performance of this activity can obviously be irreparable. Just think of what could happen in cases of serious **inadequacy** in knowledge areas such as science, medicine, legal matters, or technology. There must be thousands of examples, but I find this anecdote worth mentioning here: Lily, a Chilean exile, was going to undergo surgery for the simple removal of a skin blemish from her face. However, because of a misunderstanding by the translator on duty in the hospital at the moment she was going to be anesthetized, she was about to undergo breast surgery! It is quite clear that a poor translation can not only lead to hilarity or to minor confusion, but it can also be a matter of life and death. Hence the importance of training translators, not only in the **acquisition and command of languages** and **translation strategies and procedures**, but also in specific knowledge areas and, what is equally important, in professional ethics.

To a great extent, the quality of translation will depend on the quality of the translator, i.e. on her/his knowledge, **skills**, **training**, **cultural background**, **expertise**, and even mood! Apart from the previously mentioned aspects, it is relevant to emphasize the necessity for sound linguistic knowledge of both the **SL** and the **TL**, an essential condition, yet not the only one, to begin swimming up the streams of professional translation. However, neither knowing languages nor being efficiently bilingual is enough to become a translator.

In addition to reading comprehension ability, the knowledge of specialized subjects derived from specialized training and a wide cultural background, and the global vision of **cross-cultural and interlingual communication**, it is a *must* to learn how to handle the strategic and tactical tools for a good translating performance.

Hence the importance of a didactic translation approach – a methodology that allows the development of an **effective and efficient transfer process from one language to another**.

<div align="right">

(From: *Teaching Translation:*
Problems and Solutions
by *Prof. Constanza Gerding-Salas*)

</div>

Assignment 4.

Compare the SL and TL texts below and select:

a) *borrowings made by transcribing/transliterating or practical transcribing;*

b) *loan-translated words (calques);*

c) *sentences or parts of sentences translated word-for-word (literally)*

Освіта: спадок людського капіталу

Українці історично були добре освіченою нацією. Коли дочка Ярослава Мудрого Анна 1050 р. вийшла заміж за короля Франції Генріха I, вона вміла писати, а він не міг навіть поставити підпис. На початку XVIII століття Києво-Могилянська академія щороку зараховував до 2000 студентів. Нині освіченість українців становить майже 98%. Вища освіта – один з наріжних каменів тривалого розвитку і головний засіб підвищення інтелектуального потенціалу країни. Оскільки вона також тісно пов'язана з технічними аспектами економіки, її роль може бути вирішальною. 1997 р. загальна кількість зарахованих до вишів досягла 9,2 мільйона осіб або 18%

Education: A heritage of human capital

Ukrainians have historically been well-educated. When Yaroslav the Wise's daughter Anna married Henry I of France in 1050, she could write, whereas her husband could not even sign documents. In the first decade of the 18th century, Kyiv Mohyla Academy had as many as 2,000 students enrolled per year – and adult literacy is nearly 98% today. As a major key to unlocking a country's intellectual potential, higher education is one of the cornerstones of sustainable development. Since it is also closely linked with higher technological spheres of the economy, its role can be pivotal. In 1997, total enrollment was nearly 9.2 million or 18% of the population, a ratio unchanged since

населення. Цей показник не змінювся з 1990 р.

Після здобуття незалежності Україна розпочала процес ліцензування й акредитування своїх освітніх закладів, відкрила нові навчальні установи і реформувала мережу освіти. Уряд також створив умови для реорганізації системи освіти, унаслідок чого централізоване управління під керівництвом нещодавно створеного Міністерства науки і освіти вдалося поліпшити.

1990.

Since independence, Ukraine has begun licensing and accrediting educational institutions, more new institutions have opened their doors, and the network of educational and training institutions has been reformed. The government has also provided a framework for re-organising the system of higher learning, as a result of which centralized management has improved under the newly-established Ministry of Science and Education.

Assignment 5.

Read the following article and answer the questions:

1. *What type of translation was the translatior performing?*
2. *What is the normal period of duration for that type of translation?*
3. *What are the challenges of interpreting? How do the interpertors meet them?*
4. *What can a translator be blamed for?*
5. *Can an interpretor improve something in the original speech?*

Analyze the text, pointing out the units which (a) should be transcribed/transliterated; (b) allow literal translation; (c) are to be adapted or explained in translation. Prepare a written translation of the text.

TRANSLATOR COLLAPSED DURING KHADAFY'S RAMBLING DIATRIBE

EXCLUSIVE for New York Post
By CHUCK BENNETT and JEREMY OLSHAN

After struggling to turn Khadafy's insane ramblings at the UN into English for 75 minutes, the Libyan dictator's personal interpreter got lost in translation.

"I just can't take it any more," Khadafy's interpreter shouted into the live microphone – in Arabic. At that point, the U.N.'s Arabic section chief, Rasha

Ajalyaqeen, took over and translated the final 20 minutes of the speech. "His interpreter just collapsed – this is the first time I have seen this in 25 years," another U.N. Arabic interpreter told The Post.

Breaking with protocol, Khadafy brought his own interpreters from Tripoli for Wednesday's speech rather than use one of the 25 Arabic translators supplied by the United Nations, staff interpreters said.

"This is the best team in the world – most heads of state prefer to use U.N. interpreters because then – no matter what happens – they can blame the interpreter," one staffer said.

Khadafy told the U.N. that he was supplying his own French and English interpreters because he would be speaking a special dialect only they would understand, but staff interpreters said he actually spoke standard Arabic.

Those who have translated for Khadafy in the past said they could empathize with his interpretator's exasperation. It's not just the zany conspiracy theories about the Kennedy assassination and swine flu that are a challenge, but the loony Libyan's strange mannerisms.

"He's not exactly the most lucid speaker," another Arabic interpreter said. "It's not just that what he's saying is illogical, but the way he's saying it is bizarre. However, I think I could have made him sound a lot better."

Khadafy has a habit of repeating the same phrase over and over again, "which is good because if you don't understand what he says the first time you can get it right the second or third time," the interpreter said.

The Colonel extemporaneous ramblings are a particular challenge, another interpreter said. "Sometimes he mumbles, sometimes he talks to himself," he said.'

Ajalyaqeen, who had to rescue the bealegured interpreter, was given the day off yesterday. "Ten minutes with Khadafy earns you a lot of annual leave," one interpreter said.

(http://www.nypost.com/p/news/international)

PART 2. LEXICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Tatiana Andrienko, Natalia Chumak

2.1. Theory of Regular Translation Counterparts

The consideration of lexical problems of translation is essentially based on the Theory of regular correspondences (counterparts) suggested by a Russian translation theorist Ya. Retsker [45]. According to this theory, all language units of the source and target languages fall into three categories of correspondences:

1) equivalents;

2) analogues, or variants of translation;

3) adequate substitutions.

Translation equivalents are permanent translation counterparts (correspondencies between the SL and TL), the language units which are always used to represent one another in translation, irrespective of the context, e.g., *League of Nations – Ліга Націй*. Such strict correspondence is based on the identity of denoted objects, and is only possible if a word or phrase has a meaning limited by reference to only one object or phenomenon.

More numerous is the group of **translation variants,** or **analogues**. This type of correspondence is established between the SL and TL units if they partially coincide in meaning, or have one of their meanings in common, with the other being different. This category includes polysemantic words, words which have synonyms or homonyms, e.g., *wonderful – дивовижний, чудовий*; *fast –* 1) *міцний (fast sleep)*, 2) *швидкий (fast train)*. The choice of translation variant is made by the translator in each particular case, depending on its meaning and context.

Adequate substitutions result from the absence of TL equivalents or variants for the SL units and lie in different modifications of the meaning made by the translator with the aim of rendering the message faithfully. The example may be any expression which requires transformation in translation: *bank run – паніка серед вкладників банків; масове зняття грошей з депозитів.*

2.2 TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS

Translation equivalents are the language units of the source and target languages which can fully and regularly represent one another irrespective of the context. This is possible only in the case of complete coincidence of the non-linguistic referents, and consequently, lexical meanings of the language units of the two languages. Of course, such coincidence of meanings is rarely found; actually, it is limited to certain groups of words, which are by their nature monosemantic or have restricted terminological meanings. The examples of such language units are:

- **Proper names** which name unique objects (e.g. *Europe – Європа, Ukraine – Україна, Agatha Christie – Агата Крісті, The Beatles – "Бітлз"*);

- **Scientific-technical terms** which denote specific notions of the given field of knowledge (e.g. *macroeconomics – макроекономіка, gross domestic product (GDP) – валовий внутрішній продукт (ВВП), value added tax (VAT) – податок на додану вартість (ПДВ)*);

- **Numerals** as well as names of months, days of the week etc. (e.g. *one hundred and twenty – сто двадцять, Saturday – субота, September – вересень*).

Within the category of transtation equivalents some regularities of correspondence are observed which allow further subdivision into the types of equivalents:

Complete (absolute) equivalents are those language units which represent one another in all the contexts and meanings (e.g.: numerals, months etc); usually, there is only one possible way of their translation, e.g.:

All four leaders, after more than 16 hours of talks, have agreed a new ceasefire starting on February 15.	*Усі чотири лідери після понад 16 годин переговорів погодилися на нове припинення вогню, починаючи з 15 лютого.*

Sometimes we deal with the cases of **multiple equivalence** when one language unit is equivalent to two or even more. This correspondence is found in

termimological doublets which exist due to translation tradition, or may result from differences in life realia, e.g.: *force major – обставини непереборної сили (форс-мажор); адвокат – lawyer, attorney, attorney-at-law, counsel, counselor (or counsellor), counselor-at-law* [http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary].

There are cases when a proper name has two different referents; respectively translations may differ, due to the established tradition. Unlike translation variants, multiple equivalents are selected according to the denoted object and not the communicative situation and context. Such examples may be found in the field of geographic names, e.g., *Туніс – Tunisia (country), Tunis (capital city); Алжир – Algeria (country), Algiers (capital city); Mexico – Мексика (country), Мехіко (capital city).* Personal names may be fixed differently in various time periods, due to the difference of translation traditions: *Matthew – Матфій (бібл.), Матвій, Метью.* There are even such cases when the name of the same person is transliterated and later transcribed, and different variants are in circulation, e.g., *Noam Chomsky – Ноам Хомський / Хомскі / Чомскі; Ronald Langaker – Рональд Лангакер / Ленекер.*

It is essential that the same personal name may be transtate differently if it is a crown name of a king or queen e.g.: *Charles – Чарльз; Charles the Great – Карл Великий; Elizabeth II – Єлизавета II; Elizabeth the Queen Mother – Елізабет, Королева-Мати.*

Thus, the translator is required to have not only the knowledge of languages, but also of extralinguistic realia, e.g.: *a novel by David Lawrence – роман Девіда Лоренса; St. Lawrence River – ріка Святого Лаврентія*

Occasional equivalence results from differences in metonymical representations in different cultures: *Kremlin – уряд Російської Федерації; 9/11 – теракти одинадцятого вересня.* The choice of occasional equivalent is usually aimed at making the message understandable for the target audience, *e.g.: I graduated from New Haven – Я закінчив Єльський університет.*

Translation equivalents require translator's / interpreter's special attention because they often bear essential factual information and their misinterpretation may

result in serious communication problems. This is why in the process of oral translation it is advisable to make notes of the names, dates and other figures.

ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Assignment 1.</u> *In the text given below find the lexical units requiring translation by equivalents; suggest the equivalents, checking additional informational sources if necessary. Point out the cases of multiple and occasional equivalence. Translate paragraphs 10–15 in writing, paying special attention to translation equivalents.*

EUROPE AND AMERICA IN THE SHADOWS AS A NEW ERA DAWNS

By Malcolm Rifkind

"The United States is not just a superpower. It is a super-dooper power," I was told shortly after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union. There was considerable truth in this claim. Never since the Roman Empire, under the Emperor Augustus 2,000 years ago, had one state appeared so strong and invincible.

America had not only seen off the Soviet Union. Its military capability, even without allies, was far greater than that of any conceivable combination of its enemies. Furthermore, it led Nato, the most powerful military alliance the world has ever known and which included among its members Britain and France, two nuclear powers with formidable, if far smaller, military forces.

But America's dominance was not merely military. Its economic wealth was far greater than that of any other state. The US dollar had been the world's reserve currency since the decline of sterling. Its language, shared with the UK, was fast becoming the chosen alternative language for the rest of the world. Capitalism, which it championed, had vanquished both socialism and communism. Its democracy was then the chosen model for the new Russia, for Central and Eastern Europe and for much of Asia and Latin America.

The triumph of the United States had not emerged out of a vacuum. It was the latest expression of the extraordinary success and expansion of Western power and

European civilisation. Britain, Spain, France and, then, the United States had conquered India, humbled China, colonised Africa, exploited South America and converted Japan. That Western domination has been the defining characteristic of our planet for well over two centuries. It not only created great empires and brought much prosperity. It also led to two world wars and many smaller ones.

That phase of world history may now be coming to an end. The changes we are seeing in the global economy are not only a threat and a challenge to the unique power of the United States. They may also be a watershed for the political, cultural and economic domination that Europe and America have enjoyed for centuries. This will be difficult for Europeans, as well as Americans, to understand and accept.

To some extent, this has been anticipated for several years. The Americans have learnt, in Iraq and Afghanistan, that the vast power which has given them military victory against conventional armies neither ends the fighting nor ensures the creation of stable and democratic governments. China has been emerging as a superpower since it abandoned, after the death of Mao, its communist ideology and embraced capitalism.

Oil- and gas-rich countries, not just Russia but Iran, Venezuela and the Gulf states, have been enjoying the vast wealth that high prices have given them and the increased political clout that they can now wield. India has not only joined the nuclear weapons states but is sending spaceships to the Moon. Brazil, Indonesia and South Korea may have severe economic difficulties but are serious economic powers in their own regions and will make a major impact in the wider world.

And all that was before the virtual collapse of the Western financial system; before the icons of Wall Street either went bankrupt or went cap-in-hand to the White House and Congress. It was before top British banks had to be nationalised and before a wave of panic, not seen since 1929, swept Europe and North America.

We may be over the worst but we should not underestimate the damage that recent events have done to the reputation of Western free-enterprise capitalism as an attractive model for the rest of the world to emulate. All have seen New York, London, Paris and Tokyo calling in the Old World to rescue the New; asking

governments, the state sector and the taxpayers to save the entrepreneurs and capitalists. The Russians, the Chinese and other authoritarian states are only too happy to have this confirmation that strong governments that curb free enterprise are, it turns out, as necessary in the West as in their own countries.

But it is not just at the psychological and political level that the financial crisis is changing our world. We are seeing curious new relationships being formed. A near-bankrupt Iceland, which is a Nato member, first turned to Russia for financial help before the IMF came to the rescue. Pakistan has asked for finance from China and will seek support from the Gulf states.

A major new ingredient in the world economic order has been the sovereign wealth funds. Mainly created by the oil- and gas-rich states to ensure their long-term prosperity, they are also a powerful weapon for increasing political and economic influence, especially in the West. China now has vast foreign exchange reserves, mostly in US dollars. What it does with them could seriously damage the US economy, though in doing so Beijing would also harm the largest market for Chinese exports.

Other countries, friendly or hostile to the US, now have an unprecedented ability to buy bits of America. Who would have imagined that Abu Dhabi would become the owner of 90 per cent of New York's Chrysler building?

So what conclusions should we draw from these developments? The first is that the future is not what it used to be. We cannot assume that the West will continue the domination of the world that it has enjoyed, almost unchallenged, since the 18th century. Political power will follow economic, and even if there is no reason to assume that Asian prosperity will outstrip that of the US and Western Europe, it will undoubtedly reach it in a generation or so. While that may hurt our self-esteem, it may be a price worth paying if it creates a fairer and, therefore, a more stable world.

Second, Western strength has survived more than two centuries because Western governments have been pragmatic rather than ideological. Capitalism has not been static, and if the recent crisis has demonstrated the need for more

regulation and involvement by governments, even conservatives should accept that without too much anxiety. As was remarked in the novel The Leopard: "If you want things to stay the same, things will have to change."

But third, the United States and the Europeans are not about to be overtaken either politically or economically. America still has 25 per cent of the world's wealth. The stock markets of Russia and Asia have been falling harder than those of the West. The collapse of oil prices to $65 a barrel could bankrupt Iran and Venezuela and severely curb Moscow.

The peoples of the United States and Western Europe must, however, recognise that forces are at work which, in due course, will change our place in the world. Such change will reduce our pre-eminence, but, if it creates less inequality and less bitterness around the globe, it might enhance rather than reduce our security.

Victor Hugo once remarked that "more powerful than the march of mighty armies is an idea whose time has come". The armies are still, from time to time, marching, but new ideas are on their way as well. The quicker we and our governments realise it the better it will be for us and for future generations.

Sir Malcolm Rifkind was Foreign Secretary, 1995-97

Assignment 2. *In the texts given below underline the lexical units requiring translation by equivalents. Prepare to translate the texts at sight.*

Text 1

KING OF SPAIN CUTS HIS OWN SALARY IN AUSTERITY DRIVE

Spain's King Felipe VI has slashed his salary as head of state by 20 percent for 2015, a move in line with his pledges for a more moderate, fewer-frills monarchy.

A palace statement on Tuesday detailing the royal household's 2015 budget said Felipe, 47, would receive 234,204 euros (£174,000), a fifth less than his father and predecessor, Juan Carlos, received as monarch before abdicating last June.

Juan Carlos, who retains his honorary title of king, will receive 187,356 euros.

The palace budget, which has been frozen or cut since 2009 as Spain suffered hard economic times, remains unchanged in 2015 at 7.8 million euros.

Felipe has striven to improve the monarchy's image, which has been tarnished by a number of scandals in recent years

In particular, his father was criticised for hunting elephant in Botswana at a time when ordinary Spaniards were suffering a severe economic crisis.

Last year Felipe banned Royals from accepting expensive gifts, including free flights and luxury holidays.

Text 2

HEARTS AND MINDS
How Germany is integrating its refugees
It seems to be managing

The Economist

NAURAS NERAPI lived a comfortable life in Aleppo as a manager at a French catering company. Then came the Syrian war. He fled through Turkey and the Balkans to Germany, arriving in September 2015. "They put me on a bus but I didn't know where I was going," he explains. At a reception camp in Berlin he offered to help with the cooking. Today he speaks good German, lives in a shared flat and works as a chef. "In Aleppo I was left with nothing. Germany has been really good to me."

His arrival coincided with a pivotal point in Angela Merkel's career. As thousands made their way north and west, the chancellor declared "We can manage this," and kept Germany's borders open. Some 900,000 people arrived that year. Many predicted social chaos and Mrs Merkel's downfall. Her apparent cruise to victory at the election on September 24th is a testament to two factors. First, thanks largely to a repatriation deal with Turkey, the numbers coming fell to 200,000 last year and just 80,000 so far this year. Second, and more happily, despite the strains most of the refugees are on the path to integration.

That path begins at the reception camps, from where newcomers are allocated to hostels like Rudower 18, in eastern Berlin. "We had three days to turn a derelict school into a home," says Andrea Koppelmann, its director. Today, children's paintings on the walls make it cheerier, but conditions remain basic: two or three families to a classroom. Women with babies peer nervously from behind bedsheets strung up for privacy. Other hostels focus on gay and lesbian refugees, lone men or unaccompanied minors. Friedrich Kiesinger, a psychologist whose charity, Albatros, cared for some 40,000 people in reception centres, took over an empty hotel and turned it into a home for tortured, traumatised and disabled refugees.

Within three months those with good prospects of staying should move into "community homes" with private bedrooms and kitchens. But building these takes time. One family has been in Rudower 18 for over two years. The final step – moving to a private flat – might take four or five years, says Mr Kiesinger. And in any case, he adds, integration does not end at that point: "We don't want little Afghanistans growing up behind doors." Education and work are both essential.

The first is going well. Children are usually attending school within three weeks of arrival, says Ms Koppelmann. Several teenagers at Rudower 18 attend the nearby Anne Frank School, where Dagmar Breske, a teacher, has devised a three-stage programme. In a class for illiterates, three Afghan boys haltingly read out lists of words beginning with the letter "A". In another, the second stage, seven teenagers – mostly Syrians and Iraqis – are practising multiplication. A third class, the highest, is going over verb forms in preparation for the test determining whether they can enter regular German schools. Much of the work is cultural: training the teenagers to attend classes on time, follow rules and treat women with respect.

Getting adults into work is harder. Only those granted asylum can take jobs. Once they have submitted their applications, those with good prospects (like many Syrians) take a compulsory integration course: 600 hours of German lessons and 100 hours of civics. Many refugees have had little education and progress towards work could take time. Mr Kiesinger blames the obsession with formal language qualifications: "The best way to learn German is to get a job."

The asylum process is slow, with appeals taking years to process. Many officials are new and inexperienced. Schools and homes are often left without guidance. Yet everywhere people are muddling through and mucking in. Networks of schools, refugee homes and lawyers are springing up to share good practice. Legions of volunteers have turned out (100 at Mr Kiesinger's hotel). Michele Pirger is one. "I just read up on the subject and decided to get involved," she says. Having started by taking refugees to concerts, she now helps Copts who have fled persecution in Egypt, and houses one in her flat.

How well are the refugees integrating? The picture is varied. But those with previous education, a good prospect of asylum and an affinity with Germany – like Mr Nerapi – do best. And two big trends stand out. Men, who make up two-thirds of asylum applicants, struggle disproportionately. Many travelled to Germany alone, are disappointed by the drudgery they find and miss the social status they once enjoyed. Waiting while asylum or deportation processes drag on, they can easily slip into addiction, crime or radicalisation, says Mr Kiesinger. They need work: "It's not just about money. It's about friends and emotional stability…the young men who come here are too inactive."

Children, on the other hand, integrate easily. In Ms Breske's classrooms pupils who arrived months ago are fluent, self-confident and ambitious. Asked what they want to be, the boys tend to say policemen or engineers and the girls – many without headscarves – say doctors or lawyers. Omar, a 16-year-old from Baghdad, is about to start training as a hairdresser. Mahdiya, an Afghan, says she plans to study political science and become a politician: she admires Mrs Merkel. Ms Breske tells of a recent day-trip when German and refugee pupils mixed so well that "I could no longer tell them apart."

Of course it will be many years before Germany can fully assess how well it has integrated its newcomers. But it is already clear that the gloomiest predictions were wrong. Germany has taken in more than 1.2m people over the past two years, and coped. There is much more to do. But for now, it seems to be managing.

Translation of Proper Names

      Proper names are words that name individual (unique) objects, not classes of objects. This group includes personal names, or the names of people; geographic names; names of institutions, companies, newspapers; brand names as well as names of streets and squares, hotels etc.

      PERSONAL NAMES or the names of people (first, middle and last names, as well as partonymics in some cultures) are most often translated by means of transcription or transliteration. **Transcription** is the recording of the sound form of the original word by phonetic means of the target language, e.g. *Michael Harris – Майкл Герріс, David Mower – Девід Моуер.* Transcription is often used in translation of English names into Ukrainian, due to the peculiarities of the English spelling rules. **Transliteration** is the presentation of the letters of the source language word by the corresponding letters of the target language, e.g. *Parker – Паркер, Webster – Вебстер.* This way of translation is usually used to translate names from Ukrainian into English, e.g. *Котляревський – Kotlyarevsky, Шевченко – Shevchenko.* The rules of transliteration from Ukrainian into English have been officially adopted by the Ukrainian government (see: Appendix 1), and are supposed to be adhered to flexibly, so that the translated name should be at least readable in a foreign language.

      Sometimes personal names are translated differently, depending on the megacontext: if the name refers to a biblical or mythological character, it is translated by analogue, e.g. *Thomas – Фома, Samuel – Самуїл.* Thus, multiple equivalence may exist, e.g.: *Thomas – Томас; бібл. Фома;*

                Joshua – Джошуа; бібл. Іісус Навін;

                Paul –Пол, Поль; St. Paul's Cathedral – собор св. Павла.

Multiple equivalence exists also if a name is given a transcribed / transliterated translation in contemporary language and **traditional** translation in the historical contexts, e.g.: *James – Джеймс; King James – Король Яків; Christopher – Крістофер; Christopher Columbus – Христофор Колумб.* The names of

contemporary world leaders are also translated according to the traditional principle, E.g.: *Ban Ki-moon – Пан Гі Мун; Francois Hollande – Франсуа Олланд.*

The names of historic figures which include a meaningful part (nickname) are **translated by elements**, where the first name is transcribed, transliterated or translated traditionally and the meaning of the nickname is rendered by the means of the target language, e.g.: *William the Conqueror – Вільгельм Завойовник; Richard the Lion Hearted – Річард Левове Серце;* translation from Ukrainian and Russian into English is done according to the same pattern: *Ярослав Мудрий – Yaroslav the Wise, рос. Пётр Великий – Peter the Great.*

It is important to emphasize that unlike translation variants, multiple equivalents are not chosen freely and cannot function as synonyms: only one of them can be chosen to represent the referent of the source language unit in the particular text.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Translate the following names. In case of "double translations" explain what factors determine the choice of the equivalent:

Abel, Abraham, Adam, Ambrose, Andrew, Anthony, Augustus, Barbara, Bartholomew, Benjamin, Catherine, Charles, Christopher, Cyril, Cyrus, Daniel, David, Elijah, Elisabeth, Enoch, Eugene, Eve, Gabriel, George, Horace / Horatio, Irene, Isaac, Jeremiah, Joachim, Job, John, Jonathan, Joseph, Joshua, Judith, Juliet, Julius, Laurence / Lawrence, Leo, Louis, Luke, Mary, Matthew /Matthias, Michael, Moses, Nicholas, Noah, Ophelia, Paul, Peter, Philip, Pius, Rachel, Raphael, Rebecca, Romeo, Samson / Sampson, Samuel, Simon, Theodore, Thomas, Timothy, Walter, William; Virgil, Nero, Plato, Aristotle.

Assignment 2.

Comment on the way of translation of Ukrainian proper names in the following text.
Make the list of the names translated

    a) by transcription/ transliteration

    b) by elements

    c) according to translation tradition

1. The flourishing of Kyiv as the capital of Kyivan Rus is linked to the names of the great princes Vladimir Sviatoslavovich and his son Yaroslav the Wise. 2. The later rulers Vladimir Monomakh and Mstislav the Great consolidated the supremacy of Kyiv in Kyivan Rus. 3. During their rule the state occupied a great stretch of territory from Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega to the Black Sea, from the Carpathians to the rivers Volga, Oka and Don. 4. Hetman Ivan Mazepa was famous as a patron of arts, giving generous donations for the support of culture and for constructions of churches and monasteries, Nikolsky and Bogoyavlensky Cathedrals. 5. From the times of the Empress Catherine II, when the vast lands of right-bank Ukraine were transferred from Poland to Russian Empire, Kyiv ceased to be a frontier outpost. 6. The freedom-loving Ukrainian spirit found an outlet in secret and legal organizations like the Brotherhood of Cyril and Methodius (whose members included Taras Shevchenko), "Gromada" (or Community) and the "Ukrainian Club". 7. Kyiv is the birthplace of many famous people, among them artist and teacher Kazimir Severinovich Malevich (1878–1935), philosopher Nikolay Aleksandrovich Berdiayev (1874 – 1948), writer Mikhail Afanasiyevich Bulgakov (1881–1940), poet and performer of his own songs Alexander Nikolayevich Vertinsky (1889–1957), ballet dancer Sergey (Serge) Mikhaylovich Lifar (1905–1986). 8. At various times in Kyiv lived and studied poet Anna Andreyevna Akhmatova (1889–1966), mathematician, geophysicist, arctic researcher and public figure Otto Yuliyevich Schmidt (1891–1956), writer Isaac Emmanuilovych Babel (1894–1940), the constructor of space rockets Sergey Pavlovych Korolev (1907–1966). 9. According to the legend, St. Sofia's Cathedral was built on the spot where Yaroslav the Wise won a decisive victory over the nomadic Pechenegs. 10. "The

Chronicle of Bygone Times" contains an ancient legend about Apostle Andrew, who spent a night at the bank of the Dnieper – Borysthenes River and in the morning gave a blessing to this place, predicting the construction of a city with many churches.

Assignment 3.

Read the text and comment on the way of translation of personal names. Observe the methods of transcribing/transliterating proper names which existed before the adoption of a uniform system. Get ready to translate a fragment of the text into Ukrainian at sight.

Ukraine's literature needs promotion

"To be a Ukrainian poet is to be hidden from the rest of the world, to be inconspicuous," wrote Viktor Neborak, a contemporary Ukrainian poet, in his introduction to "The Complete Early Poetry Collections of Pavlo Tychyna." "What is inconspicuous in Tychyna coincides with his Ukrainianness. For almost everything Ukrainian is still inconspicuous in the eyes of the world."

What do Americans and the English-speaking world know about Ukrainians and their culture? Mostly stereotypes, sometimes negative ones. And sadly, the West knows very little, if anything, of higher Ukrainian culture.

I have spent most of my professional life translating Ukrainian literature. With my bilinguality and literary interests, I try to be a bridge between cultures. Unfortunately, there have been far too few people engaged in this process of cultural bridge-building. You can count them on your fingers. In the 1960s-1980s: Constantine Andrusyshen and Watson Kirkconnell, Vera Rich, George Luckyj, Bohdan Boychuk, Marco Carynnyk and a few others. In more recent times, the main translator-promoters of Ukrainian literature include editor-translator Askold Melnyczuk, the team of Virlana Tkacz and Wanda Phipps, Myrosia Stefaniuk, Halyna Hryn and Marko Pavlyshyn. American poet James Brasfield, who hails from my university, earned a prestigious American Pen Club award for his translations of

Oleh Lysheha in one of the few literary translations published by Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

What could be done from the Western perspective to accomplish more cultural space for Ukraine's rich literary history? First of all, more people need to become engaged in translating Ukrainian literature. Classes in literary translation, like one recently offered by Maxim Tarnawsky and Taras Koznarsky at the University of Toronto, are an excellent way of engaging a new generation with the task. It is especially important to engage non-Ukrainians into learning the language and becoming translators.

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute could do much by systematically incorporating literary translation into its summer program of study, which would help to develop future translators. HURI could also establish series of publications of Ukrainian literature in translation, one of classical Ukrainian writers (translations of Shevchenko, Ukrainka, Franko, Kotsiubynsky, Khvylovy, Pidmohylny, Kulish, Rylsky, Bazhan, etc.) and another one of contemporary Ukrainian writers in translation, showcasing the best that modern Ukrainian literature has to offer to the world here and now. The Harvard imprint would have an immediate impact on raising the status of Ukrainian literature in the eyes of the West.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, which has done considerably more than Harvard in the area of literary translation, could make efforts to do more, or jointly work with HURI to raise funds for publications and to promote systematic translations of Ukrainian authors. Only a handful of non-Ukrainian Western publishers have published Ukrainian writers – Zephyr Press (the anthology "From Three Worlds: New Ukrainian Writing"), Garland Publishers (Lina Kostenko), Exile Editions (Vasyl Holoborodko and Mykola Vorobyov), Wellspring Press (Oksana Zabuzhko), and Northwestern University Press (Volodymyr Dibrova and Yury Andrukhovych).

No major commercial press has published a translation of a contemporary Ukrainian author to date, but that day will hopefully come sooner rather than later, especially with the bevy of notable talent like Lina Kostenko, Valery Shevchuk,

Yury Andrukhovych, Natalka Bilotserkivets, Viktor Neborak, Oksana Zabuzhko, Yurko Izdryk and others. A cyberjournal that will go on line in December of this year – Ukrainian Literature spearheaded by the efforts of editor-in-chief Maxim Tarnawsky will showcase contemporary Ukrainian writing in translation, giving access to a world-wide audience on the Internet. That should help.

A second question arises: What can Ukraine do to promote the best of indigenous Ukrainian culture in the English-speaking and Western world? First and foremost, Ukraine must do more to help develop young literary talent and make publication of young writers possible. Smoloskyp Publishers has taken the lead in promoting young talent, giving it an outlet with publication support, prizes and anthologies.

A country the size of France should follow the lead of the French and promote and showcase its indigenous culture, particularly one that has been suppressed for over three centuries. How can one expect the rest of the world to value Ukrainian literary culture if Ukraine itself fails to do so. Ukrainian politicians, except for literati like Ivan Drach and Ivan Dzyuba, on the whole seem to have little pride or interest in Ukrainian literature and culture. With the government's "Little Russian" mentality, it is no surprise that there is slim, if any, governmental support for the arts, the film industry and literature, just occasional lip service when it is politically exigent.

A Ukrainian endowment for the arts and literature could have a significant impact on cultural development in a country whose majority population still is in need of overcoming its entrenched colonial attitudes. It should be possible to publish and distribute larger print runs of the best Ukrainian writers. Workshops should be established at universities to employ writers who can impart their knowledge and experience to a younger generation of new Ukrainian voices. Ukrainian textbooks for children should also present considerably more contemporary works to give the younger generation a more complete picture of Ukrainian literary culture as an organically growing entity, not a petrified pantheon of canonical writers.

Ukraine could also work toward inviting the best representatives of foreign cultures to Ukraine (editors, writers, journalists, artists, musicians, etc.) – to acquaint them with a land that has so much to offer, and to give them the opportunity to make contacts and interact with Ukrainian makers of culture. Ideally, something like the Toronto Harbourfront Festival, which invites writers from around the world, should take place on the banks of the Dnipro in Kyiv.

Ukraine needs to reach out to other countries and cultures to gather recognition for itself and to become a more integral part of world culture. In addition to being more supportive of indigenous Ukrainian culture, the Ukrainian government could do much more to create a more welcoming attitude toward foreign visitors through a more open visa policy on the model of Poland and the Czech Republic. Otherwise Ukraine might continue to remain a largely undiscovered country that is inconspicuous to most of the world.

(Michael M. Naydan, professor of Slavic languages and literature at Pennsylvania State University).

Assignment 4.

Render the meaning of the following texts in English, giving special attention to the translation of the proper names:

1. Карл Великий – один із найвідоміших європейських королів, від імені якого походить сама назва королівського титулу, став правителем Франкської держави у 26-річному віці. Карл був завжди впевнений у доречності своїх рішень і вчинків, умів переконувати інших у своїй правоті, не вдаючись до жорстокості, і не впадав у нестримний гнів (чим вигідно відрізнявся від Олександра Македонського). Карл Великий вважав, що йому судилося бути опорою християнства й відродити Західну Римську імперію, і коли він розширюватиме своє королівство, то розширюватиме й царство Боже. Тому Карл Великий буквально не спішувався з бойового коня.

2. 1066 року норманський герцог Вільгельм Завойовник – сильний, розумний, честолюбний, жорстокий, віроломний – на чолі 15 тисяч

нормандських і французьких рицарів висадився на узбережжі Англії. Він запевняв, що хоче визволити англосаксонців від данців, насправді ж прагнув завоювати Англію. На це його благословив Папа, який хотів поширити свою владу на англійську церкву. Розбивши війська англосаксів, Вільгельм Завойовник проголосив себе англійським королем. Отже, „визволителі" прийшли до Англії, але „забули" відтіля піти.

3. Після Генріха II королював Річард Левове Серце (1189–1199) – здібний воєначальник, хоробрий до нестями воїн, поет і музикант, одним словом – хто завгодно, лише не монарх. Англію він залишив напризволяще, усе життя провів у мандрах. Але створена Генріхом II система державного керівництва виявилася такою досконалою, що працювала й за відсутності короля.

4. У моторошну громадянську війну Червоної та Білої троянд втягнули в 1455–1485 рр. два впливові дворянські роди – Йоркський і Ланкастерський, до якого належав король Генріх VI. Герб Йорків прикрашала біла троянда, герб Ланкастерів – червона. Так чудові квіти стали символами людської трагедії. Після перемоги йоркістів ланкастерці, серед яких був і майбутній король Генріх Тодор, втекли з країни. Після перемоги над Річардом III Генріх Тодор був коронований прямо на полі бою. Він одружився з представницею роду Йорків і об'єднав у своєму гербі червону та білу троянди. *(Крижанівський О.П., Хірна О.О. Історія середніх віків. – К., 2000).*

Assignment 5.
Choose the way of rendering the Ukrainian personal names used in the following text into English. Prepare a written translation of the text, giving special attention to the equivalent language units:

Однією із загадкових сторінок нашої історії є усунення від влади династії Києвичів. За „Повістю минулих літ", це сталося дуже просто: 882 року з Новгорода до Києва із загоном воїнів прибув князь Олег, який

підступно заманив на зустріч Аскольда і Діра, убив їх і захопив владу. Проте тут виникає багато запитань. Зокрема, як сталося, що просування великої флотилії було непомітним для залоги і мешканців Києва? Чому після скоєного злочину чужинцеві вдалося не лише без спротиву вступити до столиці Русі, а й очолити державу?

Пошук відповіді на них привів учених до думки: Аскольд став жертвою змови столичної знаті, невдоволеної його діями. Що ж їх обурило? Уперше це спробував з'ясувати російський історик Василій Татищев: „Хрещення тому причиною було; можливо кияни, не бажаючи хрещення прийняти, Олега призвали...” Справді, як засвідчують візантійські автори, Аскольд після походу на Константинополь хрестився сам і здійснив у 60-х роках IX століття перше на державному рівні хрещення Русі.

Подальші події могли розвиватися так. Наполегливість Аскольда у християнізації русичів і спричинила спротив язичницького населення. Серед знаті визріла змова, до якої пристали воєначальники дружини з варягів, які підтримували зв'язки з князем Рюриком. За його допомогою вони задумали усунути від влади Аскольда. 879 р. Рюрик помер, залишивши малолітнього сина Ігоря на руках енергійного і владолюбного родича Олега, з яким і порозумілися змовники. 882 р. Олег виступив до Києва. Його прибуття під стіни столиці стало сигналом для змовників, які, ймовірно, убили Аскольда і відчинили брами Олегу. Династія Києвичів припинила своє існування.

Оскільки Олег не був прямим спадкоємцем Рюрика, він не мав права при живому сині останнього княжити в Києві. Однак, узявши до рук кермо влади, він не віддавав його Ігореві й міцно тримав до кінця своїх днів

(Смолій В.А., Степанков В.С. Історія України:
Давні часи та середньовіччя).

Assignment 6.

Translate the text into Ukrainian at sight, giving special attention to the translation of proper names:

THE GUARDIAN VIEW ON TORY POLITICS: A CRISIS SUBMERGED BY GOVERNMENT

Conservatism is seeing a revolutionary nationalist movement grafted on top of a liberal internationalist one. When it fails to live up to its promises there will be trouble

The prime minister's speech in Scotland is a reminder that the Tories appear in the ascendant. Theresa May taunted the governing Scottish National party as an establishment out of touch with voters' real-life concerns, pitching unity in diversity with a clever payoff line: "We are four nations, but at heart we are one people." A rudderless Labour party trails the Conservatives by almost 20 points. Pressing ahead with Brexit, Mrs May looks unassailable. On the economy, the Conservatives are moving left. On social issues they pivot right. Mrs May would undoubtedly win a snap election, if she chose to engineer the circumstances, but calculates that would probably revitalise the opposition.

Such scenarios also flatter to deceive. Conventional wisdom is that there is a crisis on the left. There is – and it's highly visible. There is also a crisis on the right. In Britain it is out in the open in Ukip and submerged by government in the Conservatives. The ideological divisions run deep. The former prime minister Sir John Major knows this all too well. Sir John, in a speech on Britain's departure from the EU, noted that Mrs May "will have to face down those who favour total disengagement – and who have *never* accepted our role within Europe". The hyperventilating abuse Sir John received from Brexiters appeared to make his point. It was Jacob Rees-Mogg who best spelt out how a new strand of thinking was taking root in his party. Mr Rees-Mogg, a Bertie Woosterish MP and early fan of Donald Trump, described his former leader as "yesterday's man with yesterday's opinions". It is curious phrasing, since "yesterday's opinions" were once what Conservatism was all about.

Mrs May is all too aware that the surging force in rightwing politics is a form of ethno-populism, driven by heightened concerns over immigration and terrorism. This has seen the rise of anti-immigration, anti-EU parties such as Marine Le Pen's Front National in France and Geert Wilders' Freedom party in the Netherlands. The

points of the political compass were reset by Donald Trump, who in the White House models himself on America's first populist president, Andrew Jackson. Jacksonian America is a paranoid place: under siege, with its values undermined by an elite cabal or immigrants and its future under threat by arms of government that oppress voters rather than protect them. Even US neoconservatives, who thought they were advancing a liberal agenda through war, resile from the noxious racism. Mr Trump, Ms Le Pen and Mr Wilders are all part of a pitchfork rebellion on the right. It is a historically novel conservative movement. Margaret Thatcher would never have attacked the British intelligence services, nor would Ronald Reagan have traduced the family of a US soldier killed in action.

How this translates in British politics is that the loudest voices in the Tory party are English nationalist ones who use sovereignty as a cover for selfishness, as distinct from self-interest, in international affairs. They are authoritarian in tenor – asking firms bidding for government contracts if they back Brexit. These Tory populists are dismissive of, and hostile to, the institutions of the state that guarantee liberty – such as parliament, the courts and a free press. This section of the party, which is in power but not in office, is delusional, arguing that the hardest of Brexits will allow Britain to be a "global leader". Whatever happened to Tories who recognised, in the words of the philosopher Michael Oakeshott, that to be Conservative was to "prefer the familiar to the unknown, to prefer the tried to the untried, fact to mystery, the actual to the possible … the present laughter to utopian bliss"?

Conservatism, like social democracy, is struggling in an age of disruptive globalisation where habits of life, work and family are in flux. A party designed to protect business heralds its intellectual collapse when a controlling faction opts to wreck capitalism. George Osborne's description of leaving the single market as the "biggest single act of protectionism in history" is a reminder of the price free traders will pay for attaching themselves to a nationalist project. Mrs May subordinated economic policy to the pursuit of a myth of cultural indigenousness. History shows that leads to a spiral of ever more aggressive nativism. Conservatism is seeing a

revolutionary nationalist movement grafted on top of a liberal internationalist one. Like all revolutionary movements, when it fails to live up to its promises it will start fishing around for scapegoats to blame. No prizes for guessing who that will be. Mrs May, be warned: this won't end well.

Assignment 7.

A. *The proper names given below are usually used allegorically. Explain their allegoric meaning referring, if necessary, to their origin, and find their equivalents in the Ukrainian language:*

Apollo, Achilles, Cupid, Venus, Artemis, Jupiter, Gorgon, Hephaestus, Mercury, Nemesis, Pallas, Sherlock Holmes, Don Juan, Quixote, Judas, Hamlet, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, Eve, Cain.

B. *Translate the following extract into Ukrainian, paying special attention to the proper names; use additional explication where necessary:*

Looking at him, one would have said that Nemesis had stolen the shield of Pallas, and shown him the Gorgon's head. He seemed turned to stone, and his face was like marble in its melancholy. He has lived the delicate and luxurious life of a young man of birth and fortune, and a life exquisite in its freedom from sordid care, its beautiful boyish insouciance; and now for the first time he had become conscious of the terrible mystery of Destiny, of the awful meaning of Doom.

How mad and monstrous it all seemed! Could it be that written on his hand, in characters that he could not read himself, but that another could decipher, was some fearful secret of sin, some blood-red sign of crime? Was there no escape possible? Were we no better than chessmen, moved by an unseen power, vessels the potter fashions at his fancy, for honour or for shame? His reason revolted against it, and yet he felt that some tragedy was hanging over him, and that he had been suddenly called upon to bear an intolerable burden. Actors are so fortunate. They can choose whether they will appear in tragedy or in comedy, whether they will suffer or make merry, laugh or shed tears. But in real life it is different. Most men and women are

forced to perform parts for which they have no qualifications. Our Guildensterns play Hamlet for us, and our Hamlets have to jest like Prince Hal. The world is a stage, but the play is badly cast.

(From Lord Arthur Savile's Crime *by O. Wilde).*

Translation of Geographic Names

This class includes the names of natural geographic objects, such as continents, oceans, seas, rivers, mountains etc. (*e.g. Asia, the Pacific Ocean, the Andes, the Mississippi*), as well as the names of countries, cities, towns, villages etc. (*e.g. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Manchester, Salt Lake City*). The so-called microtoponyms are the names of streets, squares, palaces and other objects within cities or towns.

In translation of geographic names, the principle of translation **tradition** dominates. Translation equivalents are officially adopted and fixed in the dictionaries or geographical directories, indices, maps. The translator should refer to the such sources to find the equivalent; it is especially important to follow the information updates regularly, because the official names of states and cities may be changed and the translations should be changed respectively, e.g. *Ivory Coast – Берег Слонової Кості* has been changed into *Cote d'Ivoire – Кот д'Івуар.* If there is no accepted traditional translation equivalent, the translation is done according to one of the existing ways of translation.

The ways of translation of the geographic names are the same as for the personal names. The examples of **transcription** are: *Albany – м. Олбані, Guatemala – Гватемала;* **transliteration** may be illustrated by the following examples: *London – Лондон, Manchester – Манчестер.* Transcription or transliteration is most often used to translate geographic names from Ukrainian into English: *Київ – Kyiv, Чернігів – Chernihiv* etc. But some translation equivalents are transcribed or transliterated from other languages and are used only due to translation tradition, e.g. *English Channel – Ла-Манш; Munich – Мюнхен; Warsaw – Варшава; Moscow – Москва (but: the Moskva River).*

Translation by elements is generally used when a geographic name contains a generalizing element, e.g.: *Great Slave Lake – Велике Невільниче Озеро, Grand Falls – Великий Водоспад, Suez Canal – Суецький канал, South China Sea – Південно-Китайське море.* The names of the cities and towns built on rivers are also translated by elements: *Stratford-on-Avon – Страдфорд на Ейвоні.*

The students specializing in international relations should devote special attention to the succession of states which may result in formation of new states, changes in the names of states, capitals or ways of their translation, e.g, *Кишинів – Kishinev*; since 1991 – *Chisinau.* The prior names may continue as a part of historical trems, e.g. *Jassy – Kishinev Operation.*

The names of historic memorials, streets, squares etc. are most often translated by transcription or transliteration: *Taj Mahal – Тадж-Махал; Buckingham Palace – Букінгемський палац; Ambassador Hotel – готель „Амбасадор".* Sometimes translation by elements is preferred, e.g. *the Tower of Pizza – Пізанська вежа.* Translation by elements is preferred while translating names of churches and cathedrals, e.g. *St. Paul's Cathedral – собор св. Павла.* The names of underground stations, railway stations, airports are always transcribed or transliterated, e.g. *Heathrow – Хітроу; Площа Льва Толстого –Ploshcha Lva Tolstoho.*

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Translate the following geographic names. Name the way of translation employed:

Admiralty Islands, Algiers, Arctic Ocean, Asia Minor, Athens, Blue Mountains, Bordeaux, Brighton, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Canary Isles, Cape of Good Hope, Channel Islands, Cologne, Colombia, Columbia, Crete, Cyprus, Danube, Dardanelles, Dead Sea, Denmark, Drake Straight, Easter Isle, Lake Erie, English Channel, Euphrates, Gibraltar, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Hudson Bay, Lake Huron, Idaho, Iowa, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Sea of Marmora, Mauritius, Mont Blanc, Munich, Orange River, Pacific Ocean, Philippines, Red Sea,

Quito, Rhodes, Rocky Mountains, Saint Helena Island, Saint Lawrence River, Saint Louis, Saint-Louis Island, Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, Sri Lanka, Stratford-on-Avon, Suez Canal, Lake Superior, Syracuse, Tahiti, Tel Aviv, Utah, Venice, Zurich.

Assignment 2.

Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian, paying special attention to geographic names:

1. Scientists and researchers fear that the 36,000 drawings on rock in Mont Bego in the French Alps are being damaged so rapidly that they will not survive for future generations. 2. In Holland the tourist organization hires young Dutch women to walk around in traditional peasant clothing in the tulip fields between Leiden and Haarlem, giving tourists the perfect chance to take photos. 3. The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a Tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 BC. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of truly great wonders of the world. 4. Stratford-upon-Avon has become the subject of the English Tourist Board's first three-year national pilot project on visitor management in historic towns because it is threatened by the growing number of visitors more than any other town. 5. Galapagos' natural integrity is being pressured both by Ecuadorian settlers and overseas tourists. The resident population of about 15,000 is increasing at 10% annually. But the most devastating of all is the effect of introduced animals and plants on the indigenous species. 6. Kyoto was created in 794 as Heian-kyo, the City of Peace. It is a city that embodies the spirit of old Japan, where ancient arts and crafts live on. 7. The ruins of Petra in Jordan were discovered in 1810 by a Swiss explorer, and a recent report has just concluded that 'they are in grave danger of being destroyed by the unstoppable march of tourism'. 8. More than 600 million tourists a year now travel the globe, and vast numbers of them want to visit the world's most treasured sites: the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge, the national parks of Kenya. 9. The Mediterranean shores have a resident population of 130 million, but this swells to 230 million each summer because of the tourists. In

Spain, France, Italy, and most of Greece, there is no undeveloped coastline left, and the Mediterranean is the dirtiest sea in the whole world. 10. It used to be America that provided Britain with its largest contingent of free-spending overseas visitors. But the biggest jump in high-spending new visitors is from Taiwan, Malaysia, Korea and Japan.

Assignment 3.

  A. *Read the texts below and suggest the way of translating geographic names. Consult the referential sources if necessary. Get ready to translate the texts into Ukrainian at sight.*

  B. *Prepare information about some other state (-s) (cities) undergoing changes in the course of history. Provide information on translation equivalents.*

Exceptions to orderly succession of states

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CHINA

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The People's Republic of China (PRC) was established in 1949 in Mainland China, claiming 'succession' from the Republic of China (ROC). However, the succession of the PRC as the state of "China" was not initially recognized by many states because the ROC continued to exist on the island of Taiwan and other islands, such as Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu. Despite this situation, the ROC in Taiwan maintained their membership as 'China' in the United Nations, and a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. However, the PRC was granted the seat of 'China' in the United Nations and Security Council in 1971. As of 2014, the PRC exercises sovereignty over mainland China, while the ROC exercises sovereignty over Taiwan Area and some minor islands, with both claiming to be the sole legitimate government of both the mainland and Taiwan.

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KAMPUCHEA/CAMBODIA

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Cambodia, officially known as the Kingdom of Cambodia and once known as

the Khmer Empire, is a country located in the southern portion of the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. The official name of the country in English is the Kingdom of Cambodia, often shortened to just Kampuchea. Kampuchea derives from the Sanskrit word Kambuja or "Golden Land" or "Land of Peace and Prosperity", as described by the Khmer Buddhist's monk Chuon Nath in his Khmer Dictionary.

Kampuchea is commonly known as "Cambodia" in English and "Cambodge"/"Kamboj" in French. Kampuchea is more widely known to Easterners and Cambodia is more widely known to Westerners. The word Khmer could indicate the country, its people or its language.

When the Democratic Kampuchea led by Pol Pot was militarily displaced by the Vietnamese-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea, the country's United Nations seat continued to be held by Democratic Kampuchea for many years.

YUGOSLAVIA

After four of the six constituent republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia seceded in 1991 and 1992, the rump state, renamed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, claimed to be the continuation of the state of Yugoslavia, against the objections of the newly independent republics. Representatives from Belgrade continued to hold the original Yugoslavian UN seat; however, the United States refused to recognize it. The remaining territory of the federation was less than half of the population and territory of the former federation. In 1992 the Security Council on September 19 and the General Assembly on September 22, decided to refuse to allow the new federation to sit in the General Assembly under the name of "Yugoslavia" on the theory that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had dissolved. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (later renamed Serbia and Montenegro) was admitted as a new member to the United Nations in 2000; in 2006, Montenegro declared independence and Serbia continued to hold the federation's seat *(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Succession_of_states)*.

<u>Assignment 4.</u>

Translate the following text into Ukrainian at sight. Before doing the translation, look through the proper names and decide on the way of their representation in the target language.

London

One of the biggest and most ancient cities in the world, London is traditionally divided into three parts: the West End, the East End and, of course, the City. The West End is famous for its beautiful avenues, big stores, rich mansions, expensive restaurants and hotels, theatres and night clubs. The East End used to be a poor area of factories, slums and miserable houses. But within recent years it has been turned into a new housing development.

A real treasury of historical heritage is the City – the heart of London as well as its commercial and business centre. Here is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and even a prison. Now it is the museum of armour and the place where the Crown Jewels are kept.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren. St. Paul's Cathedral is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. The Duke of Wellington whose army defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Admiral Nelson who won the battle of Trafalgar and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Not far away, in Westminster, where most of the Government buildings are situated, is Westminster Abbey. Many English sovereigns, outstanding statesmen, scholars, painters and poets (Newton, Darwin, and Tennyson among them) are buried here.

And even if you have almost no time left for further sightseeing, you cannot leave London without visiting the Trafalgar Square, the Hyde Park, or "the Park" as Londoners call it, the famous Big Ben and, of course, the Buckingham Palace.

Assignment 5.

Translate the following texts, paying special attention to the translation of the proper names.

Text 1

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE WORLD'S MOST DANGEROUS REGIME
Donald Trump grapples with his trickiest task

The Economist

NORTH KOREA can be as confusing as it is alarming. It is a hereditary Marxist monarchy. It has the world's youngest supreme leader and also its oldest. The reigning tyrant, Kim Jong Un, is in his 30s; and his grandfather, Kim Il Sung, is the "eternal president" despite having died in 1994. To celebrate grandpa Kim's birthday on April 15th, his grandson ordered warplanes to fly past in a formation spelling out his age: 105. He also ordered a gigantic parade, with goose-stepping soldiers and missiles on trucks. A male-voice choir belted out "Peace is guaranteed by our arms", even as the regime threatens to rain nuclear destruction on its enemies and is building a missile designed to reach the continental United States.

Dealing with the bellicose junior god-king will be one of Donald Trump's trickiest tasks. It will also be the first big test of how he handles relations with China, which are shifting as the rising superpower challenges the Pax Americana in Asia. There are no good options, but arriving at the least-bad ones will require understanding both the regime and the Asian geopolitical jigsaw into which it fits. It will also require patience. Ominously, Mr Trump says he has little when it comes to North Korea, and his vice-president, Mike Pence, says that "all options" are on the table.

Wanting to do something quickly is emotionally appealing. North Korea is a vile, blood-drenched dictatorship where any hint of disloyalty is punishable by

gulag or death. Mr Kim has children imprisoned for their parents' thought-crimes and his own relatives murdered on a whim. The prospect of such a man threatening Los Angeles is harrowing. Yet a pre-emptive strike on North Korea would be reckless beyond belief. Its nuclear devices are hidden, possibly deep underground. Its missiles are dispersed on mobile launchers. Tokyo is just across the Sea of Japan. Seoul, the capital of peaceful, capitalist South Korea, is only a few miles from the border. Northern artillery and conventional missiles could devastate it; a conflict could rapidly turn nuclear and kill millions.

Mr Trump cannot possibly want to start a war. His military actions in Syria and Afghanistan suggest that he is more cautious than his bluster makes him sound. But even creating the impression that he might strike first is dangerous. If Mr Kim were to believe that an American attack is imminent, he might order his own pre-emptive nuclear attack, with disastrous consequences. So Mr Trump should cool his rhetoric immediately.

Dealmaker, meet deal-breaker

For all his eccentricities, Mr Kim is behaving rationally. He watched Muammar Qadaffi of Libya give up his nuclear programme in return for better relations with the West—and end up dead. He sees his nuclear arsenal as a guarantee that his regime, and he, will survive. (Though it would be suicidal for him to use it.) Mr Trump can do little to change his mind. Economic sanctions that harm his people will not spoil his lunch. Cyber-attacks, which may account for the failure of some recent missile launches, can slow but not stop him. America can solve the Korean conundrum only with China's help.

China has leverage over Mr Kim. It accounts for 85% of North Korea's foreign trade and could shut off its oil supply. But its interests are not the same as America's. North Korea is its ally. China's leaders do not like the Kim regime, but they do not wish to see it collapse and North Korea reunite, German-style, with the democratic South. That, China fears, would mean the loss of a valuable buffer.

There are 28,500 American troops stationed in the South; China does not want them on its border.

To contain North Korea—and to conduct a successful foreign policy more broadly—Mr Trump has to learn how to talk to China. His instinct is to do deals. Last week he tweeted that he told Xi Jinping, China's president, that "a trade deal with the US will be far better for them if they solve the North Korean problem!" Later he explained that his decision not to label China a currency manipulator, as he had threatened, was a *quid pro quo* for China helping out over North Korea. Dropping the currency threat was the right policy, but Mr Trump's transactional approach to diplomacy is exactly the wrong one.

China would love to carve up the world bilaterally into spheres of influence, with the great powers dominating their regions and trading favours elsewhere. America has long been the guardian of something different: a rules-based order that applies to every country, big or small, and which has underpinned the relative peace and remarkable growth of the world since 1945. That Mr Trump appears to scorn this rules-based global order is worrying. The world would become a more dangerous place if America started letting China break the rules (for example, in the South China Sea) in exchange for help to resolve whichever issue happens to be in the news. A better response to China's rise would be for America to strengthen the rules-based order and invite China to join it more actively. Alas, Mr Trump is unlikely to do this.

So the best hope is that he or his diplomats persuade China that it is in its own interest to curb North Korea. And the way to do this is to talk about North Korea itself, not the yuan or American steel jobs.

Three generations of Kims are enough

China does not gain if North Korea destabilises East Asia, or starts a regional arms race that leads Japan and South Korea to build their own nuclear weapons. Mr Trump should reassure his allies in Tokyo and Seoul that they remain under Uncle Sam's protection. But he should also deal with China's concerns. To that end, he

could make it clear that freezing and then rolling back the North's nuclear programme is his goal rather than regime change. He could also guarantee that, were the North to collapse into the arms of the South, America would keep its troops south of the current north-south boundary. China hates to admit that the Kim dynasty might not last, but it is rash not to plan for that possibility.

The crucial message for Mr Kim as for his predecessors is that, if the North were to use its nukes, the regime would be obliterated. In the long run, reunification is inevitable and desirable. Meanwhile, the junior god-king can be deterred.

Text 2
БЕЗ УКРАЇНИ НЕМАЄ ДУНАЮ
Наша держава приєдналася до політичної Декларації Європейської Ради з питань Дунайського регіону

Листопадовий саміт у Бухаресті порушив актуальну проблему євросусідства: за пропозицією Комітету Регіонів ЄС розглядати Придунав'я як єдиний транснаціональний регіон розвитку. Це, за словами авторів ідеї, сприятиме повнішому розкриттю його економічного, соціального, природоохоронного та культурного потенціалу.

Україна великою мірою зацікавлена в розробці "Стратегії Європейського Союзу для Дунайського регіону", – каже керівник нашої делегації на саміті, міністр регіонального розвитку та будівництва Володимир Яцуба. – Ми схвалюємо рішення Європейської Ради, спрямоване на підвищення ефективності використання значних можливостей ключової водної артерії нашого континенту. А також сподіваємося, що майбутня Стратегія сприятиме досягненню ключових цілей євроспільноти: забезпечення процвітання, миру та безпеки населення, яке проживає в різних країнах уздовж обох боків Дунаю.

За словами Володимира Яцуби, прогресивний і збалансований розвиток Дунайського регіону є завданням для всіх країн Придунав'я. У цьому зв'язку Україна загалом приєднується до політичної Декларації за підсумками

Бухарестського саміту, поділяючи викладене в ній бачення цілей і можливостей поглиблення співробітництва Європейської Комісії та придунайських країн.

Міністр окреслив і принципову позицію нашої держави: "Успішна імплементація Стратегії вимагає рівноправної участі вусіх держав Дунайського регіону (як членів, так і не членів ЄС) у відповідних процесах, включаючи доступ усіх наявних і майбутніх джерел фінансування відповідних програм і проектів".

Тому українська сторона закликала ЄС розглядати Україну як державу, яка свого часу стане членом Євросоюзу, надавши їй практичні можливості повною мірою скористатись інструментами політики регіонального вирівнювання, доступних як для держав-членів, так і кандидатів і потенційних кандидатів на членство в Євросоюзі.

"Стратегія ЄС для Дунайського регіону", яку нині готує Європейська Комісія, – документ особливий. Адже він не лише передбачає комплексний і всеохоплювальний розвиток згаданого регіону, а й стане першим внутрішнім документом євроспільноти, спрямованим на розвиток однієї річки. Знаменно також, що Україна залучена до його розробки як третя сторона.

Щоб якомога повніше взяти до уваги пропозиції вусіх країн, протягом цього року організовано низку "круглих столів" і конференцій високого рівня: в м. Ульм (ФРН), Будапешті, у містах Русе (Республіка Болгарія) та Джурджу (Румунія).

Відповідно до доручення Кабінету Міністрів від 9 листопада 2009 року Міністерство регіонального розвитку та будівництва визначене головним центральним органом виконавчої влади, відповідальним за координацію та вироблення єдиної узгодженої позиції української сторони з цього питання.

Translation of Special Terms

In the time of growing international contacts mutual understanding in professional and scientific sphere depends on translation of the terms of a particular field of study or professional activity. Terminology may be classified into:

- **general scientific terms**, e.g. *classification – класифікація, hyposis – гіпотеза, synthesis – синтез,* which may be used in any scientific field and name the most general notions;

- **special scientific and technical terms**, e.g. *lexeme – (лінгв.) лексема, слово, tuberculosis – (мед.) туберкульоз, bisectrix – (мат.) бісектриса, disamenity costs – (екол.) витрати у зв'язку з негативними наслідками*; these terms may have specific meanings in particular fields of science and technology, and as a result may have quite different translations: *sentence – (лінгв.) речення; (юр.) вирок*;

- **political and business terms** which are widely used in political and media discourse and may become cliché, develop abbreviated forms etc, e.g.*: G20 – велика двадцятка; tackling poverty – викорінення бідності, VAT (value added tax) – ПДВ (податок на додану вартість), the Gulf – Перська затока.*

The terminological equivalents are fixed in special terminological dictionaries. Although terms require translation equivalents, exact correspondents are rare. The same word may require different translations in different fields, e.g.: *headquarters – (бізн.) центральне правління, (військ.) штаб, (політ.) штаб-квартира; розширення – (business) expansion, (polit., esp. EU) enlargement.* Mastering of the field terminology is a necessary pre-condition of successful communication and translation in a specialized field.

In the Ukrainian language the system of terminology is in the process of development and undergoes a considerable influence of the English language; some new terms do not have fixed translation equivalents yet. Thus, the translation of texts in the specific field of knowledge requires professional knowledge of the subject field as well as the knowledge of general rules and methods of translating terminology; it presupposes even greater responsibility on the part of translator.

The new terms which do not have fixed translation equivalents may be translated by one of the existing methods of translation:

- **transcription/ transliteration/ practical transcribing**, which is most preferable for the terms with simple structure or based on international roots, e.g.,

conformism – конформізм; deregulation – дерегуляція; localizing – локалізація.
The translator should remember that this method does not render the sense of the term: if it is not deducible from the form, it should be additionally explained.

- **loan translation (translation by elements)** is usually used for the terms composed of meaningful parts, often with figurative meaning, e.g., *consumer basket – споживчий кошик; EU enlargement – розширення ЕС; neighbourhood policy – політика сусідства; sustainable development – сталий розвиток.*

- **translation by a TL analogue** may be used if the genuine meaning of the term is not crucially important for the sense of the message as a whole, e.g., *deweaponization – роззброєння.*

- **explanatory translation** which may function in the absence of an equivalent, e.g., *emerging economies – країни з економікою, що стрімко розвивається.*

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1. *Analyze the following text. Make the glossary of the EU terminology and cliché of the political discourse.*

HOW THE EU CONDUCTS ITS EXTERNAL RELATIONS	ЯК ЄС ЗДІЙСНЮЄ ВІДНОСИНИ З ІНШИМИ КРАЇНАМИ
Since its birth in the 1950s, the European Union has been developing relations with the rest of the world through a **common policy** on **trade, development assistance** and **formal trade and cooperation agreements** with individual countries or regional groups.	Від часу свого заснування в 1950-х роках Європейський Союз будує відносини з іншою частиною світу на основі **спільної політики** в галузі **торгівлі, сприяння розвитку**, а також **офіційних угод про торгівлю та співробітництво** з окремими країнами або регіональними групами.
The EU began providing **humanitarian aid** to those in need around the world in the 1970s. Since 1993, under the Maastricht Treaty, it has been developing a **common foreign and security policy (CSFP)** to enable it to take	У 1970-х роках ЄС розпочав надання **гуманітарної допомоги** тим, хто її потребує, у найрізноманітніших куточках світу. Починаючи з 1993 р., коли була підписана Маастрихтська угода, ЄС здійснює розробку **спільної зовнішньої політики та політики**

joint action when the interests of the Union as a whole are at stake. Defence is becoming an important aspect of the CFSP as the EU seeks to **promote and maintain stability around the world**. As it deals with **terror**, **international crime**, **drug trafficking**, **illegal immigration** and **global issues** like the environment, the Union also works closely with other countries and international organisations.

The **EU's common trade policy** operates at two levels. Firstly, within the **World Trade Organisation** (WTO), the European Union is actively involved in setting the rules for the **multilateral system of global trade**. Secondly, the EU negotiates its own **bilateral trade agreements** with countries or regional groups of countries.

Development assistance and cooperation, originally concentrated in Africa, was extended to Asia, Latin America and the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries in the mid-1970s. The underlying purpose is always to support **sustainable growth and development** in the partner countries, so that they have the **resources to tackle and eradicate poverty**. The Union has every interest in supporting its partners and encouraging them to be successful and prosperous.

безпеки (СЗППБ), що дозволяє йому вживати **спільні дії** у тих випадках, коли на карту поставлені інтереси Європейського Союзу в цілому. У міру того, як ЄС докладає зусиль, спрямованих на **забезпечення та підтримку стабільності у світі**, одним із важливих аспектів СЗППБ стає оборона. У розв'язанні проблем, пов'язаних з **тероризмом, міжнародною злочинністю, торгівлею наркотиками, незаконною імміграцією**, а також таких **глобальних проблем**, як захист навколишнього середовища, Європейський Союз співпрацює з іншими країнами й міжнародними організаціями.

Спільна торговельна політика ЄС реалізовується на двох рівнях. По-перше, у межах **Світової організації торгівлі** Європейський Союз бере активну участь у встановленні норм і правил (функціонування) **багатосторонньої системи світової торгівлі**. По-друге, ЄС укладає власні **двосторонні угоди про торгівлю** з країнами або регіональними групами країн.

Програми сприяння розвитку та співробітництва з метою розвитку, які спочатку були спрямовані на країни Африки, від середині 1970-х років охоплюють Азію, Латинську Америку, а також держави південного і східного Середземномор'я. При цьому основною метою незмінно залишається надання підтримки, спрямованої на забезпечення **сталого зростання та розвитку** країн-партнерів, так, щоб вони мали у своєму розпорядженні **ресурси для розв'язання проблем бідності й викорінення бідності як такої**. Європейський Союз безпосередньо

The EU's agreements with its partners around the globe cover not only **trade** and **traditional financial and technical assistance** but also **economic and other reforms** as well as support for **infrastructure and health and education programmes**. They also provide a framework for **political dialogue** and contain a **clause** which enables the Union to **suspend or cancel** trade or aid if the partner country **violates human rights**. Moreover, in 2003, the EU decided that all new agreements must include a **clause** in which its partners **commit themselves** to the **non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**.	зацікавлений у підтримці своїх партнерів і наданні їм сприяння в досягненні успіхів і процвітання. Угоди ЄС з його партнерами в усьому світі охоплюють не лише **торгівлю й сприяння у фінансовій та технічній сфері**, що вже стало традицією, але й **економічні та інші реформи**, а також підтримку в реалізації **програм у сфері інфраструкту**р, **охорони здоров'я й освіти**. Ці угоди також забезпечують основу для **політичного діалогу** та містять **клаузулу**, що дозволяє Союзу **призупинити або припинити** торгівлю чи надання допомоги, якщо країна-партнер **порушує права людини**. Крім того, 2003 р. ЄС ухвалив рішення, відповідно до якого всі нові угоди повинні включати **клаузулу**, у якій партнери **беруть на себе зобов'язання** щодо **нерозповсюдження зброї масового ураження**.

(from: http://ec.europa.eu/world/what/external_relations/index_en.htm)

Assignment 2.

Translate the following sentences using political terms and cliché:

    A. *from English into Ukrainian*

1. Multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations, where much of the focus is on improving business opportunities, set out clear rules and ensure those rules are properly applied. 2. Member States pool resources to help tackle barriers on the ground, while the European Commission has stepped up cooperation with third countries on market access. 3. Addressing developing country concerns will be an essential element of the negotiations, including with regard to the issues of capacity building, special and differential treatment, and cooperation between relevant international organisations. 4. The EU is firmly committed to the promotion of open and fair trade with all its trading partners. 5. In addition to the WTO's multilateral negotiations, the EU concludes bilateral agreements and

devises specific trading policies with third countries and regional areas. 6. Bilateral agreements are agreements between two political entities, thus legally binding these two territories only. Bilateral trade relations are about agreement on custom unions, free-trade, association, co-operation and partnership. **7.** Increased trade results in benefits for consumers who now have a wider range of goods and services at their disposal.

    B. *from Ukrainian into English*

      1. На частку ЄС припадає найбільший торговий оборот і 20% світового імпорту й експорту**. 2.** Конкуренція між імпортованими товарами й товарами місцевого виробництва призводить до зниження цін і підвищення якості продукції. 3. ЄС став основним учасником у послідовних раундах багатосторонніх переговорів щодо забезпечення доступу на світовий ринок. 4. Правила торгівлі є багатосторонніми, але сама торгівля – процес двосторонній: між покупцями й продавцями, експортерами й імпортерами. Ось чому Європейський Союз розробив систему двосторонніх торговельних угод з окремими країнами й регіонами в усьому світі. 5. Європейський Союз бере на себе свою частку відповідальності, щоб допомогти країнам, що розвиваються, викоренити бідність та інтегруватись у глобальну економіку. 6. ЄС реформує власну сільськогосподарську політику з урахуванням інтересів країн, що розвиваються. 7. Кінцева мета політичного курсу ЄС полягає в тому, щоб дати можливість народам менш розвинених країн керувати власним розвитком.

<u>Assignment 3.</u>

Fill in the gaps in the text below relying on probabilistic forecasting where possible, using the prompted words if necessary. Translate the resulting text.

Trade rules are multilateral, but trade itself is _____ – between buyers and _____, exporters and _____. This is why the European Union has developed

a network of bilateral trade _____ with _____ countries and regions across the world. The _____ of the EU from 15 to 25 members in 2004 gives it added weight as a trading partner, particularly with its neighbours in eastern Europe and the Mediterranean _____.

The EU's trade _____ is closely linked to its development policy. The two come together as the Union assumes its share of responsibility to help _____ countries fight poverty and integrate into the global economy.

It has long recognised that trade can _____ the economic growth and _____ capacities of poor nations. As early as 1971, under its 'generalised system of preferences' (GSP), the EU began reducing or _____ tariffs and _____ on its imports from developing countries. Furthermore, through its 'Everything but arms' initiative launched in 2001, the Union grants the 49 least-developed countries free _____ to the EU market for all their products, except weapons.

The special trade and aid relationship between the Union and its 78 partners in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (the ACP group) dates from 1975 and is considered a model for how _____ countries can help poorer ones.

Prompts: **policy, bilateral, basin, sellers, developing, importers, agreements, access, boost, individual, productive, enlargement, rich, removing, quotas**

Assignment 4.

Point out the economic terms and supply their equivalents. Translate the texts into English in writing.

А. Практика останніх 30 років довела незначну ефективність торговельних преференцій з боку розвинених країн для економічного розвитку менш розвинених. Крім того, сама їх наявність може розглядатися як бар'єр на шляху структурних змін у національних економіках останніх. Тому ці групи країн дедалі частіше переходять до реалізації принципу взаємності в торговельних відносинах, поступової заміни преференційного режиму на вільну торгівлю.

Ця тенденція свідчить про те, що існуюча, часто значна, різниця в рівнях соціально-економічного розвитку не є істотною перешкодою на шляху економічної інтеграції. Економіки таких країн можуть доповнювати одна одну хоча б міжгалузевим обміном.

B.   До кінця 2007 року Європейський Союз планує підписати угоди про вільну торгівлю з 78 бідними країнами Африки, басейну Карибського моря й Тихого океану, повідомляє Радіо "Свобода".

Минулих вихідних у Брюсселі завершився черговий раунд їхніх переговорів і, за планами, угоди набудуть чинності від 1 січня 2008 року.

Зокрема, ЄС зобов'язується повністю відмінити імпортні тарифи й квоти на продукцію промисловості й сільського господарства цих країн, яка експортується до Європи. Перехідний період у декілька років передбачається лише щодо рису і цукру.

У свою чергу, 78 торгових партнерів ЄС зможуть скористатися тривалішим періодом поступового зниження квот і тарифів на експорт з Європи деяких товарів – аж до 25 років.

Як відомо, зараз ЄС має угоди про вільну торгівлю із 40 найрозвиненішими країнами Африки, басейну Карибського моря й Тихого океану, зокрема з Південною Африкою. Нова угода охоплює майже решту всіх країн   цих   регіонів   (*form: http://www.   newsru. ua/finance/28may2007/es_bednyakam.html*).

Assignment 5.
Comment on the translation of historical terms denoting Soviet and Post-Soviet realia. Make an annotation of the following essay in Ukrainian paying special attention to the translation of terms.

Collapse of the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union was a global superpower, possessing the largest armed forces on the planet with military bases from Angola in Africa, to Vietnam in South-

East Asia, to Cuba in the Americas. When Mikhail Gorbachev succeeded Konstantin Chernenko as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March 1985, nobody expected than in less than seven years the USSR would disintergrate into fifteen separate states.

Gorbachev's attempt at democratising the totalitarian Soviet system backfired on him as the Soviet republics began to revolt against Moscow's control. This was not a case of economic and political crisis producing liberalisation and democratisation. Rather, it was liberalisation and democratisation that brought the regime to crisis point.

After coming to power, Gorbachev implemented a series of domestic economic reforms that he hoped would improve living standards and worker productivity as part of his perestroika (reconstruction) program. The Law on Cooperatives, enacted in May 1987, was perhaps the most radical of the economic reforms during the early part of the Gorbachev era. For the first time since Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy, the law permitted private ownership of businesses in the services, manufacturing, and foreign-trade sectors. The law initially imposed high taxes and employment restrictions, but it later revised these to avoid discouraging private-sector activity. Under this provision, cooperative restaurants, shops, and manufacturers became part of the Soviet scene.

Gorbachev's introduction of glasnost (openness) gave new freedoms to the people, such as a greater freedom of speech; a radical change as control of speech and suppression of government criticism had previously been a central part of the Soviet system. The press became far less controlled and thousands of political prisoners and many dissidents were released in the spirit of glasnost.

In January 1987, Gorbachev called for demokratizatsiya (democratization) – the infusion of democratic elements such as multicandidate elections into the Soviet political process. In June 1988, at the CPSU's Nineteenth Party Conference, Gorbachev launched radical reforms meant to reduce party control of the government apparatus. In December 1988, the Supreme Soviet approved the

formation of a Congress of People's Deputies, which constitutional amendments had established as the Soviet Union's new legislative body.

Abroad, Gorbachev sought to improve relations and trade with the West. On October 11 1986, Gorbachev and U. S. President Ronald Reagan met in Reykjavik, Iceland, to discuss reducing intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This led to the signing of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty in 1987. In February 1988, Gorbachev announced the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, which was completed the following year.

Also during 1988, Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union would abandon the Brezhnev Doctrine, and allow the Warsaw Pact nations to determine their own internal affairs. He jokingly called his new doctrine the Sinatra Doctrine. This led to the string of revolutions in Eastern Europe throughout 1989 in which communism collapsed. With the exception of Romania, the democratic revolutions were all peaceful ones. The loosening of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe effectively ended the Cold War, and for this Gorbachev was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 15, 1990.

The changes in foreign and domestic policy were closely interlinked in the second half of the 1980s. The rapid democratization of Eastern Europe in the late 1990s had a destabilising effect within the Soviet Union itself. Gorbachev's relaxation of censorship and attempts to create more political openness had the unintended effect of re-awakening long suppressed nationalist and anti-Russian feelings in the Soviet republics. Calls for greater independence from Moscow's rule grew louder, especially in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia, which had been annexed into the Soviet Union by Stalin in 1940. Nationalist feeling also took hold in other Soviet republics such as the Ukraine and Azerbaijan. Gorbachev's reforms had accidentally torn away the power of the CPSU and unleashed a force that would ultimately destroy the Soviet Union.

The Baltic republics were the first to secede but nationalism soon spread throughout the entire Soviet Union. In reality, a democratised Soviet Union was incompatible with denial of the Baltic States' independence for, to the extent that

those Soviet republics became democratic, their opposition to remaining in a political entity whose centre was Moscow would become increasingly evident.

Some claim that United States President Ronald Reagan's escalation of the arms race between the superpowers caused the USSR to bankrupt itself and collapse. In reality, massive Soviet military spending during the 1970s had caused the USSR's economic problems. George F. Kennan, former US ambassador to the Soviet Union and father of the theory of "containment" of the same country, asserts that "the suggestion that any United States administration had the power to influence decisively the course of a tremendous domestic political upheaval in another great country on another side of the globe is simply childish." He contends that the extreme militarization of American policy strengthened hard-liners in the Soviet Union. "Thus the general effect of Cold War extremism was to delay rather than hasten the great change that overtook the Soviet Union."

Nearing the end of his presidency, Ronald Reagan came to Moscow and he signed a major arms-control agreement and warmly embraced Gorbachev. A journalist asked the president if he still thought it was the evil empire. "No," he replied, "I was talking about another time, another era."

Gorbachev could have well perpetuated the old totalitarian system. He still had the giant Soviet armies, the daunting nuclear might and the chilling KGB apparatus at his disposal. However, he instead chose the difficult path of reform both abroad and domestically.

The Soviet Union, an ethnically diverse nation, was soon ripped apart by separatist movements as Moscow's central authority weakened. The power struggle between Gorbachev and Russian nationalist Boris Yeltsin proved to be the nail in the coffin for the USSR. On 25 December 1991, the Soviet red flag was lowered from the Kremlin and by the end of the month the USSR had passed into history. Fifteen new states stood where one mighty superpower had recently held sway *(Essay "Collapse of the Soviet Union" : American Literature http://www.cherriedesignz.com/collapse-of-the-soviet-union/.)*

Assignment 6.

Point out military terms in the following essay written by a student from Pakistan. Make a literary translation of the essay into Ukrainian paying special attention to the translation of terms.

Distinguished guests, respectable colleagues, ladies and gentlemen!

I have the honour to share with you my views on the present campaign of deweaponization

The government has started taking steps for imposing controls on illegal and prohibited weapons. All these intended measures are good and indeed should have been adopted a long time ago.

The free flow of weapons in the country started during the Afghan war. FATA, believed to be the source of this proliferation, the weapons sought to be seized by the government include rocket launchers, anti-aircraft guns, missiles, remote-controlled bombs, land mines, kalashnikov and other forbidden-bore rifles. The very existence of these advanced weapons of war and their proliferation on a large scale in the country is by itself very shocking and explains the growing incidence of violence and crime all over the country, posing a serious threat to peace and public order and to civil society itself. No wonder then that some of our cities are increasingly becoming a happy hunting-ground for criminals, terrorists and malcontents being aided by the easy and abundant availability of a large variety of deadly weapons to pursue their designs. This free flow of weapons also affected the educational institutes and unfortunately, many of our educational institutes transformed into the storehouses of such deadly weapons. Students – the future of our nation, instead of becoming good scientists and scholars started playing in the hands of people having their vested interests. They threw their books away and raised their hands carrying weapons in them. How sad it is… Besides, in the rural areas, feudal lords maintain their own security forces which operate against tenant-farmers and rival feudals. In addition, many political and religious movements maintain armed militias. In the countryside they are more brazen, but even in the

cities some political parties are not averse to having well-armed cadres – if not for outright (*Deweaponization StudyMode.com. http://www.studymode.com/essays/Deweaponization. -778456.html*).

Assignment 7.

Point out the UN terms and supply their equivalents. Translate the texts into Ukrainian at sight.

Variant I

THE UNITED NATIONS: ORGANIZATION

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and a majority of other signatories. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

Charter

The Charter is the constituting instrument of the Organization, setting out the rights and obligations of member states, and establishing the United Nations organs and proprocedures.

Purposes

The purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.

Structure

The Charter established six principal organs of the United Nations, are the: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship

Council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat. The United Nations family, however, is much larger, encompassing 15 agencies and several programmes and bodies.

Budget

The budget approved for the biennium 2006–2007 is $3.8 billion – representing nominal growth in real terms from the 2004–2005 biennium. The budget covers the costs of United Nations programmes in areas such as political affairs, international justice and law, international cooperation for development, public information, human rights and humanitarian affairs. The main source of funds for the budget is the contributions of member states.

The fundamental criterion on which the scale of assessments is based is the capacity of countries to pay. This is determined by considering their relative shares of total gross national product, adjusted to take into account a number of factors, including their per capita incomes. In addition to the regular budget, member states are assessed for the costs of the international tribunals and, in accordance with a modified version of the basic scale, for the costs of peacekeeping operations.

The United Nations family

The United Nations family of organizations (the "United Nations system") consists of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations funds and programmes (such as UNICEF and UNDP), the specialized agencies (such as UNESCO and WHO) and related organizations. The funds and programmes are subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly. The specialized agencies are linked to the United Nations through special agreements and report to the Economic and Social Council and/or the General Assembly. The related organizations — including IAEA and the World Trade Organization — address specialized areas and have their own legislative bodies and budgets. Together, the organizations of the UN system address all areas of economic and social endeavour.

Variant II

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are to facilitate cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achieving world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries and to provide a platform for dialogue.

There are currently 192 member states, including nearly every recognized independent state in the world. From its headquarters on international territory in New York City, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year. The organization is divided into administrative bodies, primarily:

- The General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);

- The Security Council (decides certain resolutions for peace and security);

- The Economic and Social Council (assists in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);

- The Secretariat (provides studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);

- The International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ).

Additional bodies deal with the governance of all other UN System agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The UN's most visible public figure is the Secretary-General, currently Ban Ki-moon of South Korea, who attained the post in 2007. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

History

The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations, which was widely considered to have been ineffective in its role as an international governing body, as it had been unable to prevent World War II. The term "United Nations" was first used by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the 1942

Declaration by United Nations, which united the Allied countries of WWII under the Atlantic Charter, and soon became a term widely used to refer to them. Declarations signed at wartime Allied conferences in 1943 espoused the idea of the UN, and in 1944, representatives of the major Allied powers met to elaborate on the plans at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Those and later talks outlined the organization's proposed purposes, membership, organs, and ideals in regards to peace, security, and cooperation.

On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San Francisco, attended by 50 governments and a number of non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the Charter of the United Nations. The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five permanent members of the Security Council — France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States — and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. The first meetings of the General Assembly, with 51 nations represented, and the Security Council, took place in London in January 1946.

Organization

The United Nations system is based on five principal organs (formerly six - the Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994); the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice.

Four of the five principal organs are located at the main United Nations headquarters located on international territory in New York City. The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi. Other UN instutitions are located throughout the world.

The six official languages of the United Nations, used in intergovernmental meetings and documents, are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, while the Secretariat uses two working languages, English and French. Five of the official languages were chosen when the UN was founded; Arabic was

added later in 1973. The United Nations Editorial Manual states that the standard for English language documents is British usage and Oxford spelling (en-gb-oed), and the Chinese writing standard is Simplified Chinese. This replaced Traditional Chinese in 1971 when the UN representation of China was changed from the Republic of China to People's Republic of China. The Republic of China is now commonly known as "Taiwan".

2.3. TRANSLATION VARIANTS

Monosemantic and polysemantic words

A word of a natural language is a conventional unity of two aspects – the form and the meaning. The **form** is the material side of the word, embedded phonetically – in sounds (phonemes), or graphically – in letters (graphemes). The **meaning** is the ideal side of the word existing in the mind of the speakers. It is the property of denoting particular objects or concepts distinguished by the human mind in the reality of the world.

Words in which one form refers to only one object and which, respectively, have only one meaning are called **monosemantic words**: *bronchitis, humankind, ethane, espionage etc*. A word with two or more meanings is a **polysemantic word**: *essence, housing, performance etc*. Meanings of polysemantic words are comprised within a word entry in lexicographic descriptions, e.g.:

credit, n   1: reliance on the truth or reality of something <don't give *credit* to everything he says>

2   *a* : the balance in a person's favor in an account
b : an amount or sum placed at a person's disposal by a bank
c : the provision of money, goods, or services with the expectation of future payment <long-term *credit*>; *also* : money, goods, or services so provided <exhaust their *credit*>
d (1) : an entry on the right-hand side of an account constituting an addition to a revenue, net worth, or liability account *(2)* : a deduction from an expense or asset account
e : any one of or the sum of the items entered on the right-hand side of an account
f : a deduction from an amount otherwise due

3   *a* : influence or power derived from enjoying the confidence of another or others
b : good name : esteem; *also* : financial or commercial trustworthiness

4 *archaic* : credibility

5: a source of honor <a *credit* to the school>

6   *a* : something that gains or adds to reputation or esteem : honor <he took no *credit* for his kindly act>
b : recognition, acknowledgment <quite willing to accept undeserved *credit*>

7: recognition by name of a person contributing to a performance (as a film or telecast) <the opening *credits*>

8   *a* : recognition by a school or college that a student has fulfilled a requirement leading to a degree

      b : credit hour

(Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

The words of different parts of speech having the same form (e.g., *credit*, noun; *credit*, verb) are presented in different dictionary entries. The overwhelming majority of the English vocabulary consists of polysemantic words. It can be partially explained by the poor system of affixes and flexions in English on the one hand and by the tendency of economising on language means on the other hand. Different meanings of a polysemantic may require different translations. These are referred to as **translation variants**. Thus the word *credit*, n may be rendered by the following variant counterparts in Ukrainian: *довіра, віра; позитивний баланс рахунка, сума на рахунку, кредитна частина рахунка; кредитування, товари, придбані в кредит (на виплату); зарахування коштів на рахунок; зняття коштів з рахунка на сплату за товари; пошана, репутація; визнання; титри на початку фільму або програми; кредитна година (навчального часу), навчальний (заліковий кредит) кредит.*

The meaning of a polysemantic word, and respectively, the translation variant should be selected based on the context. The context may be even one or two words specifying the meaning of the plysemantic word, e.g., *bank of earth – земляний насип; savings bank – ощадний банк; West Bank – Західний берег ріки Йордан.* Some words – titles, allusions, complex images etc, – are translated with the account of the macrocontext, i.e. the context of a paragraph or the whole text. Therefore, selection of a proper variant in translation requires familiarizing with the context sufficient for understanding of the contextual meanings of polysemantic words.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Consult the dictionary and find out which of the words are monosemantic and which are polysemantic. For polysemantic words provide the contexts illustrating their meaning and give the variants of translation.

Undertaking, subscription, agenda, agency, agent, diplomat, diploma, butterfly, bypass, commutator, commute, complication, disrespect, disrupt, dispute, dissolve, assembly, facilitate, faction, father, accounting, staff, component, transportation, technology, product, package, distribution, placement, market, efficiency, opportunity, manpower, costs, competition, credit, concept, corporation, registration, contribution, value, charges, tariff, payment, transfer, transaction, income, debt, share, holding, standardization, procedure, branch, brand, community, dissolution, tariff, freight, claim, expenditure, speculation, hedge, option, proceeding, request, discrepancy, duty, resolution, damage, controversial, counsellor, equipment, environment, enterprise, equipment, inspection, resource, estimate, construction, safety, water-supply, reimbursement, visa, remuneration.

Assignment 2.

Translate the sentences paying attention to different translation variants of the bold-typed words.

1. Give us a full **account** of your vacation. 2. The student disobeyed the rules and on this **account** is being expelled from school. 3. These old letters are of no **account**. 4. My wife handles our household **accounts**. 5. He **accounts** himself lucky to be alive after that accident. 6. Can you **account** for your strange behaviour? 6. What kind of **accommodations** did you have on the ship? 7. If labour and management don't reach an **accommodation** there will be a strike. 8. All nations must work for the **accomplishment** of peace. 9. Playing the piano is but one of her **accomplishments.** 10. The sponge **absorbed** all the spilled water. 11. I was so

absorbed in this book that I didn't hear you. 12. We heard the **break** and saw the glass fall out of the window. 13. Water seeped through the **break** in the basement wall. 14. Who's going to **break** the bad news to her? 15. The audience **broke** into applause. 16. Did you ever **break** a law? 17. The actress's big **break** came when she substituted for the ailing star. 18. We **cancelled** our hotel reservations and stayed with friends. 19. The general **cancelled** all military leaves. 20. In case of their arrest all their accounts will be **cancelled.** 21. The child wrote his name in **capitals**. 22. The corporation had enough **capital** to build another factory. 23. The club's **code** of dress requires men to wear ties at dinner. 24. During hostilities the belligerent countries sent their messages in **code**. 25. His talk was full of **quotations** from the author's work. 26. The **quotations** of the leading stock indexes have been reported in the latest business issue. 27. She's not a good actress, but she gets a lot of parts because she has a good **agent**. 28. Gravity is the **agent** that draws objects to earth. 29. A high **bank** of earth surrounded the fortress. 30. The boaters picnicked on the **bank** of the river. 31. Many retail **banks** mushroomed after the demise of communism in Russia have been crashed by the financial crisis of 1998. 32. The hot water tank has a fifty gallon **capacity**. 33. The United States has the **capacity** to outproduce all other nations. 34. Einstein was a man of overwhelming **capacity**. 35. China has the greatest market **capacity** in South-Eastern Asia. 36. Increased **consumption** of paper is depleting our forests. 37. In the 19th century **consumption** was a frightening disease. 38. Stimulating serviceable **consumption** can considerably boost the county`s economy. 39. The **conversion** of a caterpillar into a butterfly is miraculous. 40. Saint Patrick is traditionally regarded as responsible for Ireland's **conversion** to Christianity. 41. 12 years of economic **conversion** have led to impoverishment of the major part of the population. 42. The trapper **exchanged** furs for flour, coffee, and gunpowder. 43. There was an **exchange** of greetings among the old friends. 44. The activity of the currency and stock **exchange** has been highly estimated by the group of IMF experts. 45. The runway is undergoing **expansion** to accommodate larger planes. 46. The recent economic **expansion** is being significantly hindered by lack of reforming in taxation policy. 47. Modern

stoves can be used with greater facility than the old wood-burners. 48. Banking **facilities** have been improving since the staff began working with the newly designed and established software. 49. The gown showed off her lovely **figure**. 50. He named a **figure** that was much more than we could pay. 51. Michelangelo was one of the great **figures** of the Renaissance. 52. Basic and auxiliary **industries** suffered during the last energy crisis. 53. **Competition** between business firms keeps prices down. 54. Who will be the team's **competition** in next week's game? 55. The figure-skating **competition** was judged by an international panel.

Assignment 3.

Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to the difference of meaning in different parts of speech.

1. We hope that after our project implementation both parts will benefit. The new factory will be a great benefit to the town. 2. The boost in consumer goods production will lead to the substantial increase of GDP. Last month we boosted in the sale of home-made goods. 3. The volumes of cash at banks have increased for 12% this year. The store will cash your check. 4. Nowadays the US market is predominated by retail chains. Chain the dog securely to the fence. 5. The hotel charges thirty dollars a day for this room. The charge for admission is three dollars. 6. Inflation must be checked if the dollar is to have any value. A system of checks and balances keeps the three branches of the U.S. government equal. 7. His claim to the property was declared valid. She claimed the ring was stolen, not lost. 8. At the close of exchange all the staff will have got redundancy pays. 8. Keep a close grip on your purse. 9. Keep a close watch on the children. 10. The collapse of marginal efficiency of capital resulted in salary curtails. 11. The negotiations collapsed when no agreement could be reached. 12. The lawyer drew up a binding contract for the parties. The firm contracted to deliver the merchandise in six months. 13. All the additional project related expenditures will be covered only after reporting to the Managing Director. The cover for the merchandise will be provided immediately.

14. The court ordered the defendant to pay $1000 for damages in the accident. The delay in merchandise delivery made the contract fulfilment impossible and damaged the company's reputation. 15. The crisis of 1998 resulted in general decline in the economic activity of Russia. The dollar declined on the open market. His popularity declined after the 1950's and he retired. 16. There has been a steady decrease in imports. The annual decrease of 3% in the rate of inflation made investors turn back to the abandoned country market. 17. The default on international obligations can lead to the international isolation of the state. His car was repossessed because of default of the monthly installment. 18. The increasing demand for credits allowed the banks to raise interest rates. There was a huge demand for experienced and qualified executives. The situation demands immediate attention.

Assignment 4.

In the following text specify the language units requiring translation by equivalents and those allowing the choice of translation variants. Translate the following text into Ukrainian.

An overall reading covering the major regions of the developing world shows that dependency on international savings dropped considerably during the 2000s. Indeed, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), sub-Saharan Africa, emerging Asia and ASEAN have transformed the current account deficits of the 1990s into surpluses in the 2000s. Latin America has moved from a current account deficit to a situation of balance. Finally, only Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs) increased their current account deficit during the period.

A detailed reading focusing on each country individually confirms that the current account balances have shifted toward lesser dependency on international savings. Of the 53 countries in our sample, 23 countries had current account surpluses in the 2000s compared to 11 countries in the 1990s. Among other things, 34 countries recorded a shift in their current account balance toward lesser

dependency on international savings to finance their growth (that is to say based on an increased surplus or reduced deficit).

The shift in current accounts perceived as the result of savings-investment balances was particularly significant in Asia after the 1997-98 crises. Indeed, investment rates in Asian countries collapsed at the end of the 1990s (Felipe *et al.,* 2006). In some cases, the drop was in the order of 20% of GDP: Malaysia's and Thailand's investment rates fell respectively from 41% and 42% of GDP to 22% and 20% between 1996 and 1999; in Indonesia, investment fell from 31% to 11% of GDP during this period. Of course, this was a correction of the over-capacity accumulated during the pre-crisis period, notably in the real estate sector. While these rates then rose during the 2000s decade, they never recovered their mid-1990s levels. The lasting disruptions in financial systems following the crisis and the deleveraging by Asian companies after the over-investment of the 1990s were the two main factors in this drop in investment. On the contrary, this crisis has had a very limited impact on savings, which kept interest rates at levels much higher than investment rates, notably in ASEAN and newly industrializing countries. Consequently, the Asian countries hit by the 1997-98 crisis progressively became net savings exporters in the 2000s, as can be seen in the level of their current account surpluses. One notable exception is China where this regime shift in the savings/investment balance did not happen and where investment has continued to grow, reaching unprecedented heights. Despite this, China h as confirmed its status as a net exporter of savings, as shown by the increase in its current account surplus in the 2000s.

(Macroeconomics and Development).

Assignment 5.

Select the conpound words in the sentences given below. Check their meanings with the dictionary and compare them with the meanings of their elements. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. After the last balance-sheet audit the company reviewed its expenditure policy. 2. A new building of the joint-stock bank is to be inaugurated at the end of the month. 3. There was a takeover about a year after you left. 4. A group of boardmen have gathered at the entrance to the stock exchange. 5. A forecasted breakthrough in prices for fuels can shake the stability of the market. 6. Pawnbroker's business has become common among people with surplus capital. 7. A number of new shops offering goods in retail as well as wholesale have been opened. 8. Julian Richer buys end-of-line and surplus products at reduced prices. 9. All the attempts to drive tax-sheltered capital from the shadow have been unsuccessful by now. 10. The construction of the enterprise turned out very capital-intensive and was finally put off. 11. The cashbox of the store has been found broken with a week's income stolen. 12. The corporation chairman of the board has just opened the meeting. 13. The clearinghouse manager stated the expenditure item falsification. 14. Even after the demand saturation on the market this kind of commodity remains bottleneck. 15. This is a jointly-controlled company co-owners of which are said to be oil and gas tycoons. 16. The French and Ukrainian co-production of famous perfumes is to be launched in a month or two. 17. The copyright for disks is hardly protected in many CIS states. 18. The high price-determining costs for the commodity can not be covered by profits from selling it. 19. The bank refused a number of customers in loans as their creditworthiness cast doubt on the Bank Board members. 20. The parties agreed about the downpayment equal to 30% of the total sum. 21. The main reason of the strike was pay pauses connected with downtime related damages. 22. The retail market of the USA is dominated by large superstores and hypermarkets located not only in downtowns. 23. The recent production downswing could be hampered only on condition of

urgent economic and administrative reforms. 24. The hunger for loans can be partially explained by earnings-flow of average people of the middle class. 25. The panic among shareholders has been caused by the sequestration of the bank's accounts. 26. The falldown in the steelmaking of the country coincided with its boost in the neighbouring countries. 27. The flowback of capital from abroad is possible in case alluring investment environment is created. 28. After cigarettes and strong drinks had been prohibited in TV advertising many new gimmicks appeared on screens. 29. Abundant new items of fast-moving goods were firstly presented at the fair. 30. The majority of employees with the company are half-time workers.

Assignment 6.

In the following text specify the language units requiring the choice of translation variants. Analyze the factors influencing the choice of a variant. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

BANKRUPTCY SHOULD BE RENAMED 'DEBT ADJUSTMENT', RECOMMENDS EU OFFICIAL

EU report claims calling someone bankrupt is too stigmatising and recommends the phrase should no longer be used

The EU wants to banish the word bankruptcy from the English language because it is too stigmatising, according to reports. Officials in Brussels want to see the term replaced with a more neutral phrase, such as "debt adjustment". The idea is part of wider reforms being considered to harmonise economic arrangements across the EU and make it easier for people who have run into financial problems to be given a second chance.

Riccardo Ribera d'Alcala, the EU's Directorate General for International Policies, said use of the word bankruptcy was too potent and made it difficult for people to rebuild their financial reputation. In his report, Mr d'Alcala said: "The use of stigmatising labels should be ended, and the pejorative term "bankruptcy" should be replaced with the more neutral 'debt adjustment'."

But such a move would see the phasing out of a word that has been in common parlance in the English word for more than 500 years. It is thought the term derives from the Italian 'banca rotta' meaning broken bench, which refers to the ancient custom of breaking a money changer's bench to signify his insolvency.

Tory MP Brooks Newmark, who is a member of the Commons Treasury Select Committee told the Mail on Sunday: "This shows just how intellectually bankrupt – sorry debt adjusted – the European Union has become." Mr d'Alcala's report comes as the Commission looks to unify financial services across the EU. Among his other proposals are suggestions that banks should be penalised if inappropriate lending contributes to someone's financial problems.

Other examples where the EU has attempted to interfere with language includes a recent recommendation that the words Miss and Mrs ought not to be used in certain circumstances because they were not considered to be politically correct. A spokesman for the European Parliament said: "The report makes clear that the opinions expressed in the document are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the European Parliament".

2.4. INTERNATIONALISMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION

Language units which have similar form and meaning in at least three genetically different languages are referred to as **internationalisms**. They are mostly the products of spread of science and technology, internationalisation of political and social life etc, e.g. *barometer – барометр; president – президент.*

Internationalisms may be classified into the following groups:

- **genuine internationalisms** which are translated by means of transcription or transliteration, e.g. *visa – віза; tourism – туризм; parliament – парламент;*

- **loan internationalisms** which appear as a result of the transference of meaning of the existing words according to the model typical for several languages, e.g., *right / left party (movement) – права / ліва партія (рух); (first / second) reading – (перше / друге) читання.* Sometimes loan internationalisms are formed as word combinations or compound words which are translated by elements with the simultaneous borrowing of the meaning, e.g., *outlander – позашляховик; price and wage freezes – заморожування цін і заробітних плат;*

- close to genuine internationalisms are the so-called **translator's borrowings (adapted internationalisms)** in which the international root or stem is joined with a target-language affix, e.g. *parliament<u>ary</u> – парламент<u>ський</u>; to freight – <u>зафрахтувати</u>.*

The abovementioned types of internationalisms deserve special attention because they may help the translator / interpreter in the course of work, but, on the other hand, may create additional problems. Thus, many words are polysemantic and in some meanings are to be translated as genuine internationalisms, while in the other meanings they are given different translations, e.g.: *management – менеджмент; управління; керування; керівництво; management (of problems) – розв'язання (проблем).*

Genuine internationalisms are not to be confused with **pseudointernationalisms**, which are also referred to as 'translator's false friends'.

Pseudointernationalisms are the words, similar in form, but different in meaning, e.g. *magazine* and *магазин; replica* and *репліка*. If mistaken for genuine internationalisms, these words may lead to confusions and misunderstanding in the process of translation.

The translation of international words is based on the similarity of their meaning. The same word may be translated as a genuine internationalism or as a loan internationalism, e.g. *devaluation – (1) девальвація; (2) знецінення*. Different ways of translation may be applied to various terminological systems, e.g. *emission – (1)* banking term *емісія (2)* environmental term *викид (шкідливих речовин)*. The choice of translation should be determined by the contextual meaning of the international word.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

A. *In the following original text and its translation find internationalisms and state their type.*

FROM THE HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UN reform: A new lease on life	Реформа ООН: нове дихання
With the decision by Secretary General Kofi Annan to initiate broad-ranging institutional reform of the whole UN system in 1997, the nuts and bolts of carrying this out began at the 52nd session of the UN General Assembly in 1998. The session went down as the historic "session of reform."	Після прийняття Генеральним Секретарем ООН Кофі Аннаном 1997 р. рішення про широкомасштабну реформу всієї системи ООН, підготовка до її впровадження розпочалася під час 52-ї сесії Генеральної Асамблеї 00H 1998 р. Сесія ввійшла в історію як "сесія реформ".
But this particular session had additional significance: former Minister of Foreign Affairs and a deputy to the Verhovna Rada, Ghennady Udovenko, presided over it. The post of the Presidency gave Ukraine the opportunity to see how difficult it is to push for reform in an	Разом з тим, вона мала й інше значення: очолював сесію колишній міністр закордонних справ і депутат Верховної Ради України Геннадій Удовенко. Посада президента надала Україні можливість побачити як важко проводити реформи, коли

institution where the interests of 185 sovereign states need to reach a common denominator.

Moreover, the decisions adopted at the 52nd session were just the initial strokes of a sweeping transformation of the organization. For the UN to enter the new century revived and capable of reacting effectively and constantly to the challenges of changing times, key reconstruction will have to continue:

•increasing the UN's role in international security and disarmament;

•improving the operation of all main committees of the General Assembly;

•modernizing social and economic activities by reorienting the Economic and Social Council and its bodies to meet specific demands of member states;

•reforming budget and financial mechanisms and the system of expense allocation;

•and improving the UN's financial state and its approach to administrative management and guidance.

Mr. Annan's actions, as the UN's chief administrative officer, aimed to enable the Organization to better carry out its mandates in an increasingly complex and cost-conscious world. These ranged from a cabinet-style decision-making structure for the Secretariat to new measures to fight crime, drugs and terrorism and to strengthen the protection of human rights and its development work.

необхідно поєднати різні інтереси 185 суверенних держав.

Рішення, ухвалені на 52-й сесії, були лише провісниками радикальної трансформації ООН. Для того, щоб ООН змогла вступити в нове століття оновленою і здатною постійно й ефективно реагувати на виклики часу, ключові реконструкції повинні тривати завдяки:

•підвищенню ролі ООН у сфері міжнародної безпеки і роззброєння;

•поліпшенню роботи всіх головних комітетів Генеральної Асамблеї;

•модернізації соціальної та економічної діяльності через переорієнтацію Економічної і Соціальної Ради та пов'язаних з нею органів для розв'язання конкретних потреб країн-членів ООН;

•реформуванню бюджетних і фінансових механізмів і системи асигнування витрат;

•поліпшенню фінансового стану ООН і її підходу до адміністративного управління й керівництва.

Дії К. Аннана були спрямовані на розширення можливостей ООН щодо кращого виконання нею свого мандату у світі, який стає дедалі складнішим і ощадливішим до коштів. Ці дії спрямовані на широкий діапазон проблем: від створення кабінетної структури ухвалення рішень у Секретаріаті до нових заходів щодо боротьби зі злочинністю, вживанням наркотиків, тероризмом і зміцнення захисту прав людини.

"The UN has not only to grapple with systemic problems," explained 1996-97 GA President Razali Ismail, who was responsible for much of the progress by the Working Groups during that session. "It also has to overcome the greater difficulty of defining its role and functions against critical and often unfair examination, against a backdrop of swirling global events and rapidly emerging challenges." 1997-98 President Udovenko, speaking after the vote, pointed to the differences that had to be overcome before the reform package received the UN delegates' support.

"ООН повинна боротися не тільки із системними проблемами, – пояснює президент ГА у 1996–1997 рр. Разалі Ісмаіл. – Вона також повинна розв'язати ще важливішу проблему – визначити свою роль і функції в умовах часто несправедливої критики, на тлі вихороподібних глобальних подій і чинників, які раптово виникають.У своїй промові після обрання Удовенко, який був президентом ГА 1997–1998 рр., відмітив існуючі розбіжності, які необхідно подолати перш ніж пакет реформ отримає підтримку делегатів ООН.

B. *Among the internationalisms you have selected point out the words that have several variants of translation. Speak on the factors that determined the translator's choice.*

Assignment 2.

A. *Consult the dictionaries for the translations for the following words; for polysemantic words supply all the translation variants.*

Qualification, data, bank, comfort, accurate, scenery, oriental, decoration, museum, inflation, international, parade, multilingual, management, Member States, complex, interest (rate), occupation, premium, replica, regulations, regularities, national park, inclusive, intergovernmental, fundamental freedoms, capital, Security Council, registration form, Schengen area, middle class, decade, action, party, conductor, concern, identification code, minibar, advocate.

B. *Distribute the words of part* **A** *into the following classes:*
1. *Genuine internationalisms;*
2. *Loan internationalisms;*
3. *Translator's borrowings;*
4. *Pseudointernationalisms.*

Assignment 3.

Suggest the best way of translation for the underlined words and word combinations in the following sentences. State the type of the internationalisms. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The maintenance of the <u>open trading system</u> assumes special importance in a period of slow growth and large <u>imbalances</u> and uncertainties in the <u>international economy</u> because any weakening of the <u>system</u> is likely to make these <u>problems</u> worse. 2. <u>Macro-economic imbalances</u> in <u>developed market economies</u> and great <u>instability</u> of <u>exchange rates</u> have further contributed to the weakening of the <u>trading system</u>. 3. After three <u>decades</u> of negotiated <u>reduction</u> of <u>tariffs</u>, <u>international trade</u> is now impeded mainly by <u>quantitative</u> restrictions. 4. The external <u>financing</u> of <u>capital-importing</u> <u>developing countries</u> has recently been met largely through sources other than <u>international capital markets</u>. 5. <u>Settlement systems</u> <u>are being tested</u> by the growing volume and <u>complexity</u> of <u>financial transactions</u> and <u>monetary policy</u> is complicated by ever easier <u>shifts</u> among <u>financial assets</u>. 6. Many developing countries have been unable to <u>restore</u> their <u>creditworthiness</u> in international capital markets and <u>normal</u> access to <u>commercial credit</u> is no longer open to them. 7. The <u>goals</u> of the Union's <u>policies</u> <u>concern</u> improving the <u>management</u> of <u>mass tourism</u> and the <u>protection</u> of coastal and mountain areas, raising <u>environmental awareness</u> in <u>tourists</u>, and improving the quality of <u>tourism services</u> so that they have fewer impacts on the environment. 8. <u>Waste management</u>, <u>transport</u>, and <u>habitat protection</u> will receive greater attention in the future. 9. The amended <u>directive</u> on <u>environmental impact assessment</u> has extended its scope to cover a range of <u>potentially damaging tourism projects</u>. 10. The <u>public</u> needs better <u>information</u> about the impacts of industrial development on the local environment, so that people can <u>modify their behaviour</u>.

Assignment 4.

Point out the internationalisms in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. A multinational corporation operates in a complex business environment. 2. Cultural, social, economic, political, and technological systems vary from country to country. 3. Private retail banks sprouted up across most of Eastern Europe soon after the demise of communism more than a decade ago, but the industry has been much slower to take hold in Russia. 4. Average interest rates on ruble deposits are a little more than 5%, while rates on retail loans average around 20%. 5. The reasons for the state of the world economy include the slowdown of growth in developed economies, the volatility in international financial and foreign exchange markets, and the uncertainty that prevails with regard to the manner and timing of the resolution of the international debt problem. 6. In South and Southeast Asia, overall gross domestic product (GDP) growth would be in the order of 5 per cent, substantially faster than the rate of population. 7. Indeed, the current period is marked by phases of massive capital inflows and sudden capital outflows, which destabilize macro-policies, local financial institutions and companies. 8. The organization initiates new ways of dealing with the issues of sustainable development at a state government level and solving problems comprehensively. 9. Most of the world's Internet users believe that Internet access is a basic human right, according to a new pollconducted for the BBC. 10. International trade makes scarce goods available to nations that need or desire them: when a nation lacks the resources needed to produce goods domestically, it may import them from another country.

Assignment 5.

Point out the internationalisms and pseudointernationalisms in the following text. Translate the text into Ukrainian

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT MUST STAY

The Human Rights Act must not be changed or scrapped, the head of the Crown Prosecution Service has said, rejecting Conservative criticism of the controversial law.

Keir Starmer, the Director of Public Prosecutions, rejected suggestions from Conservative ministers that the act – which enshrines the European Convention on Human Rights in UK law – should go. "For me it would be a retrograde step to amend or repeal the Human Rights Act," Mr Starmer told BBC One's Andrew Marr show.

The ECHR has been invoked by foreign criminals and terrorists fighting deportation from Britain. They argue that its provisions mean they are entitled to various rights to be considered, including the right to a family life. That has led to foreign criminals being allowed to remain the UK because they have family connections here.

The Conservatives have promised to replace the Human Rights Act with a British Bill of Rights, which would enact the ECHR's provisions in a more flexible way. The Lib Dems support the ECHR, and the Coalition has made little progress on reform, leaving Tories frustrated.

Some Tories, including Theresa May, the Home Secretary, and Chris Grayling, the Justice Secretary, have suggested quitting the ECHR altogether. Mrs May signalled at the Conservative Party conference this month that the party would repeal the act if re-elected in 2015.

Assignment 6.

Translate the given words and word combinations into English. Point out the internationalisms and state their type.

Спеціалізована установа ООН, єврокомісар з питань розширення, трансакція, акція, аквізиція, реструктуризація, аргумент, дебати, продукція, агенство, авіаперевізник, двостороння конвенція, багатомовний словник, корпоративний клієнт, рівень інфляції, відсоткова ставка, заморожування заробітної плати, податок на додану вартість, природні ресурси, міжнародна організація, ядерна безпека, депутат, конгресмен, кабінет міністрів.

Assignment 7.

Translate the given texts into Ukrainian at sight. Pay special attention to the translation of internationalisms.

A. Productivity is the total output of goods and services in a given period of time divided by work hours (output per work hour). An increase in productivity means that the same amount of labour input is now able to produce more goods and services. The higher productivity is, the lower costs are in producing goods and services, and the lower prices can be. Therefore business people are eager to increase productivity. Productivity is one of the major ingredients of capitalist growth.

B. The word capitalism is based on the word capital. Capital refers to machinery and materials that are used on farms and in business to help workers produce more. At the beginning of the twentieth century in the United States, 1 out of 3 workers was needed to produce enough food to feed everyone and create some surplus for world use. Today less than 1 out of 20 workers can produce far greater quantities of food that contribute a much share of world production. What made the difference?

The answer is that the use of tractors, chemical fertilizers, combines, silos, and other machines and materials (capital) raised farmer's productivity.

C. Apart from changes in its volume, investment has also to be measured by its effectiveness. Many forms of investment do not yield any immediate increase in output; and production is influenced by many factors other than the volume of investment in the previous year. The less developed the economy, the greater is likely to be the proportion of investment in infrastructure and other forms of social overhead that tend to exert only a very long-term influence on production. The capital-output ratio is likely to be more useful as a long-term than a short-term indicator.

D. To start up business, a company needs funds to purchase essential assets, support research and development, and buy materials for production. Capital is also needed for salaries, credit extension to customers, advertising, insurance, and many other day-to-day operations. In addition, financing is essential for growth and expansion of a company. Because of competition in the market, capital needs to be invested in developing new product lines and production techniques and in acquiring assets for future expansion. In financing business operations and expansion, a business uses both short-term and long-term capital.

Assignment 8.

Translate the given texts into English paying special attention to the internationalisms.

МАРКЕТИНГ В УПРАВЛІННІ РИНКОВИМИ ВІДНОСИНАМИ

Збалансованість ринку товарів і послуг забезпечується дією закону попиту і пропозиції, динамічна відповідність яких досягається продуманою системою державного регулювання і маркетингом. Маркетинг становить основу управлінської діяльності і є *системою заходів щодо вивчення ринку й активного впливу на попит споживача.* Інтерес до маркетингу в нашій країні пов'язують із створенням нової моделі управління виробництвом. Можливості його використання в господарстві нашої системи вивчені ще недостатньо.

Майже до 70-х років його пов'язували переважно із зовнішньоекономічною діяльністю. Проте вона була повністю монополізована державними організаціями, тому маркетингом займалися переважно на цьому рівні.

Практичний інтерес до цього виду діяльності почав виявлятися лише в середині 80-х років, тобто з початком економічної реформи. Першим її кроком, як відомо, було розширення прав підприємств у розробці виробничих програм. Інтерес до маркетингу ще більше зріс з початком переходу до оптової торгівлі засобами виробництва й утворення комерційних центрів. Сучасний маркетинг завжди пристосований до конкретних економічних, соціальних, технологічних і культурно-історичних особливостей розвитку тієї чи іншої країни

(Стеченко Д.М. Управління регіональним розвитком).

Assignment 9.

Point out scientific terms used in the following news article.Translate the text into Ukrainian paying special attention to the terminology and international lexis.

UN URGES PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AGAINST MARKETING OF UNHEALTHY FOOD

The United Nations health agency today called for action to reduce the exposure of children to the marketing of food with high contents of fat, sugar or salt, which exposed them to the risk of noncommunicable diseases (NCD) caused by poor diet during their lives.

Television advertising is responsible for a large share of the marketing of unhealthy foods and, according to available evidence, advertisements influence children's food preferences, purchase requests and consumption patterns, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

In May last year, WHO member States endorsed a new set of recommendations on the marketing of food and non-alcoholic beverages to children. The recommendations call for national and international action to reduce the

exposure of children to marketing messages that promote foods high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars, or salt, and to reduce the use of powerful techniques to market them to children.

"Noncommunicable diseases, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers and diabetes, today represent a leading threat to human health and socio-economic development", said Ala Alwan, the WHO Assistant Director-General for Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health.

"Implementing these recommendations should be part of broad efforts to prevent unhealthy diets – a key risk factor for several noncommunicable diseases," he said.

Implementing the recommendations will help countries strengthen their ability to foster and encourage healthy dietary choices for children and promote the maintenance of a healthy weight, Dr. Alwan said.

According to WHO, 43 million pre-school children worldwide are either obese or overweight. Scientific reviews have also shown that a significant portion of television advertising that children are exposed to promotes "non-core" food products which are low in nutritional value.

Poor diet is one of the four common factors associated with the four main noncommunicable diseases – cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and chronic lung diseases – which are responsible for about 60 per cent of deaths worldwide, or over 35 million people annually.

More than 9 million deaths are premature – people dying before reaching the age of 60 – and could be prevented through low-cost measures at the world's disposal, including stopping tobacco use, reducing the harmful use of alcohol, and promoting healthy diets and physical activity.

Preparations are ongoing for the first UN General Assembly High-level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of NCDs, which will be held from 19 to 20 September in New York *(http://www.un.org/apps/news/story)*.

2.5. NON-EQUIVALENT AND CULTURE SPECIFIC LANGUAGE UNITS

General Characteristics of Non-Equivalent Language Units

Along with the language units which have translation equivalents or translation variants there are language units having neither equivalents nor variants in the target language. Such language units are called **non-equivalent**. Sometimes the absence of equivalent is accounted for by the absence of the denoted object of phenomenon in the life of the target-language community, such as the names of meals, typical of the English way of living e.g. *lunch*, *high tea*; these words are often translated into other languages by means of explanation or by the words with close meaning. Sometimes the reason is different representation of the same thing in the language and mentality of the people. For example, the Ukrainian word *доба* doesn't have a one-word equivalent in English and is translated by combinations *day and night* or *24 hours*; Ukrainian *кватирка* is translated by the word *window* though it denotes only a part of it.

Non-equivalent language units usually cannot be translated automatically and require translator's special attention.

Culture specific language units. Non-equivalent language units include the words and word combinations denoting phenomena and notions which are specific of a certain culture, characteristic of a certain language community. These words are referred to as **culture specific**, or **realia**; their non-equivalence is accounted for by the absence of similar phenomena in the life of other nations.

Culture specific language units usually fall into one of the following thematic groups:

- specific measures and monetary units, e.g. *dollar, pound, foot, гривня, верста;*
- national food, clothes and everyday things or souvenirs, e.g.: *cornflakes, вареники, quilt, рушник;*

- culture specific activities and customs, e.g.: *Halloween, carol, вечорниці, гопак;*

- social and political realia specific to a certain country (institutions, political parties, posts or offices etc.), e.g.: *Senate, peer, Lord Chancellor, Верховна Рада, Order of the Garter;*

- abstract concepts including aphorisms, quotations, literary background (esp., children's literature) necessary for understanding allusions, folk characters etc, e.g.: *Old Mother Hubbard.*

Non-equivalence does not imply impossibility of translation: it only means that there may be no ready-made variants of translation and decision concerning the translation of such language units must be taken by the translator/ interpreter. There are two principal approaches to translating culture specific lexis: it may be based on the meanings and notions, familiar to the recipient culture, or may introduce some elements of the SL culture into the world view of the target audience. More specifically the methods of translating culture specific language units will be discussed below.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

In the following text find the non-equivalent language units and specify their thematic reference; explain their meanings and think of the way of representing these meanings in another language.

New Year

New Year is often launched with a party – either at home with family and friends or a gathering in the local clubs. Merrymaking begins on New Year's Eve and builds up to midnight. The stroke of midnight is the cue for much cheering, hooting, whistling, kissing and drinking of toasts.

Tradition has it that the first person over the threshold on New Year's Day will dictate the luck brought to the household in the coming year. This is known as First Footing. At midnight on December 31, particularly in Scotland and northern England, 'first footers' (traditionally tall, dark, good-looking men) step over the threshold bringing the New Year's Luck. The first footer usually brings a piece of coal, a loaf and a bottle of whisky. On entering he must place the fuel in the fire, put the loaf on the table and pour a glass for the head of the house, all normally without speaking or being spoken to until he wishes everyone 'A Happy New Year'. He must, of course, enter by the front door and leave by the back.

In Wales the back door is opened to release the Old Year at the first stroke of midnight. It is then locked up to 'keep the luck in' and at the last stroke the New Year is let in at the front door.

In Scotland the New Year remains the greatest of all annual festivals. Called 'Hogmanay' (a word whose meaning has never been satisfactorily established), it's marked by an evening of drinking and merrymaking, culminating at the stroke of midnight when huge gatherings of people at Edinburgh's Tron Kirk and Glasgow's George Square greet the New Year by linking arms and singing 'Auld Lang Syne'.

Assignment 2.

Explain the genuine meanings of the non-equivalent language units in the following text and think of the way of rendering their meanings to an English-speaking recipient unfamiliar with the realia of the Soviet period.

Протягом сімдесяти років ми заслужено вважалися найначитанішим народом. Це завжди підкреслювалось так само, як безкоштовна освіта й лікування. Водночас ми були народом найневиїзнішим. Іноземцям не уявити собі стану людей, котрі про все читали й ніде не були. Й нарешті греблю прорвало. Ринув потік. І ось уже цей Лондон і цей Париж стають „реальністю, даною нам для відчуття". І виникає закономірне бажання першого ж дня

побачити все те, про що читали попередні десять років. І нехай спробують щось не допоказати!

Кожен турист знає права споживачів і намагається просвітити всіх інших. Вимоги напрочуд прості й логічні:

- В автобусі всі п'ятдесят місць мають бути першими: так зручніше знімати на відео.

- Не слід витрачати час на всілякі магазини, але повернутися треба з покупками.

- Бажано зустрітися з президентом країни або хоч із прем'єр-міністром. І сфотографуватися. Коли пощастить, то в обнімку.

- Зупинки на шляху треба робити в таких місцях, щоб ліворуч був обмінний пункт, праворуч – міжнародний телефон, а в центрі – туалет.

За кордоном до нас часом повертається забуте почуття колективізму та взаємовиручки. Іноді всі йдемо кудись юрбою. Хоч не туди, зате разом.

(Міжнародний туризм)

Translation of culture specific language units

One of the ways of representing culture specific words in a target language is **transcription / transliteration**, e.g. *dollar – долар, mile – миля, гривня – hryvna.* This way of translation is suitable when the culture specific meaning of the word has been borrowed and is already familiar to the target language community.

When the abovementioned way of translation does not sufficiently represent the meaning of the language unit, **transcription / transliteration with additional explication** is used. Explication is done via a word or phrase with a more general meaning which does not cover the whole nationally specific meaning, but refers it to a certain class of objects, e.g. *гетьман – Ukrainian military leader hetman; Downing Street, 10 – резиденція прем'єр-міністра на Даунінг Стрит, 10.* This way of translation is preferable when the representation of the word's pronunciation or spelling does not make the text understandable for the recipient. Sometimes the

translator's background knowledge should be employed to compensate for those elements of the meaning which may be absent from the recipient's thesaurus.

Loan translation, or translation by elements consists in the literal translation of the constituent parts (or the whole language unit) with the simultaneous borrowing of the meaning. This way of translation is most typical of language units denoting social and political phenomena, e.g. *the Order of the Garter – Орден Підв'язки, the House of Representatives – Палата представників; комунальні послуги – communal services*. Loan translation increases the polysemy of a word, e.g. *reading – (парламентське) читання*.

When the target language offers a name for a likely though not quite similar phenomenon, **translation by analogue** is possible, e.g. *Palm Sunday – Вербна Неділя, колядки – carols.* As is shown by examples, this way of translation is typical of the words denoting cultural phenomena, in particular holidays and traditions. Many other examples may be found in the sphere of education: *credit / test – залік; доцент – assistant professor*. Being brief and convenient, this method of translation however eliminates the cultural specifity of the denoted object.

Finally, the meaning of the source language unit may be represented by means of **explanatory translation**, which lies in a multi-word description of the main features of the denoted object, e.g. *борщ – vegetable soup with beets and cabbage; shepherd pie – картопляна запеканка з м'ясом.*

Translation of culture specific units requires the translator's background knowledge of the culture of other nations. The choice of the way of translation is to be made with the account of the situation and aim of communication, of the receipients' background knowledge and cultural value of the source text.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Group the following words in thematic groups and suggest the way of their translation. Can you tell to what language culture they belong?

Lord Chancellor, carol, Order of the Garter, sheriff, Bundestag, Boxing Day, pysanka, Palm Sunday, siesta, spaghetti, inch, tutor, Christmas, ounce, gallon, militia, English Grenadiers, Khan, mile, mahatma, shilling, varenyky, Hetman, shepherd pie, polka, matroshka, Home Secretary, custard, pint, cornflakes, sombrero, sharovary, pampushky, radja, mandarin, cossak, cobzar, inn, losagna, pharaoh, maharaja, Ayatollah, bagpipe, knight, bushel, bingo, alphabet soup, pancake, two-tier school, Sire, kimono, Verhovna Rada, Senate, Count, furlong, half-penny, butterscotch, Chancellor of the Exchequer, sunni, shia.

Assignment 2.

Read the following texts to get more information about British traditions. Find the non-equivalent language units and suggest the way of their translation. Write annotations of the given texts.

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL COSTUMES

England

Although England is a country rich in folklore and traditions, it has no definitive 'national' costume. The most well-known folk costumes are those of the Morris dancers. They can be seen in many country villages during the summer months performing folk dances that once held ritualistic and meanings associated with the awakening of the earth.

The costume varies from team to team, but basically consists of white trousers, a white shirt, a pad of bells worn around the calf of the leg, and a hat made of felt or straw, decorated with ribbons and flowers. The bells and ribbons are said to banish harm and bring fertility. Morris dancing was originally an all-male tradition, but now some teams feature women dancers too.

Scotland

Perhaps the most national costume in Britain is the Scottish kilt with its distinctive tartan pattern. The kilt is a length of woolen cloth, pleated except for sections at each end. The kilt is worn around the waist, with the pleats at the back and the ends crossed over at the front and secured with a pin.

Each Scottish Clan or family has its own distinctive tartan pattern, made up of different colours, and an official register of tartans is maintained by the Scottish Tartans Society in Perthshire.

The kilt forms part of the traditional Highland dress, worn by Scottish clansmen and Scottish regiments. In addition to the kilt, a plaid or tartan cloak is worn over one shoulder, and a goatskin pouch or sporran is worn at the front of the kilt. Sometimes tartan trousers or trews are worn instead of a kilt. Women do not have their own distinctive national dress in Scotland, although tartan fabrics are widely used in clothing, and the kilt is also worn.

Wales

The national costume of Wales is based on the peasant costume of the 18th and 19th centuries. Because Wales was isolated geographically from the rest of Britain, many of the individual traits of costume and materials were retained in Welsh dress long after they had died out elsewhere.

Unlike Scotland, the distinctive folk costume of Wales was worn by the women, consisting of a long gown (betgwn) or skirt, worn with a petticoat (pais – the favoured colour was scarlet) and topped with a shawl folded diagonally to form a triangle and draped around the shoulders, with one corner hanging down and two others pinned in front. Aprons were universally worn, sometimes simple, sometimes decorated with colourful embroidery.

The most distinctive part of the costume was the tall black 'Welsh hat' or 'beaver hat', thought to have originated in France at the end of the 18th century. The hats hag a tall crown, cylindrical or conical in shape with a wide brim, and were usually trimmed with a band of silk or crepe.

Northern Ireland

Early Irish dress, based on Gaelic and Norse costumes, consisted of check trews for men, worn with a fringed cloak or mantle, or a short tunic for both men and women, worn with a fringed cloak. This style of dressing was prohibited in the 16th century under sumptuary laws, passed to suppress the distinctive Irish dress and so overcome Irish reluctance to become part of England. In particular, the wearing of the fringed cloak was forbidden, as was the wearing of trews or any saffron-coloured garment (saffron yellow was an important feature of Irish costume).

Although a strong tradition of wearing folk costume does not survive in Northen Ireland today, folk music and folk dancing are very important.

Assignment 3.

Get ready to translate the following texts at sight. Before doing the translation, suggest the way of translating the non-equivalent language units which are given in bold type.

How do the British celebrate traditional and religious holidays?

A.   **CHRISTMAS DAY**

In Britain, **Christmas Day** is normally spent at home, with the family, and it is regarded as a celebration of the family and its continuity. Preparations start well in advance, with the sending of **Christmas cards** and installation of a decorated **Christmas tree** in a prominent place in the home. Although it is now a firmly established tradition, the Christmas tree was first popularized by Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, who introduced the custom from his native Germany in 1840.

Some houses are decorated with evergreens (plants which do not lose their leaves in winter); a **wreath of holly** on the front door and **garlands of holly, ivy and fir** indoors. Bunches of **mistletoe** are often hung above doorways – any couple passing underneath must exchange kisses! Traditional food is prepared: **sweet mince pies**, a rich **Christmas cake** and the **Christmas pudding**. Everyone has their

own favourite recipe, but they're all packed full of spices, nuts, dried fruit and **brandy**.

Presents are bought and wrapped, and traditionally placed under the Christmas tree on **Christmas Eve**. Christmas is both a secular and a religious holiday, and many families like to attend a midnight service at church on Christmas Eve, or celebrate Christmas in church on **Christmas morning**.

The excitement begins for children on Christmas Eve, when they hang up their **stockings** (an old sock or, more ambitiously, pillow cases) around the fireplace or at the foot of the bed for **Father Christmas** to fill with gifts. **Father Christmas** or **Santa Claus,** wearing his traditional red and white outfit, is first recorded in 1653, but the story of Santa arriving in his **reindeer-drawn sleigh** and descending down the chimney to fill children's stocking with presents derives from the USA.

Practically everyone sits down to a **Christmas dinner** in the early afternoon of **Christmas Day**, traditionally **roast turkey**, but some families prefer goose or **roast beef**. The turkey is followed by the **Christmas pudding**, brought to the table flaming hot. **Brandy** is poured over the pudding, then lit. The day ends with everyone relaxing, watching television or playing guessing-games like **charades**.

B.   **BOXING DAY**

Boxing Day (26 December) is so-called because it's a time when tradespeople receive a **Christmas Box** – some money in appreciation of the work they've carried out all year.

Traditionally a time for visiting family and friends and indulging in more feasting, Boxing Day is a popular day for football matches and other sporting fixtures. The day is a public holiday, so shops and banks are closed. More recently, some shops have broken with tradition and now open on Boxing Day to encourage shoppers who can't wait to spend their **Christmas money**!

C. **HALLOWEEN**

Halloween (31 October) and its associations with **witches** and **ghosts** derives from the **Celtic Old Year's Night** – the night of all witches, when spirits were said to walk the earth. Witches and supernatural beings are still remembered all over Britain, when groups of children roam the streets in **ghoulish** costumes, carrying **Halloween lanterns** – pumpkins hollowed out with a ghostly face cut into one side which glows when a candle is placed inside. In recent years the custom of **trick or treating** has gained in popularity. Although we commonly associate this practice with America, the custom originated in England on **Mischief Nigh**t when children declared one lawless night of unpunished pranks, usually **May Day eve** or **Halloween**. **Halloween parties**, usually for children, include games such as **apple bobbing**, where apples are either floated in water or hung by a string. The object of the game is for the players to put their hands behind their back and try to seize an apple with their teeth alone.

D. **PANCAKE DAY**

Pancake day or **'Shrove Tuesday'** (the Tuesday which falls 41 days before **Easter**) is the eve of the **Lenten Fast**. On this day in earlier times all Christians made their compulsory confessions or **'shrifts'** from which the name **'Shrove Tuesday'** derives, and took their last opportunity to eat up all the rich foods prohibited during **Lent**. Thus all eggs, butter and fat remaining in the house were made into pancakes, hence the festival's usual nickname of **Pancake Day**.

Though the strict observance of **Lent** is now rare, everyone enjoys eating customary **pancakes** and some regions celebrate the day with **pancake races**. The oldest and most famous is held at Olney in Buckinghamshire. The race is run over 415 **yards** (about 380 metres) by women over sixteen, wearing a **cap and apron**. They must 'toss' their pancake (flip it over in the frying pan) at least three times during the race. The winner receives a kiss from the **Pancake Bell Ringer** – church bells were traditionally rung to remind parishioners to come to confession – and a prayer took from the vicar! (*Great Britain: 100 questions answered*)

<u>Assignment 4.</u>

Find traditional translations for the British socio-political realia. Translate the texts into Ukrainian, adding explanations or explications where necessary.

A.   THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the UK Parliament or the British Parliament, is the supreme legislative body in the United Kingdom, British Crown dependencies and British overseas territories. It alone possesses legislative supremacy and thereby ultimate power over all other political bodies in the UK and its territories. Its head is the Sovereign of the United Kingdom (currently Queen Elizabeth II) and its seat is the Palace of Westminster in Westminster, London.

The parliament is bicameral, consisting of an upper house (the House of Lords) and a lower house (the House of Commons). The Sovereign forms the third component of the legislature (the Queen-in-Parliament). The House of Lords includes two different types of members: the Lords Spiritual (the senior bishops of the Church of England) and the Lords Temporal (members of the Peerage) whose members are not elected by the population at large, but are appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The House of Commons is a democratically elected chamber with elections held at least every five years. The two Houses meet in separate chambers in the Palace of Westminster (commonly known as the Houses of Parliament) in London. By constitutional convention, all government ministers, including the Prime Minister, are members of the House of Commons – or, less commonly, the House of Lords – and are thereby accountable to the respective branches of the legislature.

No individual may be a member of both Houses, and members of the House of Lords are legally barred from voting in elections for members of the House of Commons.

In theory, the UK's supreme legislative power is vested in the Crown-in-Parliament. As, however, the crown acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and the

powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed, de facto power is vested in the House of Commons. Royal Assent of the Monarch is required for all Bills to become law, and certain Delegated Legislation must be made by the Monarch by Order in Council *(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_the_United_Kingdom).*

A.   DIFFERENT TYPES OF LORDS

The Lords currently has around 750 Members, and there are four different types: life Peers, Law Lords, bishops and elected hereditary Peers. Unlike MPs, the public do not elect the Lords. The majority are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister or of the House of Lords Appointments Commission.

Life Peers. Appointed for their lifetime only, these Lords' titles are not passed on to their children. The Queen formally appoints life Peers on the advice and recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Law Lords (or Lords of Appeal in Ordinary). The Law Lords are salaried, full-time judges who carry out the judicial work of the House of Lords.

The Queen appoints Law Lords on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, who receives advice from the Lord Chancellor. (This method of appointment will change when the relevant provisions of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 come into force and selection is made by a selection commission whose choice is forwarded to the Lord Chancellor.) Candidates usually come from serving judges of the Court of Appeal in England and Wales, the Court of Session in Scotland, and the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland.

Archbishops and Bishops. A limited number of 26 Church of England archbishops and bishops sit in the House, passing their membership on to the next most senior bishop when they retire. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York traditionally get life peerages on retirement.

Elected hereditary Peers. The right of hereditary Peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords was ended in 1999 by the House of Lords Act but 92 Members were elected internally to remain until the next stage of the Lords reform process

B.   ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARLIAMENT

In many parliaments and other similar assemblies, seating is typically arranged in banks or rows, with each political party or caucus grouped together. The spokespeople for each group will often sit at the front of their group, and are then known as being on the frontbench (or front bench) and are described as **frontbenchers**. Those sitting behind them are known as backbenchers. Independent and minority parties sit to the side, and are referred to as crossbenchers.

In the British House of Commons, the Government frontbench is traditionally called the treasury bench ('the treasury' is the oldest government department). The government frontbench is on the right hand side as seen by the Chairman (typically the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Lord Speaker), and is occupied by Government ministers. The opposition frontbench is occupied by shadow ministers, of which the most senior form the Shadow Cabinet.

In Westminster parliamentary systems, a **backbencher** is a Member of Parliament (MP) or a legislator who holds no governmental office and is not a frontbench spokesperson in the Opposition, being instead simply a member of the "rank and file". A backbencher may be a new parliamentary member yet to receive high office, a senior figure dropped from government or someone who for whatever reason is not chosen to sit either in the ministry or the opposition Shadow Ministry. By extension, a backbencher is not a reliable supporter of all of their party's goals and policies. In most parliamentary systems, backbenchers individually do not have much power to influence government policy. However, they may play a role in providing services to their constituents and in relaying the opinions of their constituents.

A **crossbencher** is an independent or minor party member of some legislatures, such as the British House of Lords and in the Parliament of Australia. They take their name from the crossbenches, between and perpendicular to the government and opposition benches, where crossbenchers sit in the chamber.

Crossbench members of the British House of Lords are not aligned to any particular party. Until 2009, these included the Law Lords appointed under the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876. In addition, former Speakers of the House of Commons (such as Lord Martin and Baroness Boothroyd) and former Lord Speakers of the House of Lords (such as Baroness Hayman), who by convention are not aligned with any party, also sit as Crossbenchers. There are also some non-affiliated members of the House of Lords who are not part of the crossbencher group; this includes some officers, such as the Lord Speaker, and others who are associated with a party but have had the whip withdrawn. Although non-affiliated members, and members of small parties, sometimes physically sit on the crossbenches, they are not members of the Crossbench parliamentary group *(http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/444244/Parliament http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/).*

C.   THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

Various legends account for the origin of the Order. The most popular legend involves the "Countess of Salisbury" (probably either his future daughter-in-law Joan of Kent or her former mother-in-law, Catherine Montacute, Countess of Salisbury). While she was dancing with or near King Edward at Eltham Palace, her garter is said to have slipped from her leg. When the surrounding courtiers sniggered, the king picked it up and tied it to his leg, exclaiming, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," ("Shamed be the person who thinks evil of it."), the phrase that has become the motto of the Order. According to another legend, King Richard I was inspired in the 12th century by St George the Martyr while fighting in the Crusades to tie garters around the legs of his knights, who subsequently won the battle. King Edward supposedly recalled the event in the 14th century when he founded the Order. Another explanation is that the motto refers to Edward's claim to the French throne, and the Order of the Garter was created to help pursue this claim. The use of the garter as an emblem may have derived from straps used to fasten armour *(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter).*

Assignment 5.

Translate the following article into Ukrainian at sight, paying special attention to socio-political realia.

Lords debates Lords Spiritual (Women) Bill

Members of the Lords, including bishops and ministers, the chair of the Commission on Religion and Belief in Public Life and the vice-president of the National Churches Trust, discussed the key principles and purpose of the Lords Spiritual (Women) Bill during second reading, on Thursday 12 February.

Members discussed the key points of the bill, which, for the next 10 years, would mean any vacancy among the Lords spiritual in the House would be filled by the most senior female diocesan (*єпархіальний*) bishop available. If there were no eligible female bishops, the vacancy would be filled by the most senior male diocesan bishop.

Committee stage, a chance for line-by-line scrutiny, is yet to be scheduled.

The Lords Spiritual (Women) Bill seeks to make time-limited provision for vacancies among the Lords Spiritual to be filled by female bishops *(http://www.parliament.uk/business/news/2015/february/lords-spiritual-women-bill/)*.

Assignment 6.

Translate the following words and word combinations into English. Comment on the way of translation you have chosen.

Різдво, Великдень, святвечір, Трійця, Івана Купала, Вербна неділя, маковій, колядувати, щедрувати, кутя, святити паски, писанка, ворожіння, вінок, сорочка, рушник, голубці, борщ, пампушки, курінь, козак, гетьман.

Assignment 7.

Role-play the following situations, acting as (1) a representative of an embassy of Ukaraine abroad; (2) a representative of an embassy receiving foreign guests in Ukraine; (3) an interpreter:

1. Describe the national festivals the guests of our country can observe if they visit it a) in winter; b) in spring; c) in summer; d) in autumn.
2. Speak on the peculiarities of Ukrainian national cuisine in comparison with the British one (translate a typical menu of a Ukrainian restaurant).
3. Suggest exhibits (national costumes, souvenirs, handicrafts) to represent the culture of different parts of Ukraine abroad.

Assignment 8.

Point out culture specific language units in the following news articles. Consult additional sources for their meaning and choose the method of translation with account of their communicational relevance:

Text A.

ISRAELI ARMY CLOSES WEST BANK FOR PASSOVER

JERUSALEM – The Israeli army has put a closure on the West Bank for Passover.

The closure will last from from midnight Sunday night to April 6 at midnight, according to a statement from the Israel Defense Forces.

During the closure, Palestinians will be permitted to cross into Israel for medical care. The military's Civil Administration will authorize the entry of humanitarian aid, as well as doctors, medical personnel, NGO members, lawyers and additional professional groups. In addition, 1,250 religious workers and 550 students and teachers have received authorization to enter Israel from the West Bank, according to the statement.

Defense Minister Ehud Barak ordered the closure. West Bank closures are common during Jewish holiday periods.

Text B.

KARZAI USES EID TO INVITE TALIBAN TO PEACE PROCESS

After attending Eid ul-Adha prayers on Tuesday, President Karzai urged the armed anti-government groups to renounce violence and accept peace efforts

The Eid ul-Adha prayers at the Presidential Palace were performed by top Afghan government officials, some members of the national assembly and Jihadi figures.

Addressing reporters right after the Eid prayers, President Karzai said: "I request and hope that all our brothers and countrymen who are unhappy or have taken weapons against their own people and country for any reason would welcome the peace efforts of Afghan people and join a happy and safe life through the High Peace Council".

All over the world Muslims mark Eid ul-Adha or feast of sacrifice, once in a year and slaughter usually sheep, goats or cows in remembrance of Abraham's ritual.

Meanwhile, Taliban in an Eid message emphasised over their former stance and called the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan as the key to resolve crisis in the country.

In the message, Taliban rejected some reports claiming Afghan government holds back-door talks with the Taliban leadership.

Kabul residents are happy celebrating Eid, but they expressed concerns about the continuation of battle in the country.

In northern Balkh province Eid prayers was also offered in a safe atmosphere and top provincial officials voiced their concerns about an increase in violence in the north and urged the central government to take serious measures against increasingly insurgency there.

Text C.

BRITAIN MAY FIND IT HARD TO ESCAPE THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

The Economist

THE European Court of Justice (ECJ), a stately place populated by robed judges, eager clerks and artworks depicting clunky legal metaphors, seems an unlikely place for a coup. But it is here, "tucked away in the fairyland Duchy of Luxembourg", wrote Eric Stein, an American academic, that the court "fashioned a constitutional framework for a federal-type structure in Europe". This line has resonated with the many critics that the court, the supreme judicial authority in the European Union, has attracted. British Eurosceptics in particular have seen in the ECJ a political project shrouded in legal obscurantism that poses a deep threat to the ancient sovereignty of their courts and MPs.

Now that Britain has voted to leave the EU, liberation from the shackles of Luxembourg ranks second only to control of immigration in the Brexiteers' hierarchy of needs. That explains why Theresa May, the prime minister who will shape the terms of Britain's departure, has vowed to take the country out of the ECJ's jurisdiction. "We will not have truly left the European Union", she said recently, "if we are not in control of our own laws".

In one respect, this is trivial. The ECJ is the court of the EU; quitting the club means leaving the court's purview. But examine another of Mrs May's stated aims—to retain the "greatest possible access" to the EU's single market after leaving it—and her principles begin to look more like a predicament.

To understand why, consider what the court actually does. Its critics have often focused on a string of rulings in the 1990s that elucidated and expanded the rights of Europeans to live and work across the EU. (More recently, the court has restricted EU migrants' rights to benefits.) They have watched with concern as EU treaties have expanded the court's responsibilities. Since 2009 the Charter of Fundamental Rights has been invoked in a series of data-privacy cases, including the "right to be forgotten" ruling, under which individuals can force search engines

to remove links to embarrassing or defamatory websites. The coming weeks may see big decisions on humanitarian visas, religious headwear at work, and EU sanctions on Russian oil firms.

Less well known is the regular churn of ECJ rulings that keep the EU's single market chugging along, including the right to trade as freely across borders as within them. The 1963 Van Gend en Loos case, beloved by EU law students, involved a Dutch haulage firm hit with duties on imports from West Germany. Later came a crucial ruling obliging West Germany to let a French blackcurrant liqueur be marketed as such. Such prosaic cases hardly resonate with citizens the way Supreme Court rulings like Roe v Wade do in the United States. But they helped build the single market, still the EU's singular achievement, as much as any law or treaty.

This market is so important that the court's rulings extend deeply even into non-EU countries that seek close access to it. "The influence of our case law on third partners is very, very big," says Koen Lenaerts, the president of the ECJ. Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, the three non-EU members of the European Economic Area, are governed by rulings of the EFTA court, which closely follows the ECJ. Swiss law is nominally independent, but in practice courts tend to track Luxembourg because Switzerland is so deeply integrated into EU markets. Voters periodically grumble about the influence of "foreign judges". But no Swiss government has seen fit to do anything about them.

What does all this mean for Britain? It depends on the trade deal Mrs May secures with the EU, but anything short of autarky means the country will never be entirely free from the court's clutches. At a minimum, any British firm trading with the EU will need to understand relevant ECJ rulings. Companies doing business in the single market must abide by EU competition rules, as American giants like Microsoft and Google have learned. The ECJ will probably supervise any post-Brexit transitional arrangements. And it can be called on to scrutinise any trade deal signed by the EU. Mr Lenaerts has said there are "many different ways" in which his court might be asked to confront Brexit.

But Mrs May's "greatest possible access" implies something more. The closer

the trading relationship, the more need for harmonised or mutually recognised regulations and a body to oversee it all. The ECJ supervises the European Common Aviation Area, for example, which opens European skies to all-comers. Someone will have to monitor the legal "equivalence" that would allow British financial-services firms to trade inside the single market. And although Mrs May's misnamed "Great Repeal Bill" will incorporate the entire acquis into British law after Brexit to ensure legal continuity, "EU law is premised on the EU system of remedies," notes Catherine Barnard, a law professor at Cambridge University. Luxembourg may not be so easy to shake off.

Booing the referee

Mrs May's government accepts the need for some sort of dispute-resolution mechanism. But the relevant section in its White Paper, the best guide there is to British priorities, "lacks any real content," says Ms Barnard. No option looks ideal. Joining the EFTA court, as its president has urged, would break the spirit of Mrs May's pledge to quit ECJ jurisdiction. The EU is sick of the complexity of the Swiss deal and will hesitate to do anything similar in its legal arrangements with third parties. And any attempt to create a new sort of judicial tribunal risks incurring the wrath of the ECJ itself. The court has been known to strike down attempts by EU governments to set up alternative centres of legal power.

By the end of March, Mrs May will trigger Article 50 of the EU treaty, kicking off two years of Brexit negotiations. As the talks proceed, the crystalline certainties of the Brexit campaign will give way to difficult trade-offs and hard choices. Some think the prime minister's insistence on ditching the Luxembourg court may start to look a little rash. Britain may think it has lost interest in the ECJ. But the court may well retain an interest in Britain.

2.6. TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

General Characteristics of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units are the units of language which consist of two or more words united by one integrative meaning. That is, in structure phraseological units are similar to word combinations or sentences. In their meaning they are similar to words because they represent one concept or situation and may have one word synonyms, e.g.:

to play with the fire = to risk

doubting Thomas = disbeliever

to kill two birds with one stone = to combine (two things).

The given examples denote ideas similar to words' meanings, but the phraseological units are more expressive than their word synonyms because of the figurative meanings of their components.

Phraseological units are classified according to the degree of integration of their parts. In phraseological units with the lowest degree of integration each part has its direct meaning but the parts are traditionally used together. These phraseological units are called clichés.

e.g. to establish diplomatic relations – установити дипломатичні відносини;

to take measures – вживати заходів;

nuclear free state – без'ядерна держава;

consolidate bonds of friendship and cooperation – зміцнювати дружбу і співробітництво.

The phraseological units in which direct meanings of their parts are merged so as one or all the parts lose their direct meaning and are used figuratively are called **idioms** or **idiomatic expressions**. The most widespread are phrasal verbs,

e.g. look for – шукати;

look up to (smb) – брати приклад;

put out the fire – гасити вогонь;

The phraseological units with the highest degree of integration of elements are ***proverbs*** and ***by-words***. All their parts are used figuratively and they jointly represent a typical situation of the people's life.

e.g.   *It's an early bird that catches the worm – Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.*

A rolling stone gathers no moss – Кому на місці не сидиться, добра не нажити.

Birds of feather flock together – Рибак рибака бачить здалека.

An element of a proverb taken separately may represent the meaning of the whole proverb. Such elements are called ***by-words***.

e.g.   *an early bird – рання пташка*

a rolling stone – перекотиполе

birds of feather – два чоботи–пара

Ways of Translating Phraseological Units

Phraseological units excluding clichés are specific of certain language cultures. That is why the systems of phraseological means in different languages are not identical. To translate phraseological units, the translator usually uses one of the following approaches:

- **literal** translation, or translation of elements in their direct meanings. Usually it is done in academic situation or with explanatory aims, e.g.:

when pigs fly – коли рак на горі свисне, букв. <u>*«коли свині почнуть літати»*</u>

Literal translation is used as the true lirerary variant only in exceptional cases, e.g.:

Little Jon had been born with a silver spoon in a mouth which was rather curly and large – Маленький Джон родился с серебряной ложкой во рту*, довольно большим и подвижным {*"Родиться с серебряной ложкой во рту" – приблизительно то же, что по-русски "родиться в рубашке": родиться

счастливчиком.} (Джон Голсуорси. Сага о Форсайтах. Пробуждение. Перевод М. Лорие.)

In most of other cases literal translation is not adequate, because it does not represent the meaning of the phraseological unit, and may lead to failures in communication.

- **translation by phraseological equivavents**, i.e. by units of different languages which have similar literal and figurative meaning. This usually results from common history, mythology, literary background, e.g.:

All roads lead to Rome – Усі дороги ведуть до Рима.

the heel of Achilles – Ахілесова п'ята

the sword of Damocles – Дамоклів меч

- **translation by geniune phraseological analogues**, i.e. by proverbs of different languages which have similar figurative meanings or describe similar situations, e.g.:

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush –- Краще синиця в руці, ніж журавель у небі.

Like a bolt out of the blue – Як грім серед ясного неба.

The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill – Там добре, де нас немає.

- in case of absence of close analogues, the translator / interpreter may use **approximate analogues** which coinside only in some aspects of their meanings:

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise – Хто рано встає, тому Бог дає.

If it were not for clouds we should not enjoy the sun – Усе пізнається в порівнянні.

- **loan translation** (translation by elements), when the elements are translated in their direct menaning with the borrowing of the integrative figurative meaning, e.g.:

You can lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink – можна привести коня до водопою, але не можна змусити його пити.

It's not all gold that glitters – Не все те золото, що блищить.

to put everything at stake – поставити все на карту.

- **explanatory translation** (пояснювальний переклад) is used when there are no phraseologic equivalents or analogues; it usually results in loss of expressiveness, e.g.:

У нього сім п'ятниць на тижні – He changes his mind very often.

To drop a brick – Сказати щось нетактовне.

To be able to perform the professional activity successfully, the translator/interpreter must constantly develop the background knowledge, the knowledge of the target language culture and phraseology.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Suggest Ukrainian correspondences for the following English idioms, proverbs and sayings, define the way of their translation:

1. Between the devil and the deep; 2. A good beginning makes a good ending; 3. As pale as a corpse; 4. As yellow as a guinea; 5. Alpha and Omega; 6. To kiss the post; 7. To work like a dog; 8. To store something for a rainy day; 9. To promise mountains and marvels; 10. No sweet without sweat; 11. To put spokes into one's wheels; 12. Like two drops of water; 12. To lick one's boots; 13. Like water off the feather of a duck; 14. Lies have short legs; 15. Life is not a bed of roses; 16. A full belly makes a dull brain; 17. It is a brave mouse that nestles in the cat's ear; 18. More royalist than the king; 19. Not to stir a finger; 20. What is writ is writ; 21. Not to stir an eyelid; 22. To wind/twist someone round one's little finger; 23. As pretty as a flower; 24. To speak to the point; 25. To follow the line of least resistance; 26. To turn one's back on smb.; 27. To keep in the background; 28. To lose one's temper; 29. With all one's heart; 30. To stand one's ground; 31. To be all smiles; 32. To make eyes at smb.; 33. To be a (perfect) scream; 34. To stand up for smth. (smb.); 35. To look the picture of health; 36. To be off colour; 37. To paint smth. in bright (dark) colours; 38. From the bottom of one's heart; 39. To speak one's mind; 40. To cover up one's tracks; 41. To open a person's eyes to smth.; 42. To follow

the beaten track; 43. A lame duck; 44. To see eye to eye with a person; 45. To reduce someone to tears; 46. To wash one's hands off smth.; 47. To be underway; 48. Forbidden fruit; 49. Get cold feet; 50. To get the green light; 51. To give/lend someone a hand; 52. To give someone the shirt off one's back; 53. To go to the dogs; 54. Golden age; 55. The belly is not filled with fair words.

Assignment 2.

Explain the meaning of the idioms in English. Compose your sentences to illustrate their use:

1. With a steady hand; 2. To make a mess of something; 3. To crack a joke; 4. To raise smb's spirits; 5. To do smth. by fits and starts; 6. To be in two minds; 7. To chatter like a magpie; 8. To drop a hint; 9. To give a gentle / broad hint; 10. To get a square deal; 11. As sound as a bell; 12. To put smth. at stake; 13. To suit someone to the ground; 14. To set eyes on smb./smth.; 15. To give smb. a free hand; 16. The coast is clear; 17. To have a way with smb.; 18. To bring someone down to earth; 19. His fingers are all thumbs.

Assignment 3.

Translate each of the following English proverbs and by-words by different methods:

1. Better the foot slip than the tongue; 2. A good husband makes a good wife; 3. Don't take your harp to the party; 4. An open door may tempt a saint; 5. A friend's frown is better than a foe's smile; 6. Marry in haste and repent at leisure; 7. When one loves his art no service seems too hard; 8. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back; 9. Gossiping and lying go hand in hand; 10. Love will creep where it may not go; 11. Christmas comes but once a year; 12. The devil is not so black as he is painted; 13. Don't make a rod for your own back; 14. He who would eat the nut must first crack the shell; 15. He who pays the piper calls the tune; 16. Blood is thicker than water; 17. Between the cup and the lip a morsel may slip; 18.

A bad penny always comes back; 19. Practice what you preach; 20. The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill; 21. Faults are thick where love is thin; 22. Oil and water will never mix; 23. It's not the gay coat that makes the gentleman; 24. East or West, home is best; 25. Curses like chickens, come home to roost; 26. Haste makes waste; 27. Tomorrow never comes; 28. A threatened blow is seldom given; 29. Easy come, easy go; 30. He who would catch fish must not mind getting wet; 31. When in doubt leave it out; 32. Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind; 33. A little learning is a dangerous thing; 34. Where there is a will there is a way; 35. Borrowed garments never fit well; 36. The face is the index of the mind; 37. That's a horse of another colour; 38. Who has never tasted bitter, knows not what is sweet; 39. A wonder lasts but nine days; 40. Finders keepers, losers weepers; 41. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; 42. A fault confessed is half redressed; 43. Spare the rod and spoil the child; 44. Lost time is never found again; 45. He that cannot obey cannot command; 46. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Assignment 4.

Translate the text into Ukrainian using suitable analogues for the English idioms:

RUSSIA KICKS OUT POLISH 'SPIES' IN TIT-FOR-TAT EXPULSION

Moscow says four diplomats were sent home in response to "unfriendly and completely unfounded" ejection of alleged spy by Warsaw

Russia said on Monday that it had expelled a number of alleged Polish spies in a tit-for-tat measure after Warsaw kicked out at least one Russian diplomat accused of espionage. A foreign ministry spokesperson in Moscow said the ejection was a direct response to Poland's "unfriendly and completely unfounded step". "In connection with this, the Russian side has taken appropriate measures in response, and several Polish diplomats have already left the territory of our country for activity incompatible with their status," the ministry said. Russia did not say how many diplomats were expelled but Polish media said it was four. They were

reportedly three military attaches and one employee of the Moscow embassy's political section.

Poland and other central and eastern European states on the frontier of the EU and Nato have become the focus of rising Russian espionage activities in recent years. Moscow claims it is also the subject of frequent spying. On Saturday, Russian state television showed footage of Aleksejs Holostovs, a former Latvian MP, confessing to spying for the Latvian special services, which he said was under control of the CIA. An Estonian counter-intelligence officer is also in custody in Moscow after he was seized by Russian security operatives at a border checkpoint in September, in what Tallinn said was a cross-border raid.

Poland appeared to draw a line under the affair on Monday. "The decision by Russia to expel Polish diplomats was a symmetrical response, and for us the case is closed," said Grzegorz Schetyna, Poland's foreign minister. Last week Poland expelled a Russian diplomat for allegedly being a member of GRU, Russia's military intelligence service. Also last month, Polish authorities withdrew accreditation from a Russian journalist working in Warsaw at the request of the internal security agency.

Assignment 5.

Translate the text into Ukrainian using suitable analogues for the English idioms:

THE ROAD TO BREXIT

Britain's prime minister must resist her party's dangerous instincts

The Economist

THE destination was decided in June, by simple majority: Britain is leaving the European Union. The journey, however, will be complex and perilous, beset by wrong turnings, chicanes and elephant traps.

With 64m Britons in the back seat, perhaps that is why Theresa May has avoided talking about the road ahead. But at the Conservative Party conference this week the new prime minister could delay no longer. In a speech that thrilled party

activists, she declared that she will invoke Article 50 of the EU treaty by the end of March, triggering a two-year countdown that should see Britain leave the union in early 2019. She also hinted that she would be prepared to steer Britain towards a harder sort of Brexit, involving a wide separation of labour, product and financial markets.

Mrs May is at risk of putting her party before her country – with grave consequences. Brexit will determine Britain's fortunes in the decades to come. If it is to be done at all, it must be done right.

Hard, soft or half-baked?

Mrs May faces an inevitable tension. Domestically, if she is not to be overwhelmed by the politics of Europe, as so many Tory prime ministers have been before her, she needs to convince those who voted to leave that their victory will be honoured. That is why her speech conveyed urgency and, when it came to immigration, sovereignty and the jurisdiction of the European court in Luxembourg, she took a hard line.

In Europe, however, this domestic rhetoric will impede Mrs May's task of negotiating the best possible form of Brexit. To maximise her bargaining power, Mrs May needs time. To get the best deal, she needs to be flexible on immigration.

The centrepiece of the deal ought to be to secure maximum access to Europe's single market. Brexiteers say that, once outside, Britain would eventually negotiate low or no tariffs on its trade with the EU. Yet, even if it did, tariffs are less than half the problem. Without harmonised regulations, British firms will discover that their products do not meet European requirements, and vice versa. And it is unlikely that a trade deal between Britain and the EU would cover services, including the financial sort that are among Britain's biggest exports. A study by the Treasury before the referendum estimated that the hit to GDP within two years of Brexit would be nearly twice as large if Britain left the single market than if it remained a member.

Mrs May seems to want to carve out a special deal with the EU, in which Britain limits immigration and determines product standards – on, say, food-

labelling – while still operating fully in the single market. Perhaps the negotiations will show that this is possible. However, the signs are that she is overestimating the EU's willingness to give ground. Each country has a veto over Britain's status. On almost every issue, from immigration to financial services, at least one of them will be reluctant to surrender its advantages.

If that means Mrs May must give ground on immigration, remember that such "concessions" actually benefit Britain. The supply of workers and students from the EU has helped Britain grow faster than any other member state in recent years. To avoid suffocating industry, ministers have already indicated that they may let in financial-services employees, as well as seasonal agricultural workers. There are sure to be more exceptions as bottlenecks emerge.

The second ingredient of a good Brexit is a sensible transition to the new regime – especially if Britain is about to walk away from the single market. The bureaucracy and cost of a sudden imposition of tariffs and non-tariff barriers would lead to a brutal dislocation. Separation from the EU will involve divvying up EU-owned assets, pensions and much else. Everything from fishing rights to aircraft-landing slots are agreed on at an EU level; these rules must be redrafted and re-regulated.

Amid the world's most complex divorce, Britain's diplomats also have another vital task. Through its membership of the EU, Britain is a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and party to free-trade deals with 53 other countries. When it leaves, it will lose all that. So Britain must urgently prepare to rejoin the WTO as an individual country – which, again, requires the consent of every other member.

Mrs May seemed to acknowledge the benefits of a smooth transition this week. Her proposed "Great Repeal Bill", which will get rid of all existing EU law from the statute book, will in fact merely translate it into British law, to be chipped away later at leisure if desired. She should likewise negotiate an interim trade deal – through temporary membership of the European Economic Area, say, of which Norway is part. This would mean paying into the EU budget and accepting free

movement but, in return, Britain could take as long as it needs to line up WTO accession and trade agreements with the EU and other countries, while still under the shelter of the single market.

Ardent Brexiteers worry that, ensconced in such a halfway house, Britain would stay put for ever. That is indeed a possibility, and there is no reason it should not be: with half the population having voted to Remain and many of those who voted to Leave reluctant to quit the single market, a majority might favour such a "soft" Brexit.

Open all hours

The final ingredient of the approach Mrs May put forward was her broad agenda to open Britain to the world beyond the EU – which she calls "Global Britain". In theory this should entail a willingness to welcome international capital and labour, which would benefit the country whatever its relations with the EU. Sadly, the reality looks less rosy. The home secretary, Amber Rudd, this week complained that some companies were employing too many foreigners and talked about "flushing out" the worst offenders. Likewise, Mrs May's conference rhetoric was strikingly interventionist, putting the state at the heart of the economy. A flirtation with industrial policy sounds worryingly as if it is designed to keep foreigners out.

A Brexit of some sort looms and Mrs May will determine its course. If Britain is not to suffer a car crash, she must ignore the back-seat drivers and fix her eyes firmly on the road ahead.

PART 3. TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION

Iryna Shpeniuk, Tamila Oryshechko-Bartoha

Translation is a process of inter-language and inter-cultural communication where a SL text as a whole or its segments may undergo a number of modifications known as ***translation transformations***. There are various definitions of translation transformations. According to L.S. Barkhudarov, they are numerous and varied in their quality inter-lingual changes which are made to achieve adequacy in translation in spite of discrepancies in the formal and semantic systems of a SL and a TL.

In further discussion of translation transformations it is useful to keep apart related aspects of transformations: *transformations as modifications* of a SL text made on various levels, *transformations as certain operations* made in particular conditions of activity and *transformations as translator's techniques* caused by certain translation difficulties and problems.

Transformations are inter-language changes of formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for transmission.

Canadian linguists, translators and translation theorists Jean Darbelnet (1904-1990) and Jean-Paul Vinay (1910-1999) published *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais* which for more than four decades dominated educational curricula in linguistics and translation and laid the foundations for the taxonomic theory of translation. They conclude, although different methods or procedures in translation seem to be countless, they can be condensed to just seven, each one corresponding to a higher degree of complexity. In practice, they may be used either on their own or combined with one or more of the others:

1. borrowing
2. loan translation
3. word-for-word translation
4. transposition

5. modulation

6. equivalence

7. adaptation.

The authors point out that the technical ways and means of translation are limited and can be exhaustively described in terms of those seven above which are enumerated according to the degree of difficulties of translation. In the classification they refer the first three techniques of translation to direct (or literal) translation thanks to structural or/and metalinguistic (notional) parallelism in the two languages. The remaining four techniques are associated by the authors with non-direct translation and are due to either structural or metalinguistic discrepancies or 'empty cells'. It seems that such a broad approach to techniques of translation can hardly be justified as, for one thing, the first three types are in fact connected with the choice of the unit of translation rather than techniques, and, for another thing, the four phenomena 'modulation', 'adaptation', 'equivalence' and 'transposition' may be qualified as varieties of substitutions which are caused by different factors: modulation is due to the necessity of expressing a certain message in a usual way which is acceptable in TL, while transpositions result from differences in grammar structures of the two languages.

Despite variations in theoretical approaches, in practice most commonly applied transformations fall into the following categories, classified according to the levels involved:

Semantic:

1) generalization

2) concretization

3) modulation (logical development of meaning)

Lexical:

1) omission

2) addition

Lexico-grammatical:

1) antonymic translation

2) compensation of losses

Grammatical:

1) word order change (transposition)

2) part of speech change (conversion)

3) change of the sentence members

4) sentence fragmentation (partitioning)

5) sentence integration (combining).

These transformations are caused by differences in the grammar and vocabulary of the SL and TL.

3.1. Semantic transformations

Semantic transformations change the semantic core of a translated word. They may be of three types: generalization, concretization and modulation, or logical development of meaning.

Generalization is the replacement of a lexical unit with a narrower scope of meaning by a unit of a broader semantics; translating a SL word with a concrete, narrow, specific meaning with a TL word which has an abstract, broad, general meaning. It is used when the idea is usually expressed in the TL using concepts with broader meaning or when preserving the original concepts with a narrower meaning would result in an awkward translation. When translating from English into Ukrainian many words signifying exact time, size, height, weight, address etc. may be rendered by words of a broader meaning if there are no concrete notions analogous to the ones in the SL (*arm, hand – рука, watch, clock – годинник*) or accuracy is not required (*his critical remarks – його критика, a couple of hours – кілька годин*). For example:

***College** is not cheap. – **Освіта** коштує недешево.*

Concretization is the process opposite to generalization. It is the translation of a unit with a broader scope of meaning in the SL by a unit of a narrower sense in the TL. It is used when an idea in the TL is usually expressed using concepts with

narrower meaning or when preserving the original concepts with a broader meaning would result in an awkward translation. Consider the following examples:

*So far 65 people **have died** in floods in Dacca province. – За наявними даними, під час повені в провінції Дакка **потонуло** 65 людей.*

Modulation or **logical development of meaning** involves translating a certain unit deducing the contextual sense from its dictionary meaning based on a logical association. For example:

*At the by-election victory **went to** the Labour candidate. – На додаткових виборах перемогу **отримав** кандидат від партії лейбористів.*

*The education of Mr. Jonas had been conducted on the strictest principles of the **main chance**. – Виховання пана Джонаса було найсуворіше та із народження мало на увазі передусім **користь**.*

Modulations include metaphorical and metonymical shiftings, the former including **metaphorization, demetaphorization and remetaphorization**. Here are some examples:

*Amid the world's **most complex** divorce, Britain's diplomats also have another vital task. – Під час **найгучнішого** розлучення у світі перед британськими дипломатами стоїть ще одне складне завдання* (**metaphorization**).

*It's vital that Britain **rebuild** the necessary negotiating expertise. – Дуже важливо, щоб Британія **відновила** необхідний досвід ведення переговорів* (**demetaphorization**).

*The **battle-lines** have been drawn. Having "renegotiated" the terms of U.K. membership of the EU, Prime Minister David Cameron has called a referendum on June 23 giving voters a say on whether the country should remain in or leave the EU. – **Стартові позиції** було визначено. Домовившись про нові умови членства Великої Британії в ЄС, Девід Кемерон оголосив про проведення 23 червня референдуму, на якому британці зможуть висловити свою думку щодо виходу чи продовження членства в єдиній Європі* (**remetaphorization**).

3.2. Lexical transformations

Lexical transformations concern the lexical level, i.e. they touch upon meaning. They include addition and omission.

Addition is a transformation which lies in including into translation certain words which were not used in the original text, but as a rule were implied or may be deduced from it. Addition is used to compensate for semantic or grammatical gaps and often goes along with other transformations. Additions are often caused by compressed structures such as the absolute possessive, attributes formed by juxtaposition $N_1 + N_2$ structures and by attributive groups.

The model $N_1 + N_2$ often requires additions in translation, e.g.: *riot police – спеціальні загони поліції для придушення вуличних заворушень.*

Sometimes additions are required by pragmatic considerations, e.g.: *fish ban – заборона ловити рибу в морі.*

Additions are also caused by discrepancy in the use of the plural and singular forms of certain nouns. Consider the following example:

*We have been working together with the most well-known brands in **various industries** for many years. – Протягом багатьох років ми працюємо з найвідомішими марками **різних галузей промисловості**.*

Omission is opposite to addition and lies in excluding the information which is redundant or self-evident. E.g.:

*the right to **rest and leisure** – право на відпочинок*

*Equality in **trade and commerce** – рівні права у галузі торгівлі.*

*(…) regardless of age, education, **experience or background** – незалежно від віку, освіти та досвіду роботи.*

Words denoting measures and weights are frequently used in describing people or abstract notions. They are either omitted or replaced in translation. For example:

*If you help me, I will use **every ounce of my political leverage** with the police commission to give you what you want. – Якщо ти допоможеш мені, я*

*використаю **весь свій** політичний вплив, щоб ти отримав саме те, що хочеш.*

Sometimes omission applies to structural elements of the sentence in the SL, which become redundant in translation, e.g.:

*The storm was terrific **while it lasted**. – Буревій був просто жахливий.*

3.3. Lexico-grammatical transformations

Lexico-grammatical transformations are changes which are often caused by the need to adapt the meaning to the grammatical peculiarities of the target language and involve changes occurring at the lexical and grammatical levels.

Antonymic translation involves translating a phrase or clause containing a negation with a phrase or clause that does not contain a negation or vice versa, along with the use of an antonym or antonymic expression: *I **don't** think you**'re right**. – Думаю, Ви **помиляєтесь**.*

Antonymic translation is used when otherwise the translation is impossible or TL phrase would sound unnatural. Antonymic translation implies the substitution of the SL notion by its opposite in translation with the relevant restructuring of the utterance aimed at faithful rendering of its content (a SL word is translated by its TL antonym which as a rule brings about changes in the grammatical structure of a sentence, namely an affirmative sentence often becomes negative and vice versa a negative sentence may turn into an affirmative one). Here belong such techniques as the use of an affirmative construction instead of a negative one of the use of semantic antonyms. E.g.:

*The woman on the other end asked him to **hang on**. – Жінка на іншому кінці проводу сказала, щоб він **не вішав трубку**.*

***Keep** foreign goods **out**. – **Не допускати** імпорту іноземних товарів or підтримувати вітчизняного виробника.*

***Nothing** comes without cost. – За **все** треба платити.*

Compensation of losses is a lexico-grammatical replacement of the original element, which cannot be restored in the TL, by the element of different order that

meets the requirements on the closest proximity degree with the lost element.

Compensation becomes necessary, for instance, in the case of inadequacies in the grammatical systems of the source and target languages, such as the absence of perfect and continuous tense forms in the Ukrainian language, requiring a lexical expression of the relevant components of the meaning, e.g.:

His wife **had been** *beautiful – Його дружина* **колись** *(або* **у молодості***) була красунею.*

He was a senior and got **straight As***. – Він навчався в останньому класі і був* **відмінником***.* (The system of knowledge assessment at American schools is based upon the English alphabet. In translating American schooling grades into Ukrainian the nomination of grades accepted in this country was put in thus featuring the compensation technique.)

3.4. Grammatical transformations

Grammatical transformations involve categorial or structural modifications of the SL text. This term refers to various changes of grammatical (morphological) forms and syntactic structures that include several kinds of modifications.

Word order change (**transposition**) involves changing the order of words in the TL text as compared to the SL text. Typically, an English sentence has a "subject + predicate + (object) + adverbial modifier of place + adverbial modifier of time" word order: *A new business centre was opened in Kyiv yesterday*. A typical Ukrainian sentence would generally have a reverse word order: "adverbial modifier of time + adverbial modifier of place + predicate + subject + (object) + adverbial adjunct": *Учора в Києві відкрили новий бізнес-центр.*

Transpositions cover: all cases of restructuring, so naturally here refer transformations made on the syntactic level which result in changes in word order. They can be divided into two kinds depending on the nature of a unit undergoing restructuring, its size and syntactic functions: (a) re-patterning on the level of a word-group, (b) re-patterning on the level of a sentence.

Re-patterning I (on the level of a word-group or a phrase) is caused by differences in the structural patterns of correlated SL and TL word-groups and phrases. Quite often such changes are accompanied by morphological (part-of-speech) or syntactical substitutions, e.g. *school reform – реформа школи; oil price rise – зростання цін на нафту.*

Re-patterning II (on the level of a sentence) can be further subdivided into two sub-types:

(a) changes in the word order within a sentence or a clause, e.g.: *There is a monument in the city centre. – У центрі міста знаходиться пам'ятник.*

The restructuring of the English sentence is caused by the change in the *s*entence-type, the difference in their theme-rheme structure and is accompanied by other transformations (addition, morphological substitution). E.g.:

A girl *entered the room – До кімнати увійшла* **дівчина**.

An old man *was sitting by the side of the road — Біля краю дороги сидів* **старий**.

A column 185 feet high with a statue of Admiral Nelson on top *was erected in Trafalgar Square in 1867. – У 1867році на Трафальгарській площі була споруджена* **колона 185 футів заввишки, на верхівці якої була встановлена статуя адмірала Нельсона**.

 (b) changes in the order of clauses within a complex or a compound sentence which is optional in most cases and is caused by the difference in the translator's interpretation of the relation between the clauses within a sentence, e.g.:

Photographers came: *the tragedy had interested the local press. – Трагедія зацікавила місцеву пресу,* **тож невдовзі прийшли фотографи**.

This transformation may be accompanied by a number of other transformations (syntactical, lexical and morphological substitutions, omission).

Part of speech change (**conversion**) is a substitution of a word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech (morphological replacement) or substitution of one syntactical construction by another one (syntactical replacement). E.g.: *He is a good* **runner**. *– Він гарно* **бігає**. *The Times*

*wrote **editorially** (...)* – *У **передовій статті** газети Таймс зазначалося (...).* Conversion results from the differences in the morphological and syntactic categories and structures of the source and target languages. Typical are verb – noun, adjective – verb, noun – adjective conversions, e.g.:

*When she **moved** to stay with her parents, their daughter felt very lonely at first.* – *Одразу після **переїзду** до батьків дівчині було дуже самотньо.*

*The workers demanded **higher** pay and **shorter** working hours.* – *Працівники вимагали **підвищення** зарплати і **скорочення** робочого дня.*

Change of the sentence members implies the SL and TL words of the same part of speech performing different functions in the sentence, as a result of differences in the surface structures of the source and target languages. For example:

1) passive constructions are transformed in active ones, e.g.:

***Visitors** are requested to leave their coats in the cloakroom.* – ***Відвідувачів** просять залишати одяг у гардеробі.*

2) inanimate agent subjects of the English sentence in translation into Ukrainian are replaced by adverbial modifiers of place, time or cause *(the article considers (...)* – *у статті йдеться про (...); the next month will see (...)* – *наступного місяця спостерігатиметься (...); the crash killed (...)* – *внаслідок катастрофи загинуло (...))*

***1998 saw** a sharp economic decline.* – ***У 1998 році** спостерігався різкий економічний спад.*

***The coup ousted** the president.* – ***У результаті перевороту** президента **було усунуто** від влади.*

Sentence fragmentation (**partitioning**) involves splitting one complex or compound sentence into two or more simpler sentences (outer partitioning) or converting a simple source sentence into a compound or complex target sentence (inner partitioning). Consider the following examples:

People everywhere are confronted with the need to make decisions in the face of ignorance and this dilemma is growing. – *Усім людям доводиться приймати рішення за відсутності достатньої інформації. Ця проблема виникає все*

частіше. – **outer partitioning**

I want him to reconsider his decision. – Я хочу, щоб він переглянув своє рішення. – **inner partitioning**

Inner partitioning is a regular translation transformation caused by the discrepancies in the Ukrainian and English syntactic structures and is often used when dealing with English verbal complexes.

Sentence integration (**combining**) involves combining two or more sentences into one. For example:

Your presence isn't required. Nor is it desirable. – Ваша присутність непотрібна і навіть небажана.

Grammar transformations that change the limits of the sentence are in most cases optional and depend on the factors beyond the level of sentence. Both sentence integration and sentence fragmentation are prompted by considerations of text cohesion and coherence. Cohesion is the network of surface relations which link words and sentences in a text. Coherence is the network of conceptual relations which underlie the surface text. Both concern the ways the stretches of language are connected to each other. In the case of cohesion, stretches of language are connected to each other by virtue of lexical and grammatical dependencies. In the case of coherence, they are connected by virtue of conceptual or meaning dependencies as perceived by language users.

One should note, however, that the majority of syntactic transformations in English-Ukrainian translation are occasional, i.e. the translator transforms the source syntactic structures on case-by-case basis, each case being dependent on the context, situation, pragmatic intent and many other factors some of which are unknown and the translator's decisions relevant to the case are often intuitive.

To put it differently, it is impossible to formulate the rules for the overwhelming majority of such occasional transformations and one simply cannot list all occasional transformations that are observed in English- Ukrainian translation.

In English-Ukrainian translation *occasional* transformations are often the

matter of translator's individual choice and, in general, strongly depend on stylistic peculiarities and communication intent of the source text, while regular syntactic (grammatical) transformations are the matching rules for the grammars of the two languages involved in translation.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian applying generalization or concretization in rendering words and word groups in bold type:*

1. The evening began at six-thirty, but Steve Bannon, suddenly among the world's most powerful men and now less and less mindful of **time constraints**, was late.
2. Mainstream media's self-righteousness and contempt for Trump helped provide **a tsunami of clicks for** right-wing media.
3. We got his name and his ***mug shot*** at every border checkpoint.
4. Daily, 24,000 people **fall *victim* to** malnutrition-related *diseases*.
5. The White House Correspondents' Dinner **rose**, as much as any other challenge for the new president and his team, as a test of his abilities.
6. Sewage disposal ***facilities***, and emergency and monitoring ***facilities*** for oil spills are required in maritime petroleum exploring.

Assignment 2. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian applying modulation in rendering words and word groups in bold type:*

1. Bannon had promised to come to this **small dinner** arranged by mutual friends in a Greenwich Village town house to see Roger Ailes, the former head of Fox News and the most significant figure in right-wing media and Bannon's sometimes mentor.
2. Right up until the last weeks of the race, the Trump campaign headquarters has **remained a listless place**.

3. Now, it was certainly true that Trump's closest staff appreciated this volatility, and, **to a person**, was alarmed by it.

4. His staff was terrified that he would **die up** there in front of a seething and contemptuous audience.

5. Whatever he knew he seemed to have learned an hour before – and that was mostly **half-baked**.

Assignment 3. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian applying addition in rendering words and word groups in bold type:*

*1. **World Diabetes Day** recognized by the **United Nations** is celebrated on 14 November every year in conjunction with our local partners.

2. The Financial Director decided to **outsource** their printing.

3. The Ministry of Education has the lead responsibility for *schooling* and is responsible for the administration of schools and **teachers**.

4. An atmosphere of trust should prevail between the Secretariat and Member States; that would make it easier to manage *reform* and **change**.

5. He is increasingly close to the army, happy to make common cause with **hardline clerics** and willing to suppress some of the opposition.

Assignment 4. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian applying omission in rendering words and word groups in bold type:*

1. He was seen as a breath of fresh air, a liberal-minded reformer, a **pragmatic achiever** and a paragon of secularism.

2. The DUP is a movement rooted in conservative and ultra-conservative forms of Christianity. It successfully hauls in votes from that section of society without completely alienating the more secular parts of its natural **electoral base**, which consists of pro-British voters in Northern Ireland.

3. Morocco's capital is a **prim and proper** administrative town of a nearly a

million, pleasant but sleepy – at least compared to nearby bustling Casablanca, the country's economic hub.

4. **The European Court of Justice**, a stately place populated by robed judges, eager clerks and artworks depicting clunky legal metaphors, seems an unlikely place for a coup.

5. **As early as** 1941, Paul Samuelson, a Nobel prize-winning trade economist, argued that globalisation causes economic hardship for some.

Assignment 5. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian using antonymic translation in rendering words and word groups in bold type:*

1. But Trump showed **little interest** in the small stuff.

2. He was charming and **full of flattery**; he focused on you.

3. Angry Iranians **are still in the streets**, but the widespread protests that have been rocking Iran appear to be fizzling out.

4. Murdoch was **hardly the only** billionaire who had been dismissive of Trump.

5. **Few people** who knew Trump had illusions about.

6. When Trump finally agreed to **forgo the event**, Conway, Hicks, and virtually everybody else in the West Wing breathed a lot easier.

7. The party **failed** to secure an outright majority in either constituency.

8. Many nations are suspicious and **resentful** of anything that looks like U.S. dictation.

9. The country decided **to stay out of** the conflict.

10. The international community *did not lack* a foundation for continuing its efforts to eliminate international terrorism.

Assignment 6. *Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian applying grammatical transformations where necessary:*

1. It was not, in the end, the much anticipated take-off that took your breath away. It

was the landings.

2. Politics had seemed to become, even well before the age of Trump, a mortal affair.

3. Seventy-two Turkish fighter jets cut through the skies above north-west Syria on January 20th, dropping bombs on the Kurdish enclave of Afrin, while thousands of Turkish troops massed at the border.

4. He was a force of personality. He could make you believe.

5. Quite as dumbfounded by his old friend Donald Trump's victory as most everyone else, Ailes provided the gathering with something of a mini-seminar on the randomness and absurdities of politics.

6. Rockets believed to have been fired by the YPG killed three people in the Turkish towns of Kilis and Reyhanli.

7. Myanmar's president has praised the historic by-elections that on Sunday swept opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi into parliament.

8. Such allegations about key members of Fujimori's team seem to have ruined her attempts to distance herself from her father's legacy.

9. Hillary Clinton will announce her presidential candidacy on Sunday, seeking to become the first woman in history to win the nation's highest office, several news organizations reported Friday.

10. No attempt to abolish the electoral college and replace it with direct popular election of the president has ever made significant headway.

Assignment 7. *Comment on the inadequacies of direct translation of the text below. Suggest the necessary transformations explaining their application:*

Managing a Multipolar Europe	Проблема багатополярної Європи
Mark Leonard SEP 29, 2016	*Марк Леонард 29 вересня, 2016*
People used to think that the most important decisions affecting Europe were made in Paris, Berlin, or Brussels. But in recent months, as	Люди звикли думати, що найважливіші рішення, що стосуються Європи приймалися у Парижі, Берліні або Брюсселі. Але

the European Union has confronted the refugee crisis, and the Syrian conflict that is fueling it, Moscow and Ankara have come to the fore. And the EU is divided on how to deal with its two disgruntled neighbors, Russia and Turkey, both of which feel increasingly snubbed by the West.

The EU-Russia relationship has long exposed EU member states' varying historic, geographic, and economic interests. While all EU countries agreed on sanctions against Russia after it annexed Crimea in March 2014, this temporary unity belies member states' fundamentally different views about the kind of relationship they want for the long term.

Europe's new cold warriors, such as Estonia, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, have stood up to Russian aggression; but Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, and other countries only signed on to sanctions reluctantly, and are more open to engagement with Russian President Vladimir Putin's government.

Turkey is in a different category, because it is a NATO member and a candidate (at least in principle) for EU membership. But Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has been no less a source of division in Europe than Putin has. In the past, Turkey was seen as a potential EU member state and a model for Islamic liberal democracy; today, it is mainly seen as a geopolitical buffer zone.

For countries such as Germany and Greece, Turkey

протягом останніх місяців, коли Європейський союз стикається з кризою біженців, а також через сирійський конфлікт, який підживлює її, Москва і Анкара вийшли на передній план. І ЄС розділився щодо того, як працювати з двома невдоволеними сусідами, Росією і Туреччиною, які все більше зневажаються Заходом.

Відносини між Росією і ЄС вже давно розкривають різні історичні, географічні та економічні інтереси країн-членів ЄС. У той час як всі країни ЄС домовилися про санкції проти Росії після того, як вона анексувала Крим у березні 2014 року, ця тимчасова єдність викривляє принципово різні думки держав-членів про те, які відносини вони хочуть у довгостроковій перспективі.

Нові європейські холодні воїни, такі як Естонія, Польща, Швеція та Сполучене Королівство, виступили проти російської агресії; але Австрія, Кіпр, Чехія, Греція, Угорщина, Італія, Словаччина та інші країни тільки неохоче підписали на санкції, і більш відкриті до взаємодії з урядом президента Росії Володимира Путіна.

Туреччина в іншій категорії, тому що вона є членом НАТО і кандидатом (принаймні, в принципі) на членство в ЄС. Але президент Туреччини Реджеп Таїп Ердоган є не меншим джерелом поділу в Європі, аніж Путін. У минулому, Туреччина розглядалася як потенційний член ЄС і зразок для ісламської ліберальної демократії; сьогодні, її в основному бачать як геополітичну буферну зону.

Для таких країн, як Німеччина і Греція, Туреччина поглинає близькосхідних біженців, а також і побічне насильство, від якого вони

absorbs Middle Eastern refugees, as well as the spillover violence from which they are fleeing; in other EU countries such as Austria and France, however, mainstream political leaders tend to criticize Erdoğan to attract voters from the political right. This will make it more difficult to implement the deal – brokered by German Chancellor Angela Merkel earlier this year – that gives Turkey financial support, and its citizens visa-free travel to the EU, in exchange for its cooperation on containing refugee flows.

The coming weeks will test Europe's resolve on both sanctions against Russian and the deal with Turkey, especially now that Merkel's authority is waning. A breakdown in these arrangements would cause a major crisis for the EU, which is already divided between north and south by the chronic euro crisis.

Both Putin and Erdoğan are leaders who have been shaped by their domestic insecurity and the need to project strength. Europeans, however, have trouble maintaining relationships that pit their geopolitical interests against their desire to defend human rights and uphold international law. In fact, the EU seems to have no conceptual framework for accommodating neighboring countries that aren't actively importing its norms and regulations.

But the EU's problem with both Turkey and Russia is about more than difficult personalities or inadequate policies; it is rooted in the European order itself. When the Cold War ended, the EU and NATO

тікають; в інших країнах ЄС, таких як Австрія і Франція, проте, основні політичні лідери схильні критикувати Ердогана, щоб залучити виборців з політичного права. Це ускладнить здійснення операції – за посередництва канцлера Німеччини Ангели Меркель на початку цього року – яка дає фінансову підтримку Туреччині, і її громадянам безвізовий в'їзд до ЄС, в обмін на співпрацю зі стримування потоків біженців.

Найближчими тижнями рішучість Європи щодо санкцій проти Росії і угоди з Туреччиною буде перевірено, особливо тепер, коли влада Меркель слабшає. Розкол у цих угодах викличе серйозну кризу для ЄС, який вже поділений між північчю і півднем хронічної кризи євро.

І Путін, і Ердоган прийшли до влади в результаті нестабільності в своїх країнах і потребою створювати образ сили. Однак, європейці мають проблеми з підтриманням відносин, які нацьковують свої геополітичні інтереси проти їхнього бажання захищати права людини і дотримуватися норм міжнародного права. Насправді, ЄС, здається, не розробив концептуальної рамки як вести справи із сусідніми країнами, які активно не запроваджують його норми і правила.

Але проблема ЄС з Туреччиною і Росією полягає не тільки в тому, що потрібно співпрацювати зі складними особистостями і неадекватною політикою; вона кориниться в самій структурі ЄС. Коли закінчилася холодна війна, ЄС і НАТО були в центрі однополярного порядку, який розширювався, і, як передбачалося, створить умови для європейської безпеки. Насправді, це далеко від

were at the center of an expanding unipolar order that, it was assumed, would establish the conditions for European security. In fact, this was far from guaranteed.

Six years ago, Ivan Krastev and I wrote a paper for the European Council on Foreign Relations warning of the specter of a multipolar Europe, wherein the rules and institutions affecting European countries would not all be decided by the EU. That specter has become a living reality.

Today, the EU is just one of several European projects. Russia is now as hostile to the EU as it is to NATO, and has created a Eurasian Economic Union to serve as an alternative regional unification effort. Russia is also doing its best to hollow out from within European institutions such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe.

Turkey, for its part, no longer considers its regional aspirations satisfied by its role as a NATO member or its EU accession candidacy. Its own regional policy has changed significantly, from "zero problems with neighbors" to "zero neighbors without problems." But Turkey is now a critical player, because its geopolitical reach covers regions where the EU and Russia are both actively engaged – from the Balkans and Central Asia to the Middle East.

With Turkey's accession process stalled and the conflict in Eastern Ukraine still raging, the EU is beholden to countries with which it has increasingly complex political

реальності.

Шість років тому, Іван Крастєв і я написали статтю для Європейської Ради з міжнародних відносин попереджаючи про привид багатополярної Європи, в якій не всі рішення про правила і інститути, що впливають на європейські країни, будуть прийматися ЄС. Цей привид став живою реальністю.

Сьогодні ЄС є лише одним з кількох європейських проектів. Росія зараз вороже ставиться до ЄС і до НАТО, а також створила Євразійський економічний союз як альтернативне регіональне об'єднання. Росія також робить все можливе, щоб знищити зсередини європейські інститути, такі як Організація з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі та Рада Європи.

Туреччина, зі свого боку, більше не вважає свої регіональні прагнення задоволеними роллю країни-члена НАТО чи кандидата на вступ в ЄС. Її власна регіональна політика істотно змінилася, від «жодних проблем з сусідами» на «жодні сусіди без проблем». Але Туреччина зараз є найважливішим гравцем, адже її геополітичне охоплення охоплює регіони, в яких є інтереси і в Росії і в ЄС – від Балкан і Центральної Азії до Близького Сходу.

Оскільки процес вступу Туреччини зайшов у глухий кут, і конфлікт у Східній Україні все ще вирує, ЄС дедалі більше залежить від країн, з якими у нього складніші політичні відносини. Європа у відчаї через можливість того, що Туреччина і Росія можуть утворити альянс проти ЄС.

Це занепокоєння може бути

relations. There is much handwringing in Europe over the possibility that Turkey and Russia could form an alliance against the EU.	передчасним. Турецько-російські відносини розігрілися останнім часом, але не набагато. Обидві країни як і раніше розділені по багатьох питаннях, від долі президента Сирії Башара аль-Асада, безпеки Чорного моря і анексії Криму.
That worry may be premature. The Turkish-Russian relationship has warmed recently, but not by much. The two countries are still divided on many issues, from Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's future to Black Sea security and the annexation of Crimea.	Проте, ЄС необхідно розвивати нові підходи таким чином, щоб держави-члени змогли домовитися про те, як краще підтримувати ці відносини. Якщо цього не відбудеться, то ЄС може опинитися в ізоляції в умовах, де з'являються нові центри сили. Зі Східної Європи і Балкан до Центральної Азії і Сирії, межі Європи можуть похитнути її ядро.
Still, the EU needs to develop fresh thinking so that member states can agree on how best to manage these relationships. If it does not, it could find itself increasingly isolated and alone in a neighborhood where new powers have moved in. From Eastern Europe and the Balkans to Central Asia and Syria, Europe's periphery could shake its core.	

Assignment 8. *Translate the following sentences, making the necessary transformations:*

1. Polls keep indicating that a majority of Americans hold strong doubts about the candidate's ability to handle his job.

2. Each side insists on withholding its part of the bargain until the other has acted.

3. The situation in the country is a lesson in the dangers of upsetting the delicate balance of neutralist politics.

4. The impossibility of disregarding established diplomatic rules does not, however, preclude suspicious host governments from keeping a watchful eye on diplomatic missions and diplomats suspected of abusing their privileges and immunities.

5. All this, however, has not prevented the head of the delegation and his colleagues from keeping up their end of a dialogue, which reflects a practical approach and a real willingness to consider serious proposals.

6. They are terrified of being drawn into taking over responsibility for their own security.

7. Amnesty, often granted to student troublemakers last year, is to be a thing of the past at many colleges. Instead of being forgiven for their misconduct, more students are to be suspended or expelled.

8. No sign exists of the president having concerned himself with the substance of these two important questions.

Assignment 9. *Translate the following texts making all necessary transformations and explaining their application:*

Text 1

RUNNING EUROPE

The spotlight shifts from Germany to France

A dynamic Emmanuel Macron and a diminished Angela Merkel point to a new order in Europe

The Economist

WHO leads Europe? At the start of this year, the answer was obvious. Angela Merkel was trundling unstoppably towards a fourth election win, while Britain was out, Italy down and stagnating France gripped by the fear that Marine Le Pen might become the Gallic Donald Trump.

This week, it all looks very different. Mrs Merkel won her election on September 24th, but with such a reduced tally of votes and seats that she is a diminished figure. Germany faces months of tricky three-way coalition talks. Some 6m voters backed a xenophobic right-wing party, many of them in protest at Mrs

Merkel's refugee policies. Having had no seats, Alternative for Germany, a disruptive and polarising force, is now the Bundestag's third largest party.

Yet west of the Rhine, with a parliament dominated by his own new-minted and devoted party, France's President Emmanuel Macron is bursting with ambition. This week he used a speech about the European Union to stake his claim to the limelight. Whether Mr Macron can restore France to centre-stage in the EU after a decade in the chorus depends not just on his plans for Europe, but also on his success at home, reforming a country long seen as unreformable.

Angela's leading man

Start with Europe. This week's speech was brimming over with ideas, including a shared military budget and an agency for "radical innovation", as well as the desire to strengthen the euro zone. At one level, Mr Macron's bid for the role of intellectual innovator in Europe fits a long French tradition. Moreover, elements of his speech – a new carbon-tax on the EU's frontiers, a proposal to tax foreign tech firms where they make money rather than where they are registered, a crusade against "social dumping" with harmonised corporate tax rates – were in keeping with long-standing French attempts to stop member states competing "disloyally" against each other.

Yet Mr Macron has a more subtle and radical goal than old-style *dirigisme*; as if to prove it, he agreed this week that Alstom, which makes high-speed trains, could drift from state influence by merging with its private-sector German rival. His aim is to see off populism by striking a balance between providing job security for citizens, on the one hand, and encouraging them to embrace innovation, which many fear will cost them their jobs, on the other. In his speech Mr Macron also made the case for digital disruption and the completion of the digital single market. Euro-zone reform would make Europe less vulnerable to the next financial crisis.

The merit of these ideas depends on whether they lead to a more enterprising, open and confident Europe or to a protectionist fortress. But they may not be tried out at all unless Mr Macron can make a success of his policies at home. For, if France remains a threat to the EU's economic stability rather than a source of its

strength, its president can never be more than a bit player next to Germany's chancellor.

Mr Macron's domestic policy might seem to have made a poor start. He has grabbed headlines thanks to the size of his make-up bill, the collapse of his popularity and the whiff of arrogance about his "Jupiterian" approach to power. Predictably, the grouchy French are already contesting the legitimacy of the plans they elected Mr Macron to carry out. Reform in France, it seems, follows a pattern. The street objects; the government backs down; *immobilisme* sets in.

Yet take a closer look, and Mr Macron may be about to break the pattern. Something extraordinary, if little-noticed, took place this summer. While most of the French were on the beach, Mr Macron negotiated and agreed with unions a far-reaching, liberalising labour reform which he signed into law on September 22nd – all with minimal fuss. Neither France's militant unions, nor its fiery far left, have so far drawn the mass support they had hoped for onto the streets. Fully 59% of the French say that they back labour reform. More protests will follow. Harder battles, over pensions, taxation, public spending and education, lie ahead. Mr Macron needs to keep his nerve, but, astonishingly, he has already passed his first big test.

In many ways, the 39-year-old Mr Macron is not yet well understood. Behind the haughty exterior, a leader is emerging who seems to be at once brave, disciplined and thoughtful. Brave, because labour reforms, as Germany and Spain know, take time to translate into job creation, and usually hand political rewards to the successors of those who do the thankless work of getting them through. Disciplined, because he laid out clearly before his election what he planned to do, and has stuck to his word. The unions were fully consulted, and two of the three biggest accepted the reform. Compare that with his predecessor, François Hollande, who tried reform by stealth and encountered only accusations of bad faith. Last, thoughtful: Mr Macron does not approach policy as an *à la carte* menu. He has grasped how digital technology is dislocating the world of work. His governing philosophy is to adapt France's outdated system of rules and protections accordingly.

Drumroll

Over the past few years, an enfeebled France has been a chronically weak partner for Germany, pushing Mrs Merkel into a solo role that she neither sought nor relished. If he is to change that dynamic, Mr Macron needs to move swiftly to match his labour law with an overhaul of France's inefficient training budget, increase the number of apprenticeships and renovate the state's sleepy employment services. He also needs to explain with a less contemptuous tone why his plans for tax cuts, including to France's wealth tax and corporate tax, are not designed simply to benefit business and the better-off. In Europe he needs to reassure the northern, more open economies that he is not trying to put up walls.

Of course, Mr Macron's first steps in the spotlight may falter. The odds on any leader reforming France are never high. He will struggle to convince Germany to embrace his vision of euro-zone reform. But, if this year has shown anything, it is that it is a mistake to bet against the formidable Mr Macron.

Text 2

DONALD TRUMP 'PROPOSING TO SLASH US PAYMENTS TO UN BY MORE THAN 50 PER CENT'

The Telegraph

Donald Trump is proposing to slash American payments to the United Nations by more than 50 per cent, according to US media reports and Western diplomats, who fear drastic cuts to lifesaving aid and peacekeeping missions around the world.

The first details could come on Thursday when the White House will unveil its budget for the year ahead.

Mr Trump is expected to detail billions of dollars in savings to pay for his plan to expand the armed forces without raising taxes.

State Department officials have been told to find cuts of more than 50 per cent in payments to UN programmes, according to a report in Foreign Policy.

Diplomats have been told to brace themselves to expect cuts.

At present the US pays about $10 billion to the UN, made up of its compulsory dues and payments to individual agencies, funds and programmes, such as peacekeeping, making it the biggest single donor.

It comes at a time when the UN is dealing with a refugee crisis caused by the war in Syria and as it appeals for funds to help 20 milllion people facing starvation in Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and Nigeria.

Paul Fritz, assistant professor of political science at Hofstra University, said any cuts would be almost catastrophic.

"There's more pressure on programmes like the World Food Programme and others than there has been in decades," he said.

Richard Gowan, a UN expert at the European Council on Foreign Relations, said high-profile emergencies would still attract funding at the expense of less well-known trouble spots.

"The Europeans will always find enough to keep the Syrian relief operations going even if there are shortfalls," he said. "What I rather imagine is that funds for dealing with foreign crises about which we know little, like the crisis in Central African Republic or parts of the Sahel, which are suffering very badly from violence and potential famine, there I think the money would start to dry up."

At the same time, Mr Trump has managed to end speculation about another financial issue.

His spokesman, Sean Spicer, announced that the president would be donating his salary to a cause selected by White House correspondents.

"I think his view is he made a pledge to the American people he wants to donate it to charity and he'd love your help to determine where it should go," he said during his regular briefing.

Mr Trump, who is believed to be worth $3billion, promised during the campaign that he would give his $400,000 White House pay cheque to charity without offering any explanation about how it would work – until now.

A number of reporters suggested using the money to fund a journalism scholarship or to protect freedom of the press.

Text 3

RUSSIA PLOTTED TO OVERTHROW MONTENEGRO'S GOVERNMENT
by assassinating Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic last year, according to senior Whitehall sources

The Telegraph

Russia plotted to assassinate the prime minister of a European nation and overthrow its government last year, according to senior Whitehall sources. An election day coup plot to attack Montenegro's parliament and kill the pro-Western leader was directed by Russian intelligence officers with the support and blessing of Moscow, to sabotage the country's plan to join Nato. The plot was foiled only hours before it was due to be carried out, but would have caused heavy bloodshed and plunged the tiny country into turmoil on the eve of becoming Nato's 29th member.

The allegation came as Sergei Lavrov, Russia's foreign minister, criticised Nato as a "Cold War institution" whose expansion had led to unprecedented tensions in Europe over the past 30 years. The planned Montenegro coup, scheduled for Oct 16 last year, was one of the most blatant recent examples of an increasingly aggressive campaign of interference in Western affairs, Whitehall sources told the *Telegraph*. Boris Johnson, the Foreign Secretary, and his US counterpart, Rex Tillerson, are understood to have discussed the issue last week at their first face-to-face meeting.

Sources said the plot appeared to have been constructed so it was deniable and could be blamed on rogue Russian agents and nationalists, but evidence showed it was inconceivable it did not have high-level backing. Nemanja Ristic, one of the alleged plotters wanted by Montenegrin authorities, was recently photographed standing next to Sergei Lavrov as he visited Serbia. Details of the conspiracy have been disclosed after Sir Michael Fallon, the defence secretary, warned of a "step change" in the Kremlin's meddling in Western countries during 2016.

The country's special prosecutor told the *Telegraph* that the plotters would have mingled with Democratic Front protesters outside the parliament building in the country's capital, Podgorica, as the election results were announced. At an appointed sign, the conspirators would have forced their way inside and, in the confusion, colleagues dressed in police uniforms would have also opened fire on the crowd "so that citizens would think that the official police are shooting at them". "Had it been executed, such a scenario would have had an unforeseeable consequence," he said. The prosecutor, Milivoje Katnic, said he had "obtained evidence that the plan was not only to deprive of liberty, but also to deprive of life the then prime minister".

Text 4

POPE FRANCIS CHALLENGES US CONGRESS ON REFUGEES AND ARMS TRADE

The Telegraph

Members of the US Congress were reduced to tears as Pope Francis gave an emotional address imploring them to confront contentious issues including the global refugee crisis and climate change. The first pope to address Congress, he was welcomed with rapturous applause after opening by saying he was glad to be "in the land of the free and the home of the brave".

He soon waded into more controversial topics, including demanding an end to the arms trade before the representatives of the world's largest weapons exporter. "Why are deadly weapons being sold to those who plan to inflict untold suffering on individuals and society?" he asked. "Sadly, the answer, as we all know, is simply for money: money that is drenched in blood, often innocent blood".

Some Senators and Congressmen were visibly moved when Pope Francis invoked the "Golden Rule" – do unto others as you would have them do unto you – to describe how America should treat immigrants and refugees. Senator Marco Rubio, a Republican presidential candidate and the son of Cuban immigrants, cried

openly when Pope Francis urged acceptance of foreigners, "because most of us were once foreigners".

Standing before members of the Senate, House, Supreme Court and cabinet, and under an engraving reading "In God We Trust", Pope Francis seemed almost overwhelmed at first by the reception he received.

Text 5

LORD ASHDOWN AND ALASTAIR CAMPBELL FORCED TO EAT THEIR (CHOCOLATE) HAT AND KILT

Liberal Democrat peer and Labour spin chief humiliated after doubting election exit poll

The Telegraph

Lord Ashdown and Alastair Campbell have been forced to eat their hat and kilt after rejecting the shock election night exit poll which predicted a Liberal Democrat bloodbath and disaster for the Labour Party. The Lib Dem peer and former leader made his now infamous promise to eat his hat live on television minutes after the BBC's exit poll suggested that his party was on course to lose all but 10 seats.

He said: "I can tell you – that is wrong. If these exit polls are right, I'll publicly eat my hat." Mr Campbell made a similar pledge a few minutes later, after suggesting the exit poll was over-inflating the scale of the SNP's prospects in Scotland. It predicted 58 wins; leading the former Labour spin doctor to say: "I won't eat my hat, but I will eat my kilt if they get 58 seats". The party ended the night with 56 MPs. A few hours later, when it emerged that the exit poll had proved remarkably accurate, a contrite Lord Ashdown told BBC Radio 4's Today programme: "I think it's the last time I will challenge an exit poll."(Alistair Campbell) and I were on the same programme and he said he will eat his kilt so I'm going to suggest we have a public ritual humiliation where he will eat his kilt and I'll eat my hat and we'll sell tickets. How about that?"

And on the BBC Question Time programme on Friday evening, both men did just that. Presented with a chocolate hat and kilt, the pair got stuck in. A mock Twitter account, called Paddy Ashdown's Hat was quickly established and has now attracted 12,80 followers.

Text 6

NOWHERE TO HIDE

What machines can tell from your face: Life in the age of facial recognition

The Economist

THE human face is a remarkable piece of work. The astonishing variety of facial features helps people recognise each other and is crucial to the formation of complex societies. So is the face's ability to send emotional signals, whether through an involuntary blush or the artifice of a false smile. People spend much of their waking lives, in the office and the courtroom as well as the bar and the bedroom, reading faces, for signs of attraction, hostility, trust and deceit. They also spend plenty of time trying to dissimulate.

Technology is rapidly catching up with the human ability to read faces. In America facial recognition is used by churches to track worshippers' attendance; in Britain, by retailers to spot past shoplifters. This year Welsh police used it to arrest a suspect outside a football game. In China it verifies the identities of ride-hailing drivers, permits tourists to enter attractions and lets people pay for things with a smile. Apple's new iPhone is expected to use it to unlock the homescreen.

Set against human skills, such applications might seem incremental. Some breakthroughs, such as flight or the internet, obviously transform human abilities; facial recognition seems merely to encode them. Although faces are peculiar to individuals, they are also public, so technology does not, at first sight, intrude on something that is private. And yet the ability to record, store and analyse images of faces cheaply, quickly and on a vast scale promises one day to bring about fundamental changes to notions of privacy, fairness and trust.

The final frontier

Start with privacy. One big difference between faces and other biometric data, such as fingerprints, is that they work at a distance. Anyone with a phone can take a picture for facial-recognition programs to use. FindFace, an app in Russia, compares snaps of strangers with pictures on VKontakte, a social network, and can identify people with a 70% accuracy rate. Facebook's bank of facial images cannot be scraped by others, but the Silicon Valley giant could obtain pictures of visitors to a car showroom, say, and later use facial recognition to serve them ads for cars. Even if private firms are unable to join the dots between images and identity, the state often can. China's government keeps a record of its citizens' faces; photographs of half of America's adult population are stored in databases that can be used by the FBI. Law-enforcement agencies now have a powerful weapon in their ability to track criminals, but at enormous potential cost to citizens' privacy.

The face is not just a name-tag. It displays a lot of other information – and machines can read that, too. Again, that promises benefits. Some firms are analysing faces to provide automated diagnoses of rare genetic conditions, such as Hajdu-Cheney syndrome, far earlier than would otherwise be possible. Systems that measure emotion may give autistic people a grasp of social signals they find elusive. But the technology also threatens. Researchers at Stanford University have demonstrated that, when shown pictures of one gay man, and one straight man, the algorithm could attribute their sexuality correctly 81% of the time. Humans managed only 61%. In countries where homosexuality is a crime, software which promises to infer sexuality from a face is an alarming prospect.

Keys, wallet, balaclava

Less violent forms of discrimination could also become common. Employers can already act on their prejudices to deny people a job. But facial recognition could make such bias routine, enabling firms to filter all job applications for ethnicity and signs of intelligence and sexuality. Nightclubs and sports grounds may face pressure to protect people by scanning entrants' faces for the threat of violence – even

though, owing to the nature of machine-learning, all facial-recognition systems inevitably deal in probabilities. Moreover, such systems may be biased against those who do not have white skin, since algorithms trained on data sets of mostly white faces do not work well with different ethnicities. Such biases have cropped up in automated assessments used to inform courts' decisions about bail and sentencing.

Eventually, continuous facial recording and gadgets that paint computerised data onto the real world might change the texture of social interactions. Dissembling helps grease the wheels of daily life. If your partner can spot every suppressed yawn, and your boss every grimace of irritation, marriages and working relationships will be more truthful, but less harmonious. The basis of social interactions might change, too, from a set of commitments founded on trust to calculations of risk and reward derived from the information a computer attaches to someone's face. Relationships might become more rational, but also more transactional.

In democracies, at least, legislation can help alter the balance of good and bad outcomes. European regulators have embedded a set of principles in forthcoming data-protection regulation, decreeing that biometric information, which would include "faceprints", belongs to its owner and that its use requires consent – so that, in Europe, unlike America, Facebook could not just sell ads to those car-showroom visitors. Laws against discrimination can be applied to an employer screening candidates' images. Suppliers of commercial face-recognition systems might submit to audits, to demonstrate that their systems are not propagating bias unintentionally. Firms that use such technologies should be held accountable.

Such rules cannot alter the direction of travel, however. Cameras will only become more common with the spread of wearable devices. Efforts to bamboozle facial-recognition systems, from sunglasses to make-up, are already being overtaken; research from the University of Cambridge shows that artificial intelligence can reconstruct the facial structures of people in disguise. Google has explicitly turned its back on matching faces to identities, for fear of its misuse by undemocratic regimes. Other tech firms seem less picky. Amazon and Microsoft are

both using their cloud services to offer face recognition; it is central to Facebook's plans. Governments will not want to forgo its benefits. Change is coming. Face up to it.

Text 7

THE GUARDIAN VIEW ON SYRIA: PUTIN TESTS THE WEST

The Guardian

One lesson of history is that peace plans are forged by the victors. Almost exactly a year after the fall of Aleppo, the last urban stronghold of the Syrian opposition, peace-making diplomacy is now making a tentative comeback. Talks, sponsored by the United Nations, are expected in Geneva this week. That is to be welcomed, even though hopes of a breakthrough are slim. Since 2012, numerous rounds of negotiations have come and gone, all essentially fruitless. All too often it was Russian vetoes that hampered effective UN action, including on accountability for chemical weapon use.

Syria's opposition groups have reorganised their negotiating team, pressured by the fact that they are in the weaker position. The Syrian regime, which first said it would boycott talks if the opposition insisted on Bashar al-Assad's removal, has said it will send a delegation on Wednesday. The UN envoy, Staffan de Mistura, says his job is to be an incorrigible optimist. But it will take more than optimism to address Syria's multifaceted war, to end the suffering, to repair a broken country and to begin to seek justice for its millions of victims.

Fighting is far from over. In recent days, airstrikes against the rebel-held eastern Ghouta district near Damascus have killed dozens. The Assad regime is intent on reconquering every hectare of territory it lost after the 2011 popular uprising which called for democratic reform, and which the dictator responded to with massive use of force. Last month, the US-led international coalition against Islamic State took over Raqqa, the "capital" of the self-proclaimed "caliphate", after a campaign of intense bombardment. But battles continue in Syria's eastern desert, close to the Iraqi border. Rival pro-Iranian and pro-US forces compete for strategic

landmarks. Syria's endgame may or may not be approaching.

What is clear is that Russia has been calling most of the shots. Vladimir Putin's military intervention – launched in 2015 to save Assad, in a joint effort with Iran – has given him the upper hand. He has capitalised on US miscalculation and the European reluctance to get more deeply involved. Beyond Donald Trump's threats against Iran, US policies remain murky – focused on little more than anti-terrorism. Last week, Mr Putin hosted talks in Sochi with the leaders of Iran and Turkey. And he appeared before the cameras with Mr Assad. Earlier this year Russia organised talks with Syrian opposition groups in Astana, Kazakhstan. It is a sign of a changing global landscape that at every step, both the UN and western powers were sidelined.

What has now changed? After years when Moscow either shunned or impeded any UN involvement, it is likely that Mr Putin now wants UN backing in order to cement its gains. Russia has a cynical interest in seeking UN validation for its plans. Continuous warfare drains resources. Rebuilding Syria will require a level of finances that Russia alone cannot secure. Relations between Russia, Turkey and Iran are less clearcut than their leaders would like to project. The Kurdish issue remains highly contentious. Against that backdrop, western countries, including the UK, believe they can still have some leverage on the outcome. It is a narrow and difficult path. No one should be fooled that promises of, say, "free elections", cast as part of a Russian-dominated plan, would be anything but window dressing.

The six-year-old war has turned Syria into a wasteland. The words of the Roman historian Tacitus about "creating a desert and calling it peace" come to mind. An end to the terrible litany of airstrikes, starvation sieges and torture chambers cannot come a day too soon. But to talk of "victory", as Mr Assad does, defies all sense of decency. There can be no victors in this war. Not after an estimated half a million deaths, with millions more displaced. Sustainable peace will only come when all Syrians have the chance to freely choose by whom and how their country is governed. That – and not pictures of summitry – should be the measure by which diplomacy is ultimately judged.

Text 8

THE SOUTH CHINA SEA: DUTERTE WATERS

Filipino fishermen return to waters disputed with China

The Economist

LIKE the dog that didn't bark in the night, Chinese coastguard vessels around one tidal atoll in the South China Sea have recently distinguished themselves through inaction. For the past four years – ever since Philippine naval inspectors tried to arrest some Chinese fishermen for illegally harvesting endangered species – Chinese ships have blocked Filipino fishermen from plying their trade near Scarborough Shoal. This week, however, Philippine television has shown fishermen returning from the shoal grinning, their boats full.

After China began its blockade, the president of the day, Benigno Aquino, filed a complaint against it at an international tribunal in The Hague, which ruled in the Philippines' favour earlier this year. The shoal, after all, is only some 220km from the Philippine mainland, within its exclusive economic zone, but almost 900km from China. Mr Aquino also signed an Enhanced Defence Co-operation Agreement (EDCA) with America, which lets American troops operate out of five Philippine military bases. He called for a military response from America were China to begin building on the shoal – as it has on several other disputed reefs and islets in the South China Sea.

In June, however, Rodrigo Duterte replaced Mr Aquino as president, and changed course abruptly. He has announced an end to joint Philippine-American military exercises and threatened to abrogate the EDCA. To drive this shift home, on a state visit to China two weeks ago, he announced his "separation" from America, and told his hosts: "I have realigned myself in your ideological flow…I will be dependent on you for all time".

Following this display of fealty, China promised billions of dollars in loans and investment, and ended its blockade of Scarborough. The message for the other South-East Asian nations with competing claims in the South China Sea could not

be clearer: accept China's sovereignty and riches will follow. Najib Razak, Malaysia's embattled prime minister, turned up in Beijing this week cap in hand.

Not only has Mr Duterte completely undermined America's efforts to preserve a united front by other littoral states against China's territorial ambitions in the South China Sea, he has also saved Xi Jinping, China's leader, from a dilemma. After the adverse ruling from the tribunal, hardliners in China, especially in the military, were urging Mr Xi to hit back by, for example, building an air strip on Scarborough Shoal. Others argued that his tough line was already too risky, so he should adopt a more emollient approach. Thanks to Mr Duterte, China has got most of what it wanted – most notably, bilateral talks, which it has long asked for but the Philippines had rejected – without lifting a finger.

Nonetheless, China should be wary of interpreting Mr Duterte's enthusiasm for Chinese investment as acquiescence. A justice on the Philippine supreme court has warned Mr Duterte that ceding the shoal would be unconstitutional, and thus an impeachable offence. Among Filipinos, America remains broadly popular, and China broadly loathed. And while Mr Duterte is telling the Chinese leadership what they want to hear, he has said seemingly contradictory things in Japan and Vietnam, both of which also have maritime disputes with China.

In Vietnam Mr Duterte stressed the need for maritime "freedom of navigation and overflight [and] unimpeded commerce...particularly in the South China Sea". A joint statement in Japan emphasised respect for the UN treaty on which the tribunal's ruling on Scarborough Shoal was based. China, for its part, may also be double-dealing: it seems to be letting Filipinos fish around the atoll, but not inside the huge lagoon it forms, as they used to.

Text 9

NATO IS POORLY PREPARED FOR AN ATTACK ON A MEMBER STATE FROM RUSSIA, AN INFLUENTIAL GROUP OF MPS HAS WARNED.

BBC News

The Commons Defence Committee said the recent Ukraine conflict showed "serious deficiencies" in Nato's preparedness to counter threats – and "radical reform" was needed.

The MPs said the risk of a conventional assault remained low – but warned over methods such as cyber-attacks and the use of irregular militias. Nato said it would study the findings.

The committee called for changes including:

- Establishing a continuous presence of Nato troops and military equipment in "vulnerable" Baltic states, including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania

- Adding unconventional threats such as irregular militia and cyber-attacks to Nato's Article 5 commitment for all members to come to the aid of a member which is attacked

- "Dramatic" improvements to existing rapid reaction forces.

- Large-scale exercises involving military and political leaders from all Nato states

The MPs also warned Nato "may not have the collective political will to take concerted action to deter attack". And they said public opinion may not support the use of military force to honour Article 5 commitments in a confrontation with Russia. "Nato is currently not well-prepared for a Russian threat against a Nato member state," the report said.

Text 10

EU DEAL: WHAT DAVID CAMERON ASKED FOR... AND WHAT HE ACTUALLY GOT

The deal for a "new settlement" for Britain in Europe has been signed in Brussels – did David Cameron get what he wanted?

The Telegraph

In his January 2013 Bloomberg Speech, David Cameron announced he would seek a "new settlement" for Britain in Europe, promising to win a host of concessions from Brussels that would convince Britons to remain in a newly-invigorated Europe.

More than three years later, on February 20 2016, Mr Cameron finalised that deal with 27 other European leaders. Here we analyse line by line, what Mr Cameron originally promised…and what he actually delivered.

Migration and benefits: Pledge"We will insist that EU migrants who want to claim tax credits and child benefit must live here and contribute to our country for a minimum of four years." Conservative Party Manifesto 2015

What he got

Draft text: This was Cameron's trophy achievement. It consists of a mechanism to "limit the access of union workers newly entering its labour market to in-work benefits for a total period of up to four years from the commencement of employment" if the UK, or any other member state, can show that EU migrants are "putting an excessive pressure on the proper functioning of its public services".

No details are provided on what "excessive pressure" means, but a note on the mechanism says it will be tabled on the understanding that "it can and will be used" by the UK and the UK will do so "in full expectation of obtaining approval". However the control of the brake appears to remain firmly in the hands of the Commission who must be "notified" by any member state that they believe they are eligible to use it.

The text also adds an important caveat that the "limitation should be graduated, from an initial complete exclusion" to be followed by "gradually

increasing access to such benefits" the longer that an EU worker stays in the host member state's labour market.

Assignment 10. *Translate the following texts making all necessary transformations and explaining their application:*

Text 1

Нині діяльність України в ООН визначається такими напрямками роботи:

Подолання викликів нового тисячоліття

Наша держава надає винятково важливого значення питанню зміцнення ООН як центру багатосторонніх зусиль у подоланні складних і комплексних викликів нового тисячоліття. Україна виходить з потреби забезпечення реалізації Декларації тисячоліття ООН (2000 року).

Настільки ж важливого значення наша держава надає питанню реформування Ради Безпеки. Україна виступає за розширення членського складу РБ, підтримуючи збільшення кількості як постійних, так і непостійних членів. Неодмінною передумовою підтримки нашою державою будь-якого варіанта реформування РБ ООН є забезпечення адекватного рівня представленості в цьому органі країн Східноєвропейської регіональної групи.

Боротьба із тероризмом

Виходячи з нагальної необхідності розробки світовою спільнотою ефективних заходів боротьби з тероризмом, Україна приєдналася до глобальної антитерористичної коаліції, підтвердила свою готовність докласти максимальних зусиль для спільної боротьби з міжнародним тероризмом, насамперед у рамках ООН. Зараз наша держава є учасником усіх універсальних антитерористичних міжнародних договорів.

Підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки

Україна як одна з держав-засновниць ООН надає особливого значення діяльності ООН з підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки, розглядаючи участь у ній як важливий чинник своєї зовнішньої політики.

Починаючи з липня 1992 року, Україна виступає як значний контрибутор з підтримання миру. За період незалежності України в понад 20 миротворчих операціях взяли участь близько 28 тисяч українських військових. Нині понад 550 військовослужбовців і працівників органів внутрішніх справ представляють Україну в 7 миротворчих операціях ООН, зокрема, у Грузії, Ефіопії та Еритреї, Демократичній Республіці Конго, Косові, Ліберії, Судані та Тиморі-Лешті.

Економічний і гуманітарний напрями

Діяльність України на економічному та гуманітарному напрямку роботи ООН, насамперед, відбувається в Другому комітеті Генеральної Асамблеї (економічно-фінансові питання). Зусилля спрямовуються на розширення міжнародної фінансової і технічної допомоги для виконання завдань економічного та соціального розвитку України. Результатом, зокрема, є включення до низки важливих рішень Генеральної Асамблеї та інших органів положень щодо надання міжнародним співтовариством фінансової, технічної та консультативної допомоги країнам з перехідною економікою.

Захист прав людини

Україна є активним учасником діяльності органів системи ООН у сфері прав людини. Наша держава є стороною всіх основних міжнародно-правових документів ООН з прав людини, найважливішими з яких є Міжнародний пакт про громадянські та політичні права, Міжнародний пакт про економічні, соціальні та культурні права, Факультативні протоколи до них, Міжнародна конвенція з ліквідації всіх форм расової дискримінації. Як учасниця цих міжнародних договорів Україна надає періодичні доповіді про їх виконання на розгляд відповідних конвенційних органів. Обрання України 9 травня 2006 року до складу Ради ООН з прав людини стало черговим красномовним

свідченням міжнародного авторитету нашої держави, визнанням її практичного внеску і значного потенціалу у сфері забезпечення дотримання та поваги прав і свобод людини у світі. Дотримуючись своїх зобов'язань країни-члена ООН щодо забезпечення прав людини, Україна досягла суттєвого прогресу у приведенні законодавства у відповідність до міжнародних норм і стандартів, посиленні засобів правового захисту на національному рівні, реформуванні судової системи, зміцненні ролі правозахисних організацій, підвищенні рівня правової культури.

Охорона навколишнього середовища

Нині Україна є стороною понад 40 міжнародних конвенцій та угод, учасником багатьох програм і проектів ООН, спрямованих на охорону навколишнього природного середовища. Прикладом визнання активності України на екологічному напрямку стало успішне проведення в Києві у травні 2003 р. П'ятої конференції міністрів охорони навколишнього середовища в рамках процесу «Довкілля для Європи». У лютому 2004 року Україна приєдналася до найважливішої міжнародної екологічної угоди — Кіотського протоколу.

Text 2

В АВСТРІЇ УХВАЛИЛИ СУПЕРЕЧЛИВІ ПОПРАВКИ ДО ЗАКОНУ ПРО ІСЛАМ

Парламент Австрії ухвалив резонансні поправки до закону про іслам, який набув чинності ще понад століття тому.

Закон 1912 року визнає іслам однією з офіційних релігій в Австрії.

Ухвалені до нього ці поправки розширюють права мусульман, зокрема захищають право на релігійні свята. Водночас нововведення забороняють іноземне фінансування мечетей і діяльності імамів.

Влада заявляє, що закон спрямований на боротьбу з ісламським радикалізмом, але лідери мусульман вважають, що він веде до дискримінації,

оскільки християнські та єврейські громади зберігають право на закордонне фінансування.

Міністр Австрії з питань інтеграції Себастьян Курц заявив в інтерв'ю ВВС, що мета закону – обмежити політичний вплив низку мусульманських країн та дати ісламу шанс вільно розвиватись усередині австрійського суспільства та в межах спільних європейських цінностей.

Ісламські лідери не виключають, що закон буде оскаржений у конституційному суді.

Нині в Австрії проживає близько півмільйона мусульман, що становить приблизно 6% від усього населення країни.

Text 3.

24 жовтня 1945 р. було ратифіковано Статут ООН, цей день вважається офіційною датою створення ООН і щорічно відзначається як День Організації Об'єднаних Націй. Європейська штаб-квартира ООН розташована в Женеві, Швейцарія. Від початку створення уявлення про обсяг компетенції нової міжурядової організації у держав не збігалися. З боку СРСР ООН розглядалася тільки як організація для підтримки міжнародного миру і безпеки, а для з'ясовування питань економічних, соціальних та інших пропонувалося створити спеціальні організації. Представники західних держав від самого початку розглядали ООН як організацію широкої компетенції, яка сприятиме не тільки миру й безпеці, а й співробітництву держав у галузі економіки, соціального забезпечення, науки, культури тощо. При цьому передбачалося, що компетенція організації в обох сферах повинна бути однаковою. Зрештою після усунення цієї суперечності було ухвалено компромісне рішення про наділення ООН функцією координації міждержавного соціально-економічного співробітництва.

1945 р. Україна стала однією з держав-співзасновниць ООН, що було визнанням внеску українського народу у зміцнення миру в усьому світі.

Делегація України взяла активну участь у конференції в Сан-Франциско, зробивши вагомий внесок у розробку Статуту ООН.

Упродовж майже 60-річної історії членства в Організації Україна неухильно дотримується цілей і принципів Статуту Організації, робить суттєвий внесок у її діяльність у сферах підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки, роззброєння, економічного та соціального розвитку, захисту прав людини, зміцнення міжнародного права тощо.

До 1991 року, будучи у складі Радянського Союзу, Україна де-юре мала в ООН власне представництво на рівні незалежної країни. Проте де-факто діяльність Української РСР в ООН була обмежена рамками проведення єдиної радянської зовнішньої політики.

Незважаючи на це, протягом понад чотирьох десятиліть трибуна ООН залишалася чи не єдиним впливовим міжнародним засобом, завдяки якому світова громадськість дізнавалася про Україну. Чинник багаторічного членства України в ООН позитивно вплинув на процес міжнародного визнання її незалежності 1991 року.

Україна є членом таких головних і допоміжних органів ООН, як Рада ООН з прав людини, Комітет із внесків, Комісія із соціального розвитку, Комісія з попередження злочинності та кримінального правосуддя, Комісія з наркотичних засобів, Статистична комісія, Комісія з народонаселення та розвитку, Виконавча рада Всесвітньої продовольчої програми (ВПП), Виконавча рада Дитячого фонду ООН (ЮНІСЕФ), Виконавча рада Програми розвитку ООН (ПРООН)/Фонду ООН у галузі народонаселення (ЮНФПА).

Надаючи пріоритетну увагу втіленню в життя рішень Всесвітнього саміту 2005 року в галузі розвитку, 2006 року наша країна головувала у Виконавчій Раді ПРООН/ЮНФПА.

За час свого членства в ООН Україна тричі обиралася непостійним членом Ради Безпеки (1948–1949, 1984–1985, 2000–2001 роках), п'ять разів – членом Економічної і Соціальної Ради (останній раз 2002–2004 роки). Представники України обиралися на керівні посади головних комітетів сесій

Генеральної Асамблеї, зокрема, Другого (економічні та фінансові питання), Третього (соціальні, культурні і гуманітарні питання, питання прав людини) та Четвертого (спеціальні політичні питання та питання деколонізації).

Одним з найважливіших підтверджень визнання авторитету і ролі нашої держави на міжнародній арені, послідовності та неупередженості її зовнішньої політики, відданості принципам демократії та верховенства права стало обрання України до складу непостійних членів Ради Безпеки ООН на період 2000 – 2001 років. Уперше Україна була членом органу, на який покладено головну відповідальність за підтримання міжнародного миру та безпеки у світі, як незалежна держава. За час членства в Раді Безпеки Україна переконливо довела власну спроможність бути активним учасником її діяльності, здійснювати ефективний вплив на процес ухвалення в РБ доленосних рішень і робити власний практичний внесок у їх реалізацію. Кульмінацією членства України в Раді Безпеки ООН стало її головування в цьому органі у березні 2001 року, коли РБ предметно розглянула низку найактуальніших світових проблем, зокрема, кризові ситуації на Балканах і на Близькому Сході.

Text 4
ЧИ Є МЕЖІ У СВОБОДИ СЛОВА?

У той час як сотні прихильників переваги білої раси розмахували нацистськими прапорами в Шарлоттсвілле (штат Вірджинія), в Німеччині був побитий і потім заарештований громадянин США, який показав нацистське вітання. Ці події показують дві сторони одного феномена: терпимість або переслідування символіки та ідеології нацизму в двох країнах.

«Мовою ненависті»

У Німеччині законом передбачено покарання до трьох років в'язниці за носіння будь-якого знака з символікою Третього рейху або його прославляння. У США ситуація абсолютно інша.

Виходячи з конституції Сполучених Штатів, використання нацистської

символіки, «мови ненависті» та існування неонацистських організацій легальні.

Згідно з даними, наданими іспаномовній службі Бі-бі-сі Mundo правозахисною організацією Southern Poverty Law Center, у США налічується більше 900 «груп ненависті», які відстоюють ідеали нацизму. Тільки в Каліфорнії їх більше 70, а у Флориді – понад 60.

Багато з них в більшій чи меншій мірі поділяють ідеї і використовують символіку німецького нацизму.

І це публічно визнається. Минулого тижня в Шарлоттсвілле ми побачили, як людям було дозволено виходити на вулиці і викрикувати гасла проти чорношкірих, іммігрантів, гомосексуалів, євреїв чи інвалідів, при цьому влада не могла зупинити їх. Як таке можливо?

Історія і закони

Опитані Mundo експерти кажуть, що різниця у ставленні до неонацистських груп в Німеччині і в США пояснюється законами, історичним минулим і їх інтерпретацією. Викладач права Кельнського університету Петер Керн розповів Бі-бі-сі, що в його країні використання символів нацизму строго заборонено кримінальним кодексом Німеччини з кінця Другої світової війни. «Стаття 86a строго забороняє використовувати символи неконституційних організацій, в тому числі прапори, уніформу, гасла або манеру вітання, якщо це не робиться заради мистецтва, науки, дослідження або навчання», – пояснює Керн. «Наприклад, в музеї можна показати прапор зі свастикою, але на території Німеччини заборонено розмахувати цим прапором», – говорить викладач.

За його словами, після розгрому нацизму залишені їм сліди у суспільній свідомості і небезпека його повторення спонукали владу ввести заборону на використання будь-якого зображення або виступу, що нагадує про цю минувшину.

Було також вирішено заборонити всі групи, які слідують сумнівним завітам Гітлера та його прибічників.

У той же час, як відзначає експерт, хоча об'єднання і партії, що визнаються неонацистськими, офіційно заборонені, багато хто з них приховують свою ідеологію під маскою ультраправих.

Сьогодні найяскравіші представники цих течій – це Націонал-демократична партія Німеччини, яку мало не заборонили на початку цього року, і створена на її основі партія «Альтернатива для Німеччини». Жодної з них не дозволено використовувати пронацистські матеріали або зображення.

У США, навпаки, використання цих символів і пропаганда ідей нацизму охоплюється правом на свободу слова, яке гарантується Першою поправкою до конституції США (1791 рік).

Викладач конституційного права Університету Флориди Даррен Л. Хатчінсон пояснив Бі-бі-сі, що це стосується не тільки до письмових або усних висловлювань, а й до таких «символічним речей», як показ прапорів, демонстрація жестів або будь-якого графічного елементу.

«Перша поправка говорить про те, що уряд США не може на основі однієї точки зору вводити обмеження на свободу слова. Наприклад, якщо держава вирішить обмежити на своїй території використання символів нацизму через їх значення, то це може привести до обмежень на підставі однієї точки зору і, можливо, порушить конституцію», – пояснює Хатчінсон.

Один з найбільш примітних випадків в цій області стався в 1978 році, коли Верховний суд штату Іллінойс визнав відповідним конституції право групи неонацистів використовувати прапор зі свастикою для маршу в районі Скоки в Чикаго, де проживає значна частина постраждалих від Голокосту.

Хоча цей марш так і не був проведений, та був створений прецедент для відкритого використання нацистських символів в США і для більшої свободи радикальних правих груп, зазначає Хатчінсон.

З тих пір використання нацистських зображень і відкрита войовничість неонацистських організацій в США може стати більш очевидною, ніж в інших країнах. «Оскільки вони дозволені законом, в США неонацистські групи і символи можна зустріти частіше, ніж у будь-якому іншому місці. Головна

небезпека в тому, що за цими символами ненависті може ховатися насильство, як і показали події минулого тижня», – сказала Бі- бі-сі Бренда Кастаньеда, адвокат з Шарлоттсвілль і співробітниця правозахисної організації Legal Aid Justice Center.

При цьому вона відзначає, що Перша поправка також встановлює підстави і межі для покарання за прояви насильства, які можуть бути викликані цими «промовами ненависті».

Межі гніву

Якщо кримінальний кодекс Німеччини визнає злочином використання матеріалу на основі нацистської ідеології або зборів угруповань, які відкрито називають себе послідовниками Гітлера, то в США параметри для визначення законодавчих меж «промов ненависті» дуже складні.

«У конституційному праві США не передбачає попередніх обмежень, які забороняють дії на підставі можливих наслідків. Це пояснює, чому не можна заборонити публікацію низки книг, в тому числі «Мою боротьбу», або заборонити маніфестації, як в Шарлоттсвіллє, на підставі наслідків, які вони можуть мати», – пояснює Хатчінсон.

Вчений уточнює, що для цих випадків є обмеження, які стосуються виступів, пов'язаних із закликами до насильства або з наклепом, помилковими звинуваченнями, лихослів'ям, або закликами до масових заворушень. Межі застосування цього заходу не завжди просто визначені у договорі, оскільки іноді буває складно законодавчо довести, що та чи інша виступ відповідає цим параметрам.

«Складно передбачити, наприклад, чи буде оратор закликати до насильства під час виступу. Таким чином, дуже складно обґрунтувати заборону політичного виступу або матеріалів, що мають політичне підґрунтя, в тому числі і за расовою питання. Відповідно, щоб противитися праву на свободу слова, владі повинні мати серйозну причину, і це призводить до величезної широту тлумачень», – зазначає Хатчінсон.

Однак, за словами Кастаньеда, визнання права на свободу слова, яке

виправдовує події в Шарлоттсвіллє, – це і свого роду форма обмеження втручання влади в громадянські свободи. «Коли батьки нації задумували Першу поправку, вони слідували практичної логіці: влада не завжди використовують право на цензуру в розумній манері. У певний момент, коли виступи підривають владу держави, це може вважатися незаконним. Тому ми захищаємо свободу слова як громадянську свободу», – каже вона.

Американський союз захисту громадянських свобод (ACLU) багато років був серед організацій, які захищали право проводити маніфестації для груп неонацистів і інших ультраправх об'єднань, таких як Ку-клукс-клан.

«Ми робимо це, оскільки віримо в принцип, що коли порушуються права окремої людини, то всі інші теж виявляються в зоні ризику. Свобода слова належить не тільки тим, з ким ми згодні, і Перша поправка захищає не тільки політкоректні виступу», – говорить співробітник ACLU Кріс Хемптон.

«Відповідно, це той складний випадок, коли наше згоду з Першою поправкою дуже важливо. Як сказав один федеральний суддя, терпиме ставлення до мови ненависті – це найкращий захист від будь-якого нацистського режиму, яку має ця країна», – запевняє він.

Однак, якщо не брати до уваги закони і полеміку, то події в Шарлоттсвіллє, на думку Кастаньєда, показали не тільки присутність і розквіт неонацизму в США, але і приховану небезпеку, яку вони представляють.

«В кінці минулого тижня був Шарлоттсвіль. Завтра це може бути будь-який інший місто в Сполучених Штатах», – попереджає Бренда Кастаньєда.

PART 4. STYLISTIC ASPECT OF TRANSLATION

Tatiana Andrienko, Inna Stoyanova

4.1. *Functional Styles and Peculiarities of Translation*

The language means used by the speakers and the ways of expressing ideas vary, depending on the situation and aim of communication. Let us compare the two phrases given below: *'Lots of thanks for your help'* and *'Your assistance is highly appreciated'*. The logical meaning of these phrases is identical, yet this does not mean that they may freely substitute one another. It is evident that each of them is appropriate only under certain conditions. In the former case we may describe the situation of communication as 'informal' (non-official), the aim of communication is to express emotional attitude towards the addressee. In the latter case the situation may be described as 'formal' (official). The aim of communication in this case is more difficult to define, because the phrase is included into an official letter according to the existing protocol, and does not obligatorily reflect the emotional state of gratitude. It may be defined as 'maintenance of relations between individuals and parties'. Thus, we see that even though the logical meaning (the speaker's ideas) may be similar, the ways of expression (the words and grammar structures) vary in different situations. Such differences of language means, determined by extralinguistic factors, are referred to as stylistic differences.

In contemporary linguistics **style** is defined as a subsystem of language means which serves a definite aim in communication [Galperin, Stylistics]. If the language in general is a system of phonetic, grammar, lexical means, each style is a subsystem involving only a part of all these means. Though there is some debate about the definition and criteria for differentiation, the majority of scholars almost unanimously recognize the following styles:

- scientific style;
- official-documentary style;

- newspaper style;
- publicist style;
- belles-lettres style;
- conversational style.

Each of the abovementioned styles performs certain aims in communication and is characterized by a set of language features. Proceeding from our academic purposes, we will discuss the aims and features only of the styles which are essential for communication in the field of international relations.

The aim of **official-documentary style** is defined as the maintenance of relationships between parties and individuals. The examples of texts of official-documentary style are laws, resolutions, official letters, contracts, agreements, etc.

The language of official documents is very specific, and there are words and sentence patterns that are used only in this style. In the English language the vocabulary of official documents abounds in obsolescent words, especially functional, e.g. *hereinafter – надалі; whereof – який (якого),* bookish words, which have neutral synonyms, e.g. *commence – begin, vicinity – neighbourhood.* The following language features are the most typical markers of the official-documentary style:

- fixed structure of the document;
- super-long sentences, sometimes divided into paragraphs;
- specific usage of verbals, especially participles and gerunds (e.g. *taking into account... – беручи до уваги..., considering... – зважаючи на..., recognizing the importance... – розуміючи важливість...*)
- specific usage of modals (e.g. *dividends shall be divided...– дивіденди розподіляються...; the Customer may define the terms... – Замовник вправі визначати терміни...*)
- the widespread of clichés (e.g. *subject to the terms and conditions – на умовах; have agreed as follows – домовилися про таке*)

The translation of documents requires the highest degree of equivalence – formal, conceptual and functional, – because the slightest inadequacy of translation

may lead to the existence of two or more different interpretations of the same document, and, consequently, to disputes and misunderstandings.

The **newspaper style** is realized in a number of variegated materials (information articles, editorials, journalistic reviews), united by the aim of public opinion formation. In spite of the seeming objectiveness, the authors' opinions and even the selection of materials for publication determines the newspaper's point of view and influences the audience's opinions.

The language features of the newspaper style are predetermined by its aim as well as by the unfavourable conditions of reading (during a meal, in the transport etc). These factors account for the following language features of the newspaper style:

- specific text structure in which the theme and idea are repeated;

- a considerable number of thematic words;

- brief informative sentences;

- specific order of adverbial modifiers, e.g.

Kyiv. The Ukrainian Union of Industrials and Entrepreneurs made two important statements <u>March 11</u>.   *Київ. <u>11 березня</u> Українська спілка Підприємців і виробників зробила дві важливі заяви.*

- specific style of headlines, in which the articles and sometimes prepositions are omitted and the verbs in the present tense or verbals are used in English, while in Ukrainian nouns and nominal phrases are preferred, e.g.

Project for New Business Centre <u>Unveiled</u>   *<u>Презентація</u> проекту нового бізнес-центру*

- wide usage of attributive noun groups, e.g.

Labour Party MP – член парламенту від Лейбористської партії

- abundance of abbreviations, e.g. *UN – ООН, CIS – СНД.*

The translation of the newspaper texts requires faithful rendering of the information with the translator's special attention to the fragments which require specific background knowledge of the target language culture and political life.

The aim of **publicistic style** is persuasion through emotional impact. This style is presented in essays, pamphlets, journalistic articles, interviews etc. The main feature of this style is the combination of factual information with the means of emotional influence. The main language markers of the publicistic style are the following:

- bookish words and phrases (e.g. *observation, amusement, to accomplish, on account of*); colloquial expressions like *stuff, kick out, to suck one's toe, to sponge on smb.* should be avoided unless they have a special purpose.

- the usage of various means of emotional expression, such as

a) emotionally marked words e.g. *grandeur, to admire, exhausted;*

b) repetitions, parallel constructions and gradations, which are especially typical of the oral form of publicism – the oratory speech, e.g.

The court is only as sound as its jury and the jury is only as sound as the people who make it. (Harper Lee)	*Суд справедливий лише настільки, наскільки справедлива його колегія присяжних, а колегія присяжних справедлива настільки ж, як ті люди, що її складають.*

c) elements of other styles, which create the effect of parody or imitation

...I determined, therefore, that anything that I said about Oxford should be the result of the actual observation and real study based upon a bona fide *residence in the Mitre Hotel. (Stephen Leacock)*	*...Тому я вирішив, що все, що я напишу про Оксфорд, повинно бути наслідком особистих спостережень і реального дослідження, що ґрунтується на перебуванні де-факто в готелі Мітре.*

In translation it is important to render not only the facts or events described, but the author's subjective attitude to them. The cases of indirect expression of emotional attitude, such as subtle irony or parody, require the translator's special attention, because there is a great risk of misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Thus, the translation of publicism requires a primary careful and precise study of

the original with the aim of understanding the author's viewpoint, with the further rendering it by the means of the target language.

The **<u>scientific style</u>** performs the function of information exchange in a specific field of knowledge and has such varieties as scientific-popular and scientific-technical substyles. Its language varies depend on the field of science and the substyle, but a set of language markers makes the scientific style easily recognisable:

- the use of scientific terms, which represent the thesaurus of a certain science and make a system which is usually well understood only by the specialists of this field. There are one-word terms, e.g. *hyperinflation – гіперінфляція, microeconomics – мікроекономіка,* compound terms or terminological word combinations, e.g. *capital outflow – відтік капіталу, real positive interest rate – реальна позитивна відсоткова ставка*, abbrevations, e.g. *GDP – ВВП, VAT – ПДВ.* The same word may acquire different meanings in different sciences or technical fields, which leads to the existence of homonymic terms, e.g.: *emission (economics) – емісія, (environmental studies) – викид шкідливих речовин; rotation (technical term) – обертання; (military term) – ротація; (political term) – черговість, змінність.* Scientific terms bear significant information and therefore are very important for faithful translation;

- the use of general-scientific terms, e.g. *indicator, methodology, hypothesis* etc;

- logical means of expressiveness, e.g*.: It is worth emphasizing that…; One should bear in mind…;*

- the use of graphic means of expressiveness (**bold type**, *italics*, <u>underlining</u>);

- developed systems of titles and subtitles, diagrams and illustrations, number- and letter-indexed paragraphs;

- specific text structure where the initial part contains a postulate, then follows argumentation, which leads to the conclusion; the conclusion, in its turn, may become a postulate for the next argument.

The success of translation of scientific texts depends greatly on the translator's knowledge of the science or technical field.

Each style has certain rules of usage of the language units – **stylistic norms**, which may differ in the source and target languages. In translation one should follow the stylistic norms of the target language, changing the original structure or verbal expression, if necessary. Stylistically adequate translation not only faithfully represents the meaning, but also belongs to the same style and performs the same function in communication, i.e. is a complete communication substitute of the original.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Classify the following words into groups and suggest the way of their translation:

a) scientific terms;

b) official-documentary terms and clichés;

c) colloquial words which should be avoided in the scientific and official-documentary styles

Ratification, average income, 'cause, chap, contracting parties, wanna, abovementioned, interest rate, inflation, rotten, to transmit the message, Yours sincerely, gonna, hereinafter referred to as, devaluation, resolution, source language, amendment, super-duper, bilateral cooperation, international arrival, rookie, acceleration, cabbage-head, intoxication, pushy, Your Excellency, exuberance, stud-party, rusty-dusty, testament, exception, hatchet-man, boosy-tipsy, default, asset, overextended account, amendment, hen-pen, goggle-box.

Assignment 2.

Classify the paragraphs given below as the examples of the following styles:

a) official-documentary;

b) newspaper;

c) publicistic;

d) scientific.

A.

Dennis Tito, a billionaire financier who in 2001 became the first space tourist, has launched a project to send two civilians on "an historic journey" to the Red Planet in January 2018.

His organisation, Inspiration Mars, is planning to select a middle-aged couple who may have already had children and would be willing to risk the potential risk to their fertility of being exposed to radiation for a prolonged period.

They would be forced to spend a year and a half together in a 14ft x 12 ft Dragon space craft, accompanied by supplies ranging from more than a tonne of dehydrated food to 28kg of lavatory paper.

Фінансист-мільярдер Денніс Тіто, який 2001 року став першим космічним туристом, розпочав проект із запуску космічного корабля з двома цивільними на борту в "історичну подорож" до Червоної планети, яка має відбутись у січні 2018 року.

Його організація «Інспірейшн Марс» планує відібрати подружжя літніх людей, у яких, можливо, уже є діти, і тому їх не лякає ризик безпліддя внаслідок опромінення протягом тривалого часу польоту.

Цим людям доведеться провести разом півтора року в кабінці космічного корабля розміром 4 x 3,5 метри, разом із різноманітними припасами для життя – від понад тонни харчових концентратів до 28 кг туалетного паперу.

B.

1. It is hereby agreed that the travel agent shall act as a representative of the Tour Operator.
2. This present agreement is valid until ……… with optional renewal.
3. The above said is in accordance with the Confidential Rates and Appendices, attached to this main agreement and which form an integral part thereof.

1. Цим засвідчується, що турагент діє як представник туроператора.
2. Цей договір дійний до … з можливістю подальшого подовження.
3. Відповідно до вищевказаного до цього договору додаються конфіденційні тарифи та додатки, які є невід'ємною частиною цього документа.

C.

The word capitalism is based on the word capital. Capital refers to machinery and materials that are used on farms and in business to help workers

Слово "капіталізм" походить від слова "капітал". Під "капіталом" розуміють механізми й матеріали, що використовуються в господарстві та бізнесі для підвищення

produce more. At the beginning of the twentieth century in the United States, 1 out of 3 workers was needed to produce enough food to feed everyone and create some surplus for world use. Today less than 1 out of 20 workers can produce far greater quantities of food.

продуктивності праці робітників. На початку двадцятого століття у Сполучених Штатах кожен третій робітник повинен був працювати, щоб виробити достатню кількість продуктів харчування і створити певний надлишок для експорту. Нині менш однієї двадцятої робітники можут виробити значно більшу кількість продуктів.

D.

NATO's Parliamentary Assembly on June 1 called unto Ukraine to secure "free, transparent and fair" presidential elections, and announced its intention of sending its observers to the elections in October. Prior to this, Assembly President stressed in his speech at the session that the free elections are a necessary condition for the realization of Ukraine's plans to join NATO.

Парламентська асамблея НАТО 1 червня закликала Україну забезпечити "вільні, прозорі та справедливі" президентські вибори і заявила про намір направити на вибори своїх спостерігачів. Перед цим президент асамблеї у своєму виступі на сесії підкреслив, що вільні вибори є необхідною умовою реалізації планів України щодо вступу до НАТО.

Assignment 3.

Specify the style of the given text. Point out the stylistic markers. Translate the text into Ukrainian in accordance with the stylistic norms of the Ukrainian language.

A Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon

People in the EU institutions and in the media dealing with EU affairs are in the bad habit of using words and expressions that they alone understand. We call these words and expressions "eurojargon". Because outsiders cannot understand it, eurojargon is very unhelpful to ordinary people, and the EU institutions are trying to cut it out. In the meantime, this "plain language guide" may help you.

"Brussels has decided…": The term "Brussels" is often used in the media to refer to the EU institutions, most of which are located in the city of Brussels. EU laws are proposed by the European Commission but it is the Council of the European Union (ministers from the national governments) and the European Parliament (elected by the European citizens) that debate, amend and ultimately decide whether to pass these proposed laws.

Comitology: This is more correctly known as "committee procedure". It describes a process in which the Commission, when implementing EU law, has to consult special advisory committees made up of experts from the EU countries.

Cultural capitals: Every year a number of European cities are designated as "cultural capitals". The aim is to publicise and celebrate the cultural achievements and charms of these cities and so make European citizens more aware of the rich heritage they share.

Democratic deficit: It is often said that the EU's decision-making system is too remote from ordinary people, who cannot understand its complexities and its difficult legal texts. The EU is trying to overcome this "democratic deficit" through simpler legislation and better public information, and by giving citizens' organisations a greater say in European policymaking. Citizens are already represented in EU decision-making via the European Parliament.

Eurocrat: The term "Eurocrats" (a pun on the word "bureaucrats") refers to the many thousands of EU citizens who work for the European institutions (Parliament, the Council, the Commission, etc.).

Euroland: This is a nickname for the EU member states that have adopted the euro as their currency. So far the countries involved are Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland. Taken together they are known as "the euro area" or (less correctly) "the euro zone" *(http://europa.eu/).*

Assignment 4.

Specify the style of the given text. Point out the stylistic markers. Translate the text into Ukrainian in accordance with the stylistic norms of the Ukrainian language.

THE REFERENCE MODEL OR IDEAS ABOUT FINANCING GROWTH INHERITED FROM MCKINNON AND SHAW

For emerging countries, the period that began in 2008 is once again revealing the limits of growth financing strategies based on international financial integration. The highly elaborate theoretical basis for these strategies brings together a considerable amount of research conducted over the past forty years following Shaw and McKinnon (McKinnon, 1973; Shaw, 1973). In the 1970s, these two authors attempted to show the deficiencies of administered financial systems by insisting on the market distortions produced by government intervention in financing the economy. By setting interest rates based on administered procedures, setting credit ceilings and, in some cases, imposing high mandatory reserves to finance public deficits, administered financial systems lead to lower savings and investment levels. Among other things, banks have little incentive to expand their financing beyond their traditional borrowers because they are constrained by limited resources caused by the lack of savings, and are unable to charge the full price of the risk. This under-development of the financial system blocks diversification and structural change. For these reasons, these financial systems are said to be "repressed" and we speak of "financial repression". In parallel with this critical analysis, the work derived from Shaw's and McKinnon's work developed a theory of growth financing that became the heart of the financial reforms pushed starting in the 1980s. Under this theory, liberalizing financial markets would allow interest rates to express an equilibrium price between the supply of and demand for lendable funds (that is to say between savings and investment). In financially repressed countries where savings are low by definition but where there are a multitude of investment opportunities, liberalization enables an increase in collected savings and therefore an increase in investment.

(Emerging countries and financial globalization: Break or continuity? // Macroeconomics and Development)

Assignment 5.

Specify the style of the given text, pointing out its specific language features; translate it into Ukrainian in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

EBOLA CRISIS: THE ECONOMIC IMPACT

The Telegraph

With more than 1,300 reported deaths from Ebola in West Africa, the virus continues to be an urgent health crisis, but it is also having a devastating impact on the economies of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

"The economy has been deflated by 30% because of Ebola," Sierra Leone's Agriculture Minister Joseph Sam Sesay told the BBC. He said President Ernest Bai Koroma revealed this staggering and depressing news to ministers at a special cabinet meeting. "The agricultural sector is the most impacted in terms of Ebola because the majority of the people of Sierra Leone – about 66% – are farmers", he said.

The Liberian economy had been expected to grow by 5.9% this year but the country's Finance Minister, Amara Konneh, said this was no longer realistic due to a slowdown in the transport and services sectors and the departure of foreign workers because of Ebola. The world's largest steelmaker ArcelorMittal has seen work disrupted on its iron ore mine expansion project in Yekepa in Liberia, after contractors declared "force majeure" and moved people out of the country.

Meanwhile some international investors are nervously watching the Ebola outbreak unfold. Dianna Games, chief executive of Johannesburg-based consultants Africa@Work, says fears about the virus could damage Africa's economic revival of recent years. "Ebola has made a dent in the Africa Rising narrative," she told the BBC. "The stereotypes of Africa as a place of poverty and disease have started to re-emerge again."

In the long run, Ms Games believes history will view the 2014 Ebola outbreak as a temporary blip rather than a permanent U-turn in the continent's fortunes. "The fundamentals pushing this Africa Renaissance are still there," she said.

Assignment 6.

Specify the style of the given text, pointing out its specific language features; translate it into Ukrainian in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

Establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part,

THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC,

THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS,

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC,

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, of the one part,

and UKRAINE, of the other part,

TAKING ACCOUNT of the wish of the Parties to establish close relations built upon the existing historical links between them;

CONSIDERING the importance of developing co-operative links between the Community, its Member States and Ukraine and the common values that they share;

CONSIDERING the commitment of the Community and its Member States and of Ukraine to strengthen the political and economic freedoms which constitute the very basis of the partnership, […]

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

A Partnership is hereby established between the Community and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part. The objectives of this Partnership are:

to provide an appropriate framework for the political dialogue between the Parties allowing the development of close political relations;

to promote trade and investment and harmonious economic relations between the Parties and so to foster their sustainable development;

to provide a basis for mutually advantageous economic, social, financial, civil, scientific, technological and cultural co-operation;

to support Ukrainian efforts to consolidate its democracy and to develop its economy and to complete the transition into a market economy […].

Assignment 7.

Specify the style of the given text; indicate the function of legal terms and official clichés in this text. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

THERESA MAY: I'LL BRING IN NEW LAW TO END HUMAN RIGHTS FARCE

The Sunday Telegraph

A new law to stop foreign criminals avoiding deportation by having their claims to the human right to a "family life" backed by courts is to be made, in a victory for The Sunday Telegraph.

Theresa May, the Home Secretary, is to legislate after judges ignored moves taken last year to change the current regime which sees scores of dangerous offenders allowed to stay in Britain every year. Mrs May said the actions of some immigration judges were "not acceptable" and said their hands would now be forced by the planned new law. Judges were "denying the democratic and legal validity" of ministers' moves to end the abuse of the system, the Home Secretary added.

A new Immigration Bill will be published later this year to give full legal weight to ministers' demands that foreign criminals should not routinely be able to dodge deportation by citing Article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights. This permits a right to a family life as a potential barrier to removal – but ministers and MPs believe this must be balanced with the need to protect the public and control immigration.

The new law will spell out that Article 8 allows deportations to prevent "disorder or crime", meaning judges will be forced to take that into account when considering appeals by criminals. Mrs May's decision to up the stakes represents

full victory for The Sunday Telegraph's "End the Human Rights Farce" campaign – launched in 2011 after complaints that British judges were setting too much store by the right to a family life.

The new rules were backed unanimously by the House of Commons – but do not carry the full weight of law and because of this are routinely ignored by judges on the Immigration Tribunal, which hears the majority of appeals. In 2011-12, 1,888 appeals were lodged against deportation of which 409 were allowed. Of these nearly half, 185, were allowed on the basis of Article 8.

Mrs May said: "The European Convention on Human Rights is clear – there is a right to a family life, but that right should be balanced with the wider public interest in controlling immigration and protecting the public. That's why we introduced new immigration rules last year. "Those rules were debated in full and passed unanimously by the House of Commons. So it is not acceptable that some immigration judges are denying the democratic and legal validity of them.

Criminals who lose their cases in Britain will however still be able to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. Home Office sources said that until the new law came into force, the Government would continue to fight cases in the courts and to defend its decisions on the basis of last year's rule changes.

Even before Mrs May's new guidance came into force last July, senior judges appeared to undermine it in their ruling on a landmark case. Mr Justice Blake, the president of the Immigration and Asylum Chamber, said as he upheld the case of Shabaz Masah, a Pakistani drug dealer who lives in north London, that a "settled migrant" could not be removed from Britain unless there were "very serious reasons to do so".

In October last year a Romanian woman jailed for her role in a multi million pound benefits fraud was allowed to stay in Britain because of her human rights. Lavinia Olmazu helped a gang funnel £2.9 million in false benefits claims to 172 Romanian gypsies but because she has a son who lives in this country she successfully claimed Article 8. Andrew Jordan, the senior judge who upheld an

earlier ruling on Olmazu, from London, said judges "inevitably" had room for manoeuvre when deciding a case – something the new immigration rules had sought to stop.

Assignment 8.

Specify the style of the given text; translate it into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

Life in Jerusalem appears to have been little constrained by the strictness of the Jewish prophets. Soon after Herod's death, however, that contented life was suddenly extinguished. In AD 66 the Jews rebelled against Rome and the city was besieged and captured by Roman troops commanded by Titus, son of the Emperor Vespasian and himself to become Emperor in 79. Prisoners were slaughtered wholesale and thrown to wild animals; and the Roman eagle was set up in the Holy of Holies before Herod's Temple was reduced to ashes and the city almost entirely destroyed. The sacred treasures, among them the menorah and the silver trumpets from the Temple of Jerusalem, were carried off to Rome and paraded in triumph down the Sacra Via from the Forum to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. And, as Jerusalem lay smouldering in ruins, the Arch of Titus was erected beneath the Capitol and represented in relief upon it, and still to be seen today, are these emblems of the Jewish faith and of a people who were to wait for almost two thousand years before another Jewish state was established.

Assignment 9.

Specify the style of the given text; translate it into English at sight, following the stylistic norms.

КОНВЕНЦІЯ

про захист прав людини та основоположних свобод

(зі змінами та доповненнями, внесеними

Протоколом №11 від 11 травня 1994 року,

Протоколом №14 від 13 травня 2004 року)

{Конвенцію ратифіковано Законом №475/97-ВР від 17.07.97}

<…>

Стаття 1

Зобов'язання поважати права людини

Високі Договірні Сторони гарантують кожному, хто перебуває під їхньою юрисдикцією, права і свободи, визначені в розділі I цієї Конвенції.

Розділ I

Права і свободи

Стаття 2

Право на життя

1. Право кожного на життя охороняється законом. Нікого не може бути умисно позбавлено життя інакше ніж на виконання смертного вироку суду, винесеного після визнання його винним у вчиненні злочину, за який закон передбачає таке покарання.

2. Позбавлення життя не розглядається як таке, що вчинене на порушення цієї статті, якщо воно є наслідком виключно необхідного застосування сили:

а) для захисту будь-якої особи від незаконного насильства;

б) для здійснення законного арешту або для запобігання втечі особи, яку законно тримають під вартою;

в) при вчиненні правомірних дій для придушення заворушення або повстання.

Стаття 3

Заборона катування

Нікого не може бути піддано катуванню або нелюдському чи такому, що принижує гідність, поводженню або покаранню.

Стаття 4

Заборона рабства і примусової праці

1. Нікого не можна тримати в рабстві або в підневільному стані.

2. Ніхто не може бути присилуваний виконувати примусову чи обов'язкову працю.

3. Для цілей цієї статті значення терміна "примусова чи обов'язкова праця" не поширюється:

а) на будь-яку роботу, виконання якої зазвичай вимагається під час призначеного згідно з положеннями статті 5 цієї Конвенції тримання в умовах позбавлення свободи або під час умовного звільнення;

б) на будь-яку службу військового характеру або – у випадку, коли особа відмовляється від неї з мотивів особистих переконань у країнах, де така відмова визнається, – службу, яка вимагається замість обов'язкової військової служби;

в) на будь-яку службу, що вимагається у випадку надзвичайної ситуації або стихійного лиха, яке загрожує життю чи благополуччю суспільства;

г) на будь-яку роботу чи службу, яка є частиною звичайних громадянських обов'язків.

Стаття 5

Право на свободу та особисту недоторканність

1. Кожен має право на свободу та особисту недоторканність. Нікого не може бути позбавлено свободи, крім таких випадків і відповідно до процедури, встановленої законом:

а) законне ув'язнення особи після засудження її компетентним судом;

б) законний арешт або затримання особи за невиконання законного припису суду або для забезпечення виконання будь-якого обов'язку, встановленого законом;

с) законний арешт або затримання особи, здійснене з метою допровадження її до компетентного судового органу за наявності обґрунтованої підозри у вчиненні нею правопорушення або якщо обґрунтовано вважається необхідним запобігти вчиненню нею правопорушення чи її втечі після його вчинення;

d) затримання неповнолітнього на підставі законного рішення з метою застосування наглядових заходів виховного характеру або законне затримання неповнолітнього з метою допровадження його до компетентного органу;

e) законне затримання осіб для запобігання поширенню інфекційних захворювань, законне затримання психічнохворих, алкоголіків або наркоманів чи бродяг;

f) законний арешт або затримання особи з метою запобігання її недозволеному в'їзду в країну чи особи, щодо якої провадиться процедура депортації або екстрадиції.

Assignment 10.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and chose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

14. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

14.1.   Representations and Warranties

The Borrower makes the representations and warranties set out in this Clause 14 (Representations and Warranties) for Loan to the Bank.

14.2.   Status

14.2.1. The Borrower is duly incorporated and validly existing under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation;

14.2.2. The Borrower has the power to own its assets and carry on its business as it is being conducted.

14.3.   Powers and Authority

It has the power to enter into and perform, and have taken all necessary action to authorize the entry into, performance and delivery of, the Finance Documents to which it is or will be a party and the transactions contemplated by those Finance Documents.

14.4.   Legal Validity

Each Finance Document to which it is or will be a party constitutes, or when executed in accordance with its terms will constitute, its legal, valid and binding obligation enforceable in accordance with its terms.

14.5.   Authorizations

All authorizations required or desirable in connection with the entry into, performance, validity and enforceability of, and the transactions contemplated by, the Finance Documents have been obtained or effected (as appropriate) and are in full force and effect.

14.6.   Immunity

14.6.1. The execution by the Borrower of each Finance Document constitutes, and its exercise of its rights and performance of its obligations under each Finance Document will constitute, private and commercial acts done and performed for private and commercial purposes;

14.6.2. the Borrower will not be entitled to claim immunity from suit execution, attachment or other legal process in any proceedings taken in its place of incorporation in relation to any Finance Document.

14.7.   No Adverse Consequences

14.7.1. It is not necessary under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the Borrower is incorporated:

•   in order to enable the Bank to enforce its rights under any Finance Document;

•   by reason of the execution of any Finance Document or the performance by it of its obligations under any Finance Document;

that the Bank should be licensed, qualified or otherwise entitled to carry on business in such jurisdiction;

14.7.2. the Bank is not nor will it be deemed to be resident, domiciled or carrying on business in the jurisdiction in which the Borrower is incorporated by reason only of the execution, performance and/or enforcement of any Finance Document.

14.8. Jurisdiction / Governing Law

The Borrower's:

- agreement that this Agreement is governed by English law;

- agreement not to claim any immunity to which it or its assets may be entitled;

is legal, valid and binding under the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is incorporated; and any judgment obtained in accordance with Clause 29 hereof will be recognised and be enforceable by the courts of the Borrower's jurisdiction.

14.9. Non–conflict

The entry into and performance by it of, and the transactions contemplated by, the Finance Documents do not and will not:

- conflict with any law or regulation or judicial or official order;

- conflict with the constitutional documents of the Borrower;

- conflict with any document which is binding upon the Borrower or any asset of the Borrower.

Assignment 11.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and chose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

CANADA IN THE G20, CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY AND LATIN AMERICAN POLITICS

John Kirton, founder and co-director, G20 Research Group, University of Toronto; author, G20 Governance for a Globalized World

Paper prepared for presentation at the University of Salamanca, Spain, February 17, 2014.

Introduction

The Group of Twenty (G20) systemically significant countries has now become the effective centre of global governance, in the economic and, increasingly, the social, development and even security domains. In many ways it is a Canadian creation. Paul Martin was its visionary co-founder as its chair as a finance ministers forum in 1999 and a campaigner for a summit version as prime minister from 2004 to 2005. Canada's current prime minister, Stephen Harper, has been an influential member since its start as a summit in 2008 and hosted its fourth summit in Toronto in June 2010; he is now the second most experienced leader in the group. Canada's conception of the G20 as a club of "systemically significant states" practising "enlightened sovereignty" has connected it closely with Spain, Mexico, Brazil and even Argentina. Harper's G20 priorities of private sector-led growth, fiscal responsibility, smart financial regulation, trade liberalization and a foreign policy focused on Europe and the Americas have aligned him well with the leaders of Spain, Mexico and Brazil, both within G20 summitry and beyond.

Significance

Canada's Group of Twenty (G20) diplomacy is important in several ways for understanding and explaining how G20 governance and Canadian foreign policy works.

Canada, the first new Group of Eight (G8) member added to that club, stands as the co-founder from the start of the newer, broader G20 at the level of finance ministers and central bank governors in 1999. It thus highlights how and how well the institutionalized centres of global governance can be enlarged, reinforced or replaced to include the resources and reflect the priorities of rising states.

Canada's G20 diplomacy also stands as a critical test of whether Canada has moved from emerging as, to become established as, a principal power in a changing world (Dewitt and Kirton 1983; Kirton 2007). Canada's membership in this exclusive group of the most powerful leaders of the world's most systemically

significant countries strongly suggests that Canada has acquired an acknowledged status as a principal power. But to act as a one, Canada must also use its position in the G20 to take initiatives in accordance with its national interests and distinctive national values, align with any coalition of countries to secure its desired outcomes, and have the G20 reliably shape world order as a whole.

Assignment 12.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and chose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

1.   RECEIVING PARTY shall exercise due care to prevent the unauthorized use or disclosure of DISCLOSING PARTY's Proprietary Information. All Proprietary Information of DISCLOSING PARTY shall be and at all times remain the property of such DISCLOSING PARTY, and all non-oral Proprietary Information of DISCLOSING PARTY which is then in RECEIVING PARTY's possession or control shall be destroyed or returned to such DISCLOSING PARTY promptly upon its written request at any time, and in any event, no later than sixty (60) days following the expiration or termination of this Agreement; provided, however, that RECEIVING PARTY may retain one copy of DISCLOSING PARTY's Proprietary Information for purposes of determining ongoing confidentiality or regulatory obligations. Each party shall, upon request, certify as to its compliance with the preceding sentence.

2.   No expiration or termination of this Agreement shall relieve RECEIVING PARTY of its obligations pursuant to Sections 3 through 5 with respect to Proprietary Information disclosed prior to the effective date thereof, and the provisions of those Sections shall survive for a period of five (5) years following any such expiration or termination.

3.   RECEIVING PARTY hereby undertakes to indemnify and hold DISCLOSING PARTY harmless against any loss, expense, claim, harm or damage of whatever nature, suffered by DISCLOSING PARTY pursuant to a breach by RECEIVING PARTY or its personnel, of the provisions of this Agreement. In the event of breach of any of the conditions of this agreement by either Party, the other Party has the right to seek an immediate injunction in the court of competent jurisdiction as well as the right to pursue all rights and remedies available at law or in equity. Each Party shall be liable to the other Party for loss of profits, loss of goodwill or any other damage caused by the breach hereof.

Assignment 13.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and choose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

In 2008, when it was revealed that wealthy individuals around the world were utilizing accounts and trusts in Liechtenstein to evade taxes, the United States initiated a coordinated effort with foreign governments to combat tax evasion through the use of offshore trusts and accounts. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has since launched criminal investigations of several foreign banks, many of which are ongoing.

In 2013, the DOJ announced an amnesty program for Swiss banks, which requires that the participating banks provide information related to their American clients and pay penalties related to the number of the undisclosed accounts at issue and the values in those accounts. Roughly one-third of all Swiss banks joined the program. Banks already under criminal investigation, such as Credit Suisse and HSBC, were not eligible for the program.

Another successful effort by the U.S. has been the Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program (OVDP), which allows those with previously undisclosed

foreign accounts to come into compliance and, in most cases, pay a set civil penalty in exchange for immunity from criminal prosecution or more substantial civil penalties. The 2009 and 2011 programs led to 33,000 voluntary disclosures and the collection of $5 billion in taxes, interest, and penalties. The procedures and penalty structures associated with the 2012 program ended on June 30, 2014. Taxpayers entering into the OVDP after July 1, 2014 will be required to comply with the new OVDP procedures announced on June 18, 2014. Though these new procedures are substantially similar to those associated with the 2012 program, there are some additional document requirements and an increased penalty structure for taxpayers with accounts at a specified list of financial institutions.

Assignment 14.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and choose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

'There are many definitions for the word terrorism as there are methods of executing it… however, most definitions of terrorism hinge on three factors: the method (violence), the target (civilian or government) and the purpose (to instill fear and force political or social change).' Save for the ongoing mantra of poverty creating discontent and disenfranchisement of peoples – which is often followed by group violence – governments of nation-states tend to decouple from deeper issues that bring about decentralised, yet organized, group violence. Therefore, the questioning of what governments actually 'do' in order to bring about the rise of a 'non-state actor' remains unmentioned, unexamined, and, more importantly, unattached to governments and their explicit actions. The Islamic State (IS) is the current overt example in such a state of affairs and is encountering the wrath of several nation-states – including Australia.

The current crises associated with terrorism notwithstanding, in particular the

shocking acts by individuals in the beheading of civilians as acts of revenge, there are issues with regard to the nation-state and its role in the 'shaping' of terrorism that have remained undisclosed. The active participation of individuals and/or groups and their forming of a reaction to the nation-state is what has remained at the forefront of the commentary. By its very nature, the focus on the reaction implies a dyad: the perpetual reinforcement of the nation-state as being just and reasonable, and that those who react against the nation-state and its laws/wisdoms are criminals. Hence, there has been no comment with regard to the 'process' – such as the systemic brutalisation of a populace as encountered by the 'Marsh Peoples' of southern Iraq under the Saddam Hussein regime, which caused them to rise up after the First Gulf War. To wit, governments need not acknowledge their role in creating terrorists, and terrorism.

Assignment 15.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and choose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

Leadership, Competitive Strategy, and Policy Entrepreneurship: The Forbidden Discipline?

Despite the regularity with which leadership is often "rescued" from neglect and structural explanations, the study of leadership is perhaps one of the oldest of pursuits. Machiavelli provided us with the most robust understanding of leadership when he situated leaders within the limits of their skill (virtu) and their circumstance (fortuna). Others have attempted recapture the meaning of Machiavelli's insights by reworking his central insights with novel descriptions of the importance of leadership. For Samuels, skilled leaders are important because they are able to "stretch their constraints" (2003, p. 1, see p. 5-7). Gaunder, in her own research, suggests that leaders can "overcome" (2007, p. 3) their circumstances. In my own

dissertation research, I have emphasized that leaders have often been able to accomplish great feats through extraordinary insights into resources and restraints that allow for advantages over competitors.

A great deal of the research on leadership, strategy, and policy entrepreneurship has relied on case studies. Our understanding of the strengths and limitations of the case study method has developed much over the years (Bennett and George, 2001; Collier, 1993; George and Bennett, 2005; Bennett and Elman, 2007). George and Bennett list the four strong advantages of case methods as 1) its high conceptual validity 2) its strong potential for fostering new hypotheses 3) its ability to foster a close examination of causal mechanisms and 4) its ability to address causal complexity (2005, p. 19-22). As prior studies of leadership demonstrate, leadership – and especially outstanding forms of leadership – can only really be examined through a rich understanding of the circumstances in which they occur. Closely addressing causal mechanisms and causal complexity is necessary to prevent scholars from replicating the mystification of leadership that was often produced through the "great man" tradition of leadership.

Assignment 16.

Analyze the style of the following text. Define the function of the text and the translation strategy to be pursued. Point out specific features of the style and choose the ways of translating them. Translate the text in accordance with the stylistic norm.

Turkey ratified the OECD Convention on July 26, 2000 and enacted the Law No. 4782 in order to amend its existing legislation to be compatible with the Convention. The goal of the OECD Convention is, as stated in its preamble, to combat "the widespread phenomenon in international business" called "bribery". The very same preamble explains the reason the bribery phenomenon is so serious by stating that the bribery "raises serious moral and political concerns, undermines good governance and economic development, and distorts international competitive

conditions." On the other hand, another convention to which Turkey is a party is the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, which was open for signature on January 27, 1999 and entered into force on July 1, 2002. All 46 member countries of the Council of Europe and 5 non-member countries (Belarus, Canada, Holy See, Japan, Mexico, USA) Turkey signed the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption on September 27, 2001.

Criminal Law Convention on Corruption's practical goal was to co-ordinate penalization of corrupt practices in integrity with the signature countries at a local level. . The "Group of States against Corruption" ("GRECO"), which is the main authorized body for monitoring the compliance of the signature countries with the organization's anti-corruption standards, was established in 1999. Turkey has ratified both of the foregoing international treaties, and as stated above, the national legislation has been harmonized especially with the recent Turkish Penal Code in this respect.

The Turkish Republic is defined as a democratic, secular and social state of law in the Constitution. The definition of the Constitution has many reflections on shaping the state phenomenon. The principle of equality is one of these reflections. The preamble of the Constitution suggests that every citizen is entitled to enjoy the fundamental rights or freedoms according to equality and social justice principles.

Assignment 17.
Specify the style of the given texts; translate them into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

Text 1

Діяльність АТ припиняється через його реорганізацію (злиття, приєднання, поділ, виокремлення, перетворення) або ліквідацію. Рішення про припинення діяльності АТ у будь-якій формі є виключною компетенцією загальних зборів акціонерів; таке рішення має бути ухвалене більшістю (3/4) голосів акціонерів, які беруть участь у зборах. Порядок реорганізації АТ визначається Положенням ДКЦПФР "Про порядок реєстрації випуску акцій та

інформації про їх емісію під час реорганізації товариств". У цьому положенні роз'яснюються особливості й порядок реорганізації АТ. Згідно із законодавством України товариство, що зловживає своїм монопольним становищем на ринку, може бути реорганізоване також через примусовий поділ. Існує кілька видів реорганізації АТ.

Злиття – утворення нового АТ через передання йому всіх прав і обов'язків двох або кількох АТ з припиненням діяльності останніх. Акціонерні товариства, що беруть участь у злитті, укладають відповідну угоду, де визначаються порядок і умови злиття, а також порядок конвертації акцій кожного товариства в акції нового АТ. Правління товариств виносять на загальні збори акціонерів кожного АТ питання про реорганізацію у формі злиття та про затвердження угоди про злиття.

Приєднання – припинення діяльності одного або кількох АТ з переданням прав і обов'язків іншому товариству. Акціонерне товариство, що приєднується, і товариство, до якого це АТ приєднується, укладають відповідну угоду, де визначаються порядок і умови приєднання, а також порядок конвертації акцій товариства, що приєднується, в акції АТ, до якого воно приєднується.

Поділ – припинення діяльності АТ з переданням усіх його прав і обов'язків новоствореним товариствам відповідно до розподільного балансу і з визначенням порядку конвертації акцій АТ, що реорганізується, в акції товариства, що утворюється.

Виокремлення – створення одного або кількох товариств з переданням їм частини прав і обов'язків АТ, що реорганізується, без припинення діяльності останнього. При цьому складається баланс розподілу, визначаються порядок та умови виокремлення.

Перетворення – перетворення АТ на ТОВ або юридичну особу іншої організаційно-правової форми. До нової юридичної особи переходять права та обов'язки АТ, що перетворюється; з'ясовуються питання про порядок та умови перетворення, порядок обміну акцій на вклади або паї.

Ліквідація – добровільна ліквідація АТ за рішенням загальних зборів акціонерів, а також на підставі рішення суду або господарського суду за поданням органів, що контролюють діяльність АТ, у разі систематичного або грубого порушення ним законодавства і на підставі рішення господарського суду про визнання товариства банкрутом.

При реорганізації АТ шляхом злиття і приєднання капітали компаній об'єднуються. Досвід зарубіжних АТ засвідчує, що фінансове оформлення цієї процедури залежить від того, чи здійснюється об'єднання компаній як перехід на єдину акцію, тобто акції однієї компанії обмінюються на акції іншої, чи одна компанія є продавцем, що купує іншу компанію за гроші, чи використовується комбінований варіант – обмін акцій і доплата грошима.

Існує і така форма об'єднання капіталів, як емісія спеціальних облігацій, на які обмінюються акції компанії, що приєднується. У такий спосіб капітал змінює форму з акціонерної на позикову, що позначається на структурі капіталу об'єднаної компанії.

В Україні під час реорганізації товариств передбачено лише один варіант об'єднання капіталів, а саме: здійснюється обмін акцій товариства, що реорганізовується, на акції товариства, що створюється під час реорганізації. При цьому сумарний статутний фонд усіх об'єднуваних товариств на момент ухвалення рішення про їх реорганізацію повинен дорівнювати сумарним статутним фондам усіх товариств, створених завдяки реорганізації.

У законодавстві України вживається термін "злиття" і не вживається "поглинання", тоді як у країнах з розвиненою ринковою економікою поширені обидва терміни. Крім того, у світовій практиці застосовують такі поняття, як дружні та ворожі злиття (поглинання).

Дружнім вважається злиття, при якому керівництво обох компаній схвалює його і рекомендує акціонерам погодитись із злиттям. У цьому разі акціонери компанії, яка купується, згідно з конкретною домовленістю отримають платежі у вигляді акцій компанії-покупця, тобто вони стають її акціонерами; готівки; облігації або комбінований платіж — цінні папери і

готівку. Якщо керівництво компанії, яку хочуть придбати, не згодне на такі умови і перешкоджає злиттю, то керівництво компанії-покупця безпосередньо звертається до акціонерів компанії, яку хочуть придбати. У цьому разі йдеться про вороже поглинання, тобто це пропозиція про злиття, на яке не погоджується керівництво компанії, яку мають поглинути.

Керівництво компанії, що поглинає, просить і заохочує акціонерів компанії, яку купують, продати або обміняти їх акції за пропонованою ціною. А керівництво компанії, яка є об'єктом поглинання, намагається відмовити своїх акціонерів від цього, мотивуючи тим, що пропонується мала ціна. Такі форми, як злиття і поглинання, найпоширеніші у США. Дослідники цих економічних процесів називають чотири основні хвилі поглинання і злиття. Перша зафіксована ще наприкінці XIX ст.: злиття компаній у нафтовій, сталеливарній, тютюновій та інших галузях промисловості. Друга хвиля спостерігалась у 20-х роках XX ст., коли підйом фондового ринку сприяв злиттю фірм у багатьох галузях. Третя хвиля припала на 60-ті роки. Четверта розпочалася на початку 80-х років і триває досі. Цьому сприяє глобалізація фінансових ринків. Нині щодалі більше компаній вдаються до стратегії зростання через злиття і поглинання, що дає змогу швидко дістати доступ на нові ринки і швидко отримати прибуток від коштів, витрачених на придбання.

Text 2

ПРИЗНАЧЕННЯ СТАТУТНОГО КАПІТАЛУ

Статутний капітал ТОВ є джерелом фінансування підприємства. Він складається із загальної вартості всіх активів – грошей, матеріальних цінностей, інвестицій тощо – і є їх грошовим еквівалентом. Підприємство є власником цього капіталу і може використовувати його для здійснення виробничої та іншої діяльності. При цьому структура капіталу залежить від організаційно-правового статусу компанії. У будь-якому випадку фінансово-господарська діяльність починається саме з формування статутного капіталу (інколи його називають статутним фондом). До його складу можуть входити:

цінні папери; нерухомість; фінансові ресурси, виділені майбутньому підприємству. Саме за рахунок такого капіталу формуються оборотні та основні кошти. Порядок формування та розмір статутного капіталу залежать від форми власності підприємства та його типу. Статутний капітал має досить сильний вплив на ділову репутацію підприємства та можливості його зовнішнього фінансування. Під час державної реєстрації він подається до відповідного органу влади. Державні структури та банки постійно стежать за розмірами капіталу та за тим, щоб він був оплачений. Розмір статутного капіталу ТОВ має бути не лише задекларованим на папері, а й відповідно забезпеченим матеріально. Тобто відповідні кошти повинні реально надходити до підприємства від тих осіб, частки яких формують цей капітал. Кожен із учасників несе відповідальність за результати діяльності підприємства саме в межах свого внеску. Якщо до статутного капіталу вносяться зміни, вони повинні бути оформлені документально. Рух частин капіталу також фіксується документально, наприклад, в інвентаризаційних описах, накладних тощо.

Text 3

Зараз Міністерство закордонних справ Польщі реалізовує дві програми, спрямовані на допомогу внутрішнім переселенцям. Зокрема, допомагають готуватися до зими тим, хто покинув своє постійне місце проживання на Донбасі. Їм будуть постачати куртки та інші теплі речі, санітарні набори, дитяче харчування. "150 тисяч євро з цих грошей уже в дії. Також прем'єр-міністр Єва Копач минулого тижня ухвалили рішення про додаткову квоту в розмірі 3 мільйонів злотих на ці цілі. Це близько мільйона доларів". Поляки також допомагають Україні ініціювати та ввести в дію реформи. Зокрема, нещодавно створили спеціальну групу польських експертів із самоврядування, які надають консультації українському уряду. Допомагають боротися з корупцією та реформувати систему освіти. Крім допомоги від польського уряду, Україні допомагають також багато недержавних організацій Польщі.

Польський уряд завжди був активним у допомозі Україні. Таку думку в інтерв'ю для Gazeta.ua висловив Ян Хофмокль, заступник директора Департаменту співпраці на користь розвитку. Під час зустрічі в Міністерстві закордонних справ Польщі з українцями, які приїхали до Варшави знайомитись із системою освіти сусідньої країни, Хофмокль розповів про те, як саме республіка Польща допомагає Україні. "Зараз ми найсильніше відчуваємо близькість наших народів. Багато хто знаходить безліч паралелей нашої історії, адже схожі нелегкі часи Польща пережила кілька десятків років тому. Тому зараз ми відчуваємо гостру потребу допомогти громадянському суспільству в Україні", – розповідає експерт. Ян Хофмокль сподівається, що потенціал громадянського суспільства України, який сформувався під час подій на Майдані, якнайшвидше трансформується в активну працю на користь реформ.

Text 4

Прагнення свободи

У своєму виступі пан Сатіярті сказав, що "представляє звук тиші" і "мільйони забутих дітей". "Немає більшого насильства, аніж відкидати мрії наших дітей", – сказав він. "Я відмовляюся визнавати, що кайдани рабства можуть бути сильнішими, ніж прагнення свободи", – додав Кайлаш Сатіярті. 17-річна Малала Юсафзай вела кампанію за освіту пакистанських дівчат, коли в жовтні 2012 року екстремісти-таліби вчинили на неї напад. Вона була важко поранена кулею в голову і після операції у Британії залишилась у цій країні. Малала стала наймолодшим лауреатом в історії Нобелівської премії. Заслуга 60-річного Кайлаша Сатіярті з Індії полягає в тому, що він урятував десятки тисяч дітей, які працювали на небезпечних виробництвах. Йому неодноразово погрожували, а двоє його колег були вбиті. Як заявив Нобелівський комітет, Юсафзай і Сатіярті спільно нагороджуються Нобелівською премією миру "за їхню боротьбу проти нехтування прав дітей і молодих людей і за права всіх дітей на освіту".

Малала Юсафзай та індійський захисник прав дітей Кайлаш Сатіярті отримали Нобелівську премію миру. Пакистанська активістка Малала Юсафзай, яка веде кампанію за право на освіту для мусульманських дівчат, та індійський захисник прав дітей Кайлаш Сатіярті отримали Нобелівську премію миру на церемонії в Осло. Нобелівський комітет назвав обох активістів "борцями за мир". Раніше в інтерв'ю ВВС Малала Юсафзай сказала, що думає про те, аби зайнятися політикою, якщо так зможе послужити своїй країні. Пан Сатіярті зазначив, що отримання премії - це "прекрасна можливість" для його подальшої боротьби з дитячим рабством. Юсафзай і Сатіярті отримали свої нагороди від голови Норвезького Нобелівського комітету Турбйорна Ягланда в присутності короля Норвегії Гаральда V. Під час церемонії нагородження вони прочитали свої нобелівські лекції.

Text 5
Корупція та суди

В антикорупційній сфері коаліція планує втілити пакет законів, за які в останні дні роботи проголосувала стара Верховна Рада. Зокрема, забезпечити створення Антикорупційного бюро. Серед новацій, які депутати зобов'язуються додати до антикорупційного пакету, є питання прозорості власності на землю. В ухвалених законах зник пункт про оприлюднення інформації про всіх власників земельних ділянок України. Тому коаліція планує вже у першому кварталі 2015 року поправити закон про земельний кадастр, щоб кожен охочий зміг отримувати в Інтернеті інформацію про власників усіх земельних ділянок. Розділ про судову реформу виписаний досить умовно, переважно — деклараціями про наміри без конкретних інструментів і готових рішень. Одне з небагатьох чітких рішень у судовій системі — залежність кар'єри судді від оцінки його вироків Європейським судом з прав людини.

Гроші – на місця

У межах децентралізації влади депутати погодились 2015 року наділити районні та обласні ради власними виконавчими органами. Протягом першої сесії Рада має змінити бюджетний і податковий кодекси і надати місцевим органам влади "належне ресурсне забезпечення", без уточнення конкретних цифр. Серед загальних намірів реформувати органи влади записали стару ідею про повернення в кожне міністерство "державних секретарів" – неполітичних чиновників у ранзі заступника міністра. У фінансовому розділі зварте уваги зобов'язання коаліції створити єдиний орган для розслідування економічних злочинів – Службу фінансових розслідувань. Податкову після цього позбавлять правоохоронних функцій. Майбутні депутати також домовилися боротись із корупцією у сфері державних закупівель. Серед конкретних новацій – усі фірми-учасники тендерів зобов'яжуть називати кінцевих власників, частка яких у компанії перевищує 10%.

Вибори і Конституція

Учасники коаліційних перемовин зобов'язалися змінити систему виборів до парламенту та запровадити пропорційну систему з відкритими списками. Таку ж систему запровадять на місцевих виборах, а мажоритарку збережуть тільки в сільських і селищних радах. Коаліція також змінить систему виборів мерів великих міст – вони відбуватимуться в два тури, якщо в першому жоден кандидат не набрав 50%. За такої ситуації мером міста не зможуть стати люди, які отримують перевагу над опонентами на кілька сотень голосів, як це часто трапляється зараз. Також частково нівелюватиметься вплив адміністративного ресурсу. У коаліційній угоді названі напрямки реформування Конституції, а конкретний проект змін розробить парламентська тимчасова комісія. У цій комісії передбачається пропорційне представництво фракцій парламенту, але більшість має бути за коаліцією.

Text 6

Сбербанк Росії ввійшов у п'ятірку найнепрозоріших компаній у світі у списку Міжнародної неурядової організації з боротьби з корупцією Transparency International. Крім Сбербанку, до п'ятірки ввійшли також три банки з КНР – Банк Китаю, Сільськогосподарський банк Китаю, Bank of Communications і японська компанія Honda Motors, повідомляється в доповіді організації, яка була оприлюднена в середу, 5 листопада, за підсумками дослідження, що торкнулося 124 найбільших світових компаній, передає Deutsche Welle. У документі наголошується, що близько трьох чвертей перевірених компаній не розкривають суми податків, сплачені ними за кордоном, і майже половина не публікує ніякої інформації про свої зарубіжні доходи. Найкращий результат – 7,3 з 10 пунктів отримав італійський енергетичний концерн ENI, найгірший (1,0) – Банк Китаю. Середній показник за результатами перевірки становив лише 3,8 пункту.

Text 7

Федеральний канцлер Німеччини Ангела Меркель жорстко розкритикувала президента Росії Володимира Путіна за агресивну поведінку проти України. При цьому вона звинуватила його у "створенні проблем" в інших країнах Європи – Молдові, Грузії і на Балканському півострові. За словами Меркель, Кремль після агресії проти України намагається зробити балканські країни "економічно і політично залежними". Водночас, канцлер Німеччини виключає можливість війни Заходу проти Росії через країни Балтії, біля кордонів яких останнім часом російська армія влаштовує дуже багато провокацій. "Питання війни за Балтію зараз не піднімається. Однак стаття 5 угоди про НАТО, яка встановлює зобов'язання взаємної підтримки, стосується всіх союзників", – наголосила Меркель. Німецький канцлер розкритикувала Путіна після того, як президент Франції Франсуа Олланд несподівано відвідав

Москву і зустрівся з президентом Володимиром Путіним в аеропорту "Внуково".

Text 8

Упродовж останнього року Україна пережила не тільки другий Майдан, а й російську анексію Криму і розгортання бойових дій на сході. Але виглядає, що не менше війни і того, як вона впливає на українську економіку, інвесторів хвилюють хронічні українські проблеми – корупція, відсутність верховенства права, декларативність реформ. А ще є побоювання, що розчарування від змарнованого потенціалу минулого Майдану повториться знову. "Зміни будуть радикальними. Не думаю, що вони будуть надто популярними, але популістськими вони не будуть", – запевняє заступник голови президентської адміністрації Дмитро Шимків. Проблеми корупції та відсутності верховенства права не є новими для України. Новим є те, що як у суспільстві, так і у владі є розуміння, що "цього разу все має бути серйозно", і зміни в багатьох випадках вже стали питанням "життя та смерті", – стверджує британський посол в Україні Саймон Сміт.

4.2. *Expressive Means and Stylistic Devices in Translation*

The expressiveness of speech, especially typical for belles-lettres, oratory and publicism, is achieved by the figurative use of the language means, described as the expressive means and stylistic devices.

Lexical expressive means and stylistic devices essentially lie in using a word to refer to a non-traditional referent. The most typical examples are metaphor, metonymy, irony, oxymoron, pun, hyperbole.

Metaphor involves the reference to a different object based on their similarity, e.g.,

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players (William Shakespeare, As
You Like It).

The metaphor which combines several images (as in the example above) is called extended metaphor. Rather close to metaphor in cognitive mechanisms but more explicit is **simile** which is the comparison of two objects belonging to different categories, indicated by some connective, usually "like", "as", "than", or the verb "resembles" e.g., *Elderly American ladies leaning on their canes listed toward me like towers of Pisa (Vladimir Nabokov, Lolita).*

Metonymy is the use of a word to refer to an object which is closely associated with the typical referent (by its location, function, result etc.). Metonymy is often used in newspaper style when the name of the capital of the country is used to refer to the country, its government, press-service etc. e.g., *"The road to Beijing lies through Brussels"*. It may be also used to create very vivid images: *The pen is mightier than the sword (written word, or even, administrative power is a more effective tool than military force or direct violence).*

Irony as an expressive means is the use of words in the meaning opposite to their traditional meaning fixed in dictionaries, always involving the change of evaluation (positive to negative, or, less frequently, negative to positive) and comical emotional attitude, e.g., *Fool. «<u>I marvel what kin thou and thy daughters are</u>: they'll have me whipped for speaking true, thou'lt have me whipped for lying, and sometimes I am whipped for holding my peace...» (William Shakespeare, King Lear, 50-51)*

Oxymoron is a figure of speech in which opposite or contradictory terms are combined in a grammatically correct structure, e.g.,

O heavy lightness! Serious vanity!

Mis-shapen chaos of well-seeming forms!

Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health!

(William Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet)

Pun is a device intended for a humorous or rhetorical effect by exploiting different meanings of polysemantic words, homonyms, homoforms or even words with a similar form but different meanings, e.g., the proverb "let the sleeping dog lie" is punned upon in John Boynton Priestley's play "Dangerous Corner":

Gordon: *What did you hear?*
Freda: *The last half of a play.*
Olwen: *It was called "The Sleeping Dog".*
Stanton: *Why?*
Miss M.: *We're not sure — something to do with lies, and a gentleman shooting himself-*
Stanton: *What fun they have at the B.B.C.!*
Olwen *(who has been thinking): You know I believe I understand that play now. The sleeping dog was the truth, do you see, and that man — the husband — insisted upon disturbing it.*
<div align="right">(John Boynton Priestley, Dangerous Corner)</div>

Hyperbole lies in emotional exaggeration (of size, intensity, expressiveness). The exaggeration may be expressed literally, by a word with quantitative meaning e.g.,

Juliet: *A <u>thousand</u> times good night!* [Exit above]

Romeo: *A thousand times the worse, to want thy light.*
<div align="right">(William Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet)</div>

or figuratively, via another figurative expression, e.g., *"I was helpless. I did not know what in the world to do. I was quaking from head to foot, and <u>could have hung my hat on my eyes, they stuck out so far"</u>. (Mark Twain, Old Times on the Mississippi)*

Allusion is an indirect reference to a literary work or character, person, place, idea etc. with the aim of creating an inter-textual association, e.g., *"Be good to me, for it went for you. <u>Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered"</u>, she went on with sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you" (O. Henry, The Gift of the Magi).*

The translation of the expressive means and stylistic devices is usually aimed, primarily, at rendering the function of the respective device, if possible, though the same image or cognitive mechanism. The translation of metaphor may

be realised by three main procedures: literal translation, remetaphorization, demetaphorization:

– **translation through the same image** (literal translation) is possible if the source and target languages have the words with similar literal and figurative meanings, e.g., *The turkey carpet <u>has rolled itself up, and</u> <u>retired sulkily</u> under the side-board: the pictures <u>have hidden their faces</u> behind old sheets of brownpaper… (Thackeray, Vanity Fair,) – Турецький килим <u>скрутився</u> і <u>понуро заліз</u> під буфет, картини <u>позатуляли обличчя</u> аркушами пакувального паперу… (Теккерей, «Ярмарок суєти». Перекл. О. Сенюк);*

– **remetaphorization** implies the use of a word with a different literal, but the same figurative meaning as the original metaphor, e.g., *They both agreed in calling him an old <u>screw</u>; which means a very stingy, avaricious person". (Thackeray, Vanity Fair) – Обидва називали його старим <u>кліщем</u>, що означає дуже скупу, жадібну людину… (Теккерей, Ярмарок суєти. Перекл. О. Сенюк);*

– **demetaphorization** means an explanatory translation of the sense of a metaphoric expression; this results in the loss of expressiveness, e.g., *"Only I wish <u>you had sown those wild oats of yours</u>…" (Thackeray, Vanity Fair) – Я б хотів тільки одного: щоб <u>ти нарешті вгамувався</u>… (Теккерей, «Ярмарок суєти». Перекл. О. Сенюк).*

– metaphor may be also **substituted by simile** in translation, which allows to explicate the basis of similarity, e.g., *… if he came down the corridor ever so quietly, his father's door was sure to open, and the <u>hyena face</u> of the old gentleman to glare out. (Thackeray, Vanity Fair). – …хоч як би тихо він ступав, двері з батькової кімнати неодмінно прочинялися і звідти визирало <u>хиже, мов у гієни, обличчя</u> старого джентльмена. (Теккерей, «Ярмарок суєти». Перекл. О. Сенюк).*

The translation of other expressive means and stylistic devices, in particular, metonymy or simile, is not so well elaborated in the theory and practice of translation, but the main principle of translation is the following: if there is similarity of images in the source and target language cultures, the translation is

through the same image (literal), if not, the figurative meaning is rendered through a different image, or via explanatory translation, with the loss of imagery and expressiveness. The loss of expressiveness, if necessary, may be compensated for by the use of an emotional word, repetition, emphatic inversion etc.

Allusion is especially difficult for translation because the literary background of the English speakers and Ukrainians coincides only partially. Allusions may be rendered in translation through reference to the same texts if they are based on the Bible, mythology, literary works which were translated into the other language, as the allusion to a classical fable in the following example: *Still I must bear my hard lot as well as I can – at least, I shall be amongst GENTLEFOLKS, and not with vulgar city people": and she fell to thinking of her Russell Square friends with that very same philosophical bitterness with which, <u>in a certain apologue, the fox is represented as speaking of the grapes</u>. (Thackeray, Vanity Fair) – Що ж, доведеться нести свій хрест, принаймні я житиму між аристократами, а не серед тих вульгарних гендлярів. І Ребека почала міркувати про своїх друзів з Рассел-сквер з тією самою філософською гіркотою, <u>з якою лисиця у відомій байці говорила про виноград</u>. (Теккерей, «Ярмарок суєти». Перекл. О. Сенюк).*

In other cases translation of allusions requires the translator's creative decision: it may be the substitution by the allusion to another work of verbal art, or the loss of allusion.

The translation of pun is possible if the source and target language have polysemantic or homonymic words with similar meanings; if they are not available, the choice is usually in favour of explanatory translation. Thus, in translation into Russian the pun and allusion to the proverb in the example quoted above is not rendered:

Гордон. *А что вы слушали?*

Фреда. *Конец какой-то пьесы.*

Олуэн. *Под названием "Спящий пес!"*

Стэнтон. *Что за название?*

Мисс Мокридж. *Мы толком не поняли – что-то о лжи и каком-то господине, который застрелился.*

Стэнтон. *Ну и шутники на радиостанции.*

Олуэн *(которая, видимо, о чем-то думала). Послушайте, мне кажется, я поняла, в чем было дело в пьесе. Спящий пес – это правда, и человек – ну, этот муж – непременно хотел потревожить ее, разбудить пса*

(Джон Бойнтон Пристли. Опасный поворот. Перев. В. Метальников).

The same pun may be translated into Ukrainian where there is a word "брехати" which may be referred to a dog barking and to a person telling lies, e.g.: *…"Не буди собаку – не буде брехати" – Чому така назва? – Самі не зрозуміли – там було занадто багато брехні, а потім один чоловік застрелився…*

The translation of oxymoron and irony is usually based on the words in antonymic relations existing in the target language and does not present a specific problem of translation. Let us exemplify the translation of Shakespearian oxymorons quoted above:

O heavy lightness! Serious vanity!	*О легкості тягар. Сенс пустоти.*
Mis-shapen chaos of well-seeming forms!	*Безформний хаос пречудових форм.*
Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick health!	*Свинцевий пух і полум'я холодне,*
	Цілюща слабість і блискучий дим...
Still-waking sleep, that is not what it is!	*Безсонний сон, єство, що не існує.*
(William Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet)	*(В. Шекспір, Ромео і Джульєтта*
	Перекл. І. Стешенко)

Irony may appear easy to render in translation due to the similarity of the system of values underlying the evaluative meanings of the words used or cognitive scenarios employed, as in the following example of self-irony:

"Why, you skulking little devil, you," they would say, "get up and do something for your living, can't you?" – not knowing, of course, that I was ill.

And they didn't give me pills; they gave me clumps on the side of the head. <u>*And, strange as it may appear, those clumps on the head often cured me – for the time being*</u> *(Jerome K. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat).*

– Ану, ледаче чортеня, – казали мені, – вставай і йди заробляй на хліб!

Ніхто ж, звісно, не знав, що я був хворий. Тому мені не давали таблеток, давали лише запотиличники. <u>*І, як це не дивно, ті запотиличники часто мене зцілювал на якийсь час*</u> *(Джером К. Джером, Троє у човні. Перекл. О. Негребецький).*

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the translation of expressive means and stylistic devices is aimed at pragmatic equivalence, i.e. the target text achieving the same aim in communication as the source message.

ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1.

Study the given analyses of figurative expressions and specify the type of trope and the method of translation.

Metaphors, as well as other tropes, are culture-specific, which raises a problem of translation: the translator may be faced with the situation where cognitive mapping underlying a source-language trope does not exist in the target language. Viewing metaphor in a very broad sense – as almost any figurative expression – P. Newmark suggests a number of methods of its translation, including: translation via the same image (for trite metaphor), translation via a different image (for cliché), rendering of sense (for standard metaphor), adaptation of the image (for original metaphor), rendering the sense and the image (for metonymy), weakening of metaphor through substitution by simile or omission of a redundant metaphor.

Let us analyze some examples of tropes and their translations, with the view to unveiling the cognitive patterns or shifts in their translation. In a rather complex

interplay of the ways of metaphorization in the source and target languages, the most important in our view is the proximity or difference between the two cultures that may share common history, common precedent texts, contacts between the languages and other factors contributing to the internationalization of metaphors (e.g., Christian nations have a significant number of common metaphors and metaphorical phraseology from the Bible), as well as the formation of common ways of cognition by image in understanding the reality, shared literary heritage, e.g.:

(1) "Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the <u>hairs of my head were numbered</u>," she went on with sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?" (O. Henry. The Gift of the Magi)

«Будь зі мною ласкавий, це ж я зробила для тебе. Можливо <u>волосся на моїй голові і можна було б перелічити</u>, – у її голосі раптом прозвучала глибока ніжність, – але ніхто й ніколи не зможе виміряти мою любов до тебе! Смажити котлети, Джім? (О. Генрі. Дари волхвів. Перекл. Ю. Іванов)

(2) Still I must bear my hard lot as well as I can—at least, I shall be amongst GENTLEFOLKS, and not with vulgar city people": and she fell to thinking of her Russell Square friends with that very same philosophical bitterness with which, <u>in a certain apologue, the fox is represented as speaking of the grapes</u> (Thackeray. Vanity Fair, p. 66).

Що ж, доведеться нести свій хрест, принаймні я житиму між аристократами, а не серед тих вульгарних гендлярів. І Ребека почала міркувати про своїх друзів з Рассел-сквер з тією самою філософською гіркотою, <u>з якою лисиця у відомій байці говорила про виноград</u> (Теккерей. Ярмарок суєти. Перекл. О. Сенюк, с. 70).

The translation between English and Ukrainian may rely on the existing metaphors – cross-lingual equivalents that have similar cognitive mapping and surface form (as a result of borrowing into both the languages from the same source

or similar mapping). This metaphor is most easily translated as, recreating its surface form (literal meaning), the translator also renders the metaphorical image:

(3) His father was always meeting him there; or if he came down the corridor ever so quietly, his father's door was sure to open, and the <u>hyena face</u> of the old gentleman to glare out. (Thackeray. Vanity Fair p. 134)

А коли Родон проходив коридором, то хоч як би тихо він ступав, двері з батькової кімнати неодмінно прочинялися і звідти визирало <u>хиже, мов у гієни, обличчя</u> старого джентльмена (Теккерей. Ярмарок суєти. Перекл. О. Сенюк, с. 126).

However, even in the case of common metaphorical mapping, the translator may have to make certain shifts in order to maintain the personification which otherwise would be impossible:

(4) And we sit here, by its margin, while the <u>moon</u> who loves it [the river] too, stoops down to kiss it <u>with a sister's kiss</u>, and throws her silver arms around its clingingly; and we watch it as it flows, ever singing, ever whispering, out to meet <u>its king, the sea</u> – till our voices die away in silence… (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat).

І ми сидимо при березі, а <u>місяць</u>, котрий любить річку теж, схиляється, щоб поцілувати її <u>братнім поцілунком</u>, і міцно пригортає її своїми срібними руками. А ми дивимось, як вона тече, завжди співоча, завжди шепітна, назустріч своєму <u>володарю-океанові</u>, доки наші голоси не гинуть у далекій тиші… (Джером К. Джером Троє у човні. Перекл. О. Негребецький).

The mapping "MOON AND RIVER – SIBLINGS" undergoes a gender shift – instead of SISTER, the moon is pictured as a BROTHER, which is conditioned by the surface form of the Ukrainian word; similarly, "sea" which is neuter is substituted by "ocean" which is masculine, to be personified as a KING. Although the translator maintains the domains the two 'inputs' belong to, in the first case the relation between them, and in the second case, the scope of the fragment of extralinguistic world represented by the metaphor, is changed.

Metonymy used as a means of characterization may be represented via the

same mapping (PART OF FACE – FACIAL EXPRESSION), but the use of additional explication (in this example – keeping information indicating that the mood of the character) facilitates the reader's decoding of the image:

(5) "It is devilish fine wine," said the <u>Eyebrows</u>, and they looked more good-humoured…(Thackeray. Vanity Fair, p. 125)

– Еге ж, нічогеньке вино, – погодились <u>насуплені брови</u> і явно полагіднішали (Теккерей. Ярмарок суєти. Перекл. О. Сенюк, с. 119).

Irony seems easy to render in translation due to the similarity of the system of values underlying the evaluative meanings of the words used or cognitive scenarios employed, as in the following example of self-irony:

(6) "Why, you skulking little devil, you," they would say, "get up and do something for your living, can't you?" – not knowing, of course, that I was ill.

And they didn't give me pills; they gave me clumps on the side of the head. <u>And, strange as it may appear, those clumps on the head often cured me – for the time being</u> (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat).

– Ану, ледаче чортеня, – казали мені, – вставай і йди заробляй на хліб!

Ніхто ж, звісно, не знав, що я був хворий. Тому мені не давали таблеток, давали лише запотиличники. <u>І, як це не дивно, ті запотиличники часто мене зцілювали, на якийсь час</u> (Джером К. Джером Троє у човні. Перекл. О. Негребецький).

The same cognitive model may 'work' in translation even if irony is based on another trope, for example, metaphor, provided the mapping is similar in the two languages, as in the following example where the translation was done centuries later than the original:

(7) VOLPONE. Yes, to be learned, Mosca.

    MOSCA.   O no, rich

        Implies it. <u>Hood an ass with reverend purple,</u>

        <u>So you can hide his two ambitious ears,</u>

        <u>And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor</u>. (Jonson, Volpone, 11)

ВОЛЬПОНЕ

Да, славно быть ученым.

МОСКА

Нет, богатым, –

И все приложится. <u>Одень в порфиру</u>

<u>Осла, спрячь два честолюбивых уха –</u>

<u>И чтим осел, как кафедральный доктор</u> (Бен Джонсон. Вольпоне Перевод П. Мелковой).

Yet, sometimes the cognitive mapping underlying irony undergoes some changes necessary to maintain the ironic effect:

(8) At "Corway Stakes" – the first bend above Walton Bridge – was fought a battle between Caesar and Cassivelaunus. Cassivelaunus had prepared the river for Caesar, by planting it full of stakes (and had, no doubt, put up a notice-board). But Caesar crossed in spite of this. You couldn't choke Caesar off that river. <u>He is the sort of man we want round the backwaters now.</u> (Jerome K. Jerome Three Men in a Boat)

Біля "Корвейських Паль" – першого вигину річки після Волтонського мосту – відбулася битва між Цезарем та Кассівелауном. Кассівелаун підготував річку, щоб Цезар не міг її форсувати, – понабивав у дно паль (і, поза сумнівом, почепив таблицю із забороною). Однак Цезар перетнув Темзу все одно. <u>Такий, як він, нам би і тепер знадобився – гамувати прибережних землевласників</u> (Джером К. Джером Троє у човні. Перекл. О. Негребецький).

In the above example the ironic effect is primarily created by the contrast of the two input spaces belonging to different domains – heroic history and trivial facts of contemporary life. To highlight this contrast, the translator adds details specifying even further the trivial situation of arguments between the travelers and the owners of the lands where they camp. The mental projection of such rows onto the battle between Caesar and Cassivelaunus exaggerates the contrast and the ironic effect.

The biggest challenge for the translator is the difference of the cognitive bases in the source and target languages, which requires the translator either to use the

existing TL mappings or to create a new mapping, or probably even the input domain. In the following example irony is based on the allusion to the literary work known to the English audience, but not commonly available to the Ukrainian readers (at least not published in translation):

(11) Once, when Mr. Crawley asked what the young people were reading, the governess replied "Smollett." "Oh, Smollett," said Mr. Crawley, quite satisfied. "His history is more dull, but by no means so dangerous as that of Mr. Hume. It is history you are reading?" "Yes," said Miss Rose; without, however, adding that it was the history of Mr. Humphrey Clinker (Thackeray. Vanity Fair, p. 90).

Одного разу, коли містер Кроулі поцікавився, що читає молодь, гувернантка відповіла: «Смоллета». – «Ага, Смоллета, – сказав містер Кроулі, цілком задоволений, його історія, хоч і нуднувата, але не така небезпечна, як історія містера Юма. Ти ж бо читаєш історію?» – «Так», – відповіла міс Роз, проте не пояснила, що це історія Гамфрі Клінкера (Теккерей. Ярмарок суєти. Перекл. О. Сенюк, с. 89).

To maintain the author's trope, the translator supplies the necessary information in an interpretative note, including the names and dates of life of the authors, and the names of the books referred to. However, she doesn't name the genre – the picaresque novel, – which would be enough to recreate the irony of the original.

Summarizing the observations, we may state that the cognitive foundation for faithful rendering of the tropes in translation is the existence of shared cognitive structures or similar cognitive mappings. In the texts of verbal art the tropes under study – metaphor, metonymy and irony – are used to create the imagery of the text or the author's ideostyle, which makes them essential for rendering in translation. In most of the cases the translators followed the same strategy, trying to maintain the cognitive mapping of the original as closely as possible. If the two contacting language cultures have respective shared cognitive structures, the preference is given to recreation of the same cognitive mapping through the same inner form (the

same image). The differences in grammar categories resulted in the necessity of shifts when in personifications inanimate beings were represented as humans.

The translation of metaphor, metonymy and irony in the literary artistic texts employs the commonalities in the cognitive mapping of the SL and TL which allow establishing the same relation between the inner form and the surface form of the sign. The shifts in the cognitive patterns include different degree of specification, scope or minor details, but do not go beyond the same mapping. The absence of the same mappings or input spaces necessary to recreate the same image is compensated for by commentaries supplying additional information. The translators' choices are determined by the strategy of maintaining the author's ideostyle and the system of images of the original.

Assignment 2.

In the given examples, specify the instances of metaphor, epithet, oxymoron, metonymy, pun. Suggest ideas for their translation and specify the method of translation.

1.   The bombers were high now in fast, ugly arrow-heads beating the sky apart with the noise of their motors. They are shaped like sharks, Robert Jordan thought, the wide-finned, sharp-nosed sharks of the Gulf Stream. But these, wide-finned in silver, roaring, the light mist of their propellers in the sun, these do not move like sharks. They move like no thing there has ever been. They move like mechanized doom *(E. Hemingway. For Whom the Bell Tolls).*

2.   His father was always meeting him there; or if he came down the corridor ever so quietly, his father's door was sure to open, and the hyena face of the old gentleman to glare out *(Thackeray. Vanity Fair).*

3.   "It is devilish fine wine," said the Eyebrows, and they looked more good-humoured... *(Thackeray. Vanity Fair).*

4.   "'We've had three thieves, let us have the priest.'

"'Two thieves' ,a short peasant said to the man who had shouted. 'It was two

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thieves with Our Lord',

"'Whose Lord?' the man said, his face angry and red *(E.Hemingway. For Whom the Bell Tolls)*.

5.   Once, when Mr. Crawley asked what the young people were reading, the governess replied "Smollett." "Oh, Smollett," said Mr. Crawley, quite satisfied. "His history is more dull, but by no means so dangerous as that of Mr. Hume. It is history you are reading?" "Yes," said Miss Rose; without, however, adding that it was the history of Mr. Humphrey Clinker *(Thackeray. Vanity Fair)*.

6.   "Eight dollars?" said Miss Leeson. "Dear me! I'm not Hetty if I do look Green. I'm just a poor little working girl. Show me something higher and lower" *(O. Henry. The Skylight Room)*.

7.   The dignity of movement of an ice-berg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water. A writer who omits things because he does not know them only makes hollow places in his writing *(E. Hemingway)*.

<u>Assignment 3.</u>

In the following fragment of the text, point out the stylistic devices. Determine the author's intention underlying their use. Suggest ideas for translation and specify the methods of translating the stylistic devices.

It is a dangerous thing to order the lives of others and I have often wondered at the self-confidence of politicians, reformers and suchlike who are prepared to force upon their fellows measures that must alter their manners, habits, and points of view. I have always hesitated to give advice, for how can one advise another how to act unless one knows that other as well as one knows oneself? Heaven knows, I know little enough of myself: I know nothing of others. We can only guess at the thoughts and emotions of our neighbours. Each one of us is a prisoner in a solitary tower and he communicates with the other prisoners, who form mankind, by conventional signs that have not quite the same meaning for them as for himself. And life, unfortunately, is something that you can lead but once; mistakes are often

irreparable, and who am I that I should tell this one and that how he should lead it? Life is a difficult business and I have found it hard enough to make my own a complete and rounded thing; I have not been tempted to teach my neighbor what he should do with his. But there are men who flounder at the journey's start, the way before them is confused and hazardous, and on occasion, however unwillingly, I have been forced to point the finger of fate. Sometimes men have said to me, what shall I do with my life? And I have seen myself for a moment wrapped in the dark cloak of Destiny. (*W. Somerset Maugham. From "The happy man"*).

Assignment 4.

Analyze the following fragment for the stylistic devices which contribute to the creation of the humorous effect. Suggest ideas for translation and specify the methods of translating the stylistic devices.

WE pulled out the maps, and discussed plans.

We arranged to start on the following Saturday from Kingston. Harris and I would go down in the morning, and take the boat up to Chertsey, and George, who would not be able to get away from the City till the afternoon (George goes to sleep at a bank from ten to four each day, except Saturdays, when they wake him up and put him outside at two), would meet us there.

Should we "camp out" or sleep at inns?

George and I were for camping out. We said it would be so wild and free, so patriarchal like.

Slowly the golden memory of the dead sun fades from the hearts of the cold, sad clouds. Silent, like sorrowing children, the birds have ceased their song, and only the moorhen's plaintive cry and the harsh croak of the corncrake stirs the awed hush around the couch of waters, where the dying day breathes out her last.

From the dim woods on either bank, Night's ghostly army, the grey shadows, creep out with noiseless tread to chase away the lingering rearguard of the light, and pass, with noiseless, unseen feet, above the waving river-grass, and through the

sighing rushes; and Night, upon her sombre throne, folds her black wings above the darkening world, and, from her phantom palace, lit by the pale stars, reigns in stillness.

Then we run our little boat into some quiet nook, and the tent is pitched, and the frugal supper cooked and eaten. Then the big pipes are filled and lighted, and the pleasant chat goes round in musical undertone; while, in the pauses of our talk, the river, playing round the boat, prattles strange old tales and secrets, sings low the old child's song that it has sung so many thousand years – will sing so many thousand years to come, before its voice grows harsh and old – a song that we, who have learnt to love its changing face, who have so often nestled on its yielding bosom, think, somehow, we understand, though we could not tell you in mere words the story that we listen to.

And we sit there, by its margin, while the moon, who loves it too, stoops down to kiss it with a sister's kiss, and throws her silver arms around it clingingly; and we watch it as it flows, ever singing, ever whispering, out to meet its king, the sea – till our voices die away in silence, and the pipes go out – till we, common-place, everyday young men enough, feel strangely full of thoughts, half sad, half sweet, and do not care or want to speak – till we laugh, and, rising, knock the ashes from our burnt-out pipes, and say "Good-night," and, lulled by the lapping water and the rustling trees, we fall asleep beneath the great, still stars, and dream that the world is young again – young and sweet as she used to be ere the centuries of fret and care had furrowed her fair face, ere her children's sins and follies had made old her loving heart – sweet as she was in those bygone days when, a new-made mother, she nursed us, her children, upon her own deep breast – ere the wiles of painted civilization had lured us away from her fond arms, and the poisoned sneers of artificiality had made us ashamed of the simple life we led with her, and the simple, stately home where mankind was born so many thousands years ago.

Harris said:

"How about when it rained?"

You can never rouse Harris. There is no poetry about Harris – no wild yearning for the unattainable. Harris never "weeps, he knows not why." If Harris's eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over his chop *(Jerome K. Jerome, Three Men in a Boat).*

Assignment 5.

Comment on the stylistic means used in the following original text and its translation.

1. The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses, and when the light summer wind stirred amidst the trees of the garden, there came through the open door the heavy scent of the lilac, or the more delicate perfume of the pink-flowering thorn. From the corner of the divan of Persian saddle-bags on which he was lying, smoking, as was his custom, innumerable cigarettes, Lord Henry Wotton could just catch the gleam of the honey-sweet and honey-coloured blossoms of a laburnum, whose tremulous branches seemed hardly able to bear the burden of a beauty so flame-like as theirs; and now and then the fantastic shadows of birds in flight flitted across the long tussore-silk curtains that were stretched in front of the huge window, producing a kind of momentary Japanese effect, and making him think of those pallid, jade-faced painters of Tokyo who, through the medium of an art that is necessarily immobile, seek to convey the sense of swiftness and motion. The sullen murmur of the bees shouldering their way through the long unmown grass, or circling with monotonous insistence round the dusty gilt horns of the straggling woodbine, seemed to make the stillness more oppressive. The dim roar of London was like the bourdon note of a distant organ. In the centre of the room, clamped to an upright easel, stood the full-length portrait of a young man of extraordinary personal beauty, and in front of it, some little distance away, was sitting the artist himself, Basil Hallward, whose sudden disappearance some years ago caused, at the

time, such public excitement and gave rise to so many strange conjectures. As the painter looked at the gracious and comely form he had so skilfully mirrored in his art, a smile of pleasure passed across his face, and seemed about to linger there (*"The Portrait of Dorian Grey" by O. Wild*).

2. Робітню художника сповнювали густі пахощі троянд, а коли в садку знімався літній легіт, він доносив крізь відчинені двері то п'янкий запах бузкового цвіту, то погідніший аромат рожевих квіток шипшини. З перського дивана, де лежав лорд Генрі Воттон, курячи своїм звичаєм одну по одній незліченні цигарки, можна було побачити лише блиск золотаво-ніжного, як мед, цвіту верболозу, чиє тремтливе віття, здавалося, насилу витримувало тягар полум'яної краси. Зрідка на довгих шовкових шторах величезного вікна миготіли химерні тіні птахів, утворюючи на мить щось подібне до японського малюнка, і тоді лорд Генрі думав про блідолиций художників із Токіо, які засобами мистецтва, з природи своєї статичного, намагалися передати відчуття швидкості й руху. Ще більш угнічувало тишу сердите гудіння бджіл, що пробиралися високою невикошеною травою чи монотонно й настійливо кружляли біля покритих золотистим пилком вусиків розлогої жимолості. Невиразний клекіт Лондона долинав, наче басова нота далекого органа. Посеред кімнати стояв на мольберті зроблений у повен зріст портрет надзвичайно вродливого юнака, а перед портретом дещо віддалік сидів сам художник, Безіл Голворд, раптове зникнення якого кілька років тому так схвилювало все лондонське товариство і викликало чимало найрозмаїтіших здогадок. Художник дивився на прегарну юнакову постать, що її він так майстерно виобразив на полотні, і обличчя йому опромінював задоволений усміх.

(*Оскар Уайльд «Портрет Доріана Ґрея». - Перекл. Р. Доценка*).

Assignment 6.

Analyze the stylistic features of the given text. Explain the meaning of the extended metaphor used in it and suggest the way of rendering it into Ukrainian.

SKETCH: BARROSO STICKS HIS FOOT IN THE DOOR

Speaking in London, the outgoing President of the European Commission urges Britain to remain in the EU, and warns British people that they wouldn't be 'better off outside'

Mr Barroso – due to be succeeded next month by Jean-Claude Juncker – had come to Chatham House in London mainly to talk about his decade as Europe's biggest, ripest-smelling cheese. But he'd also come to tell the British why their country should remain in the EU. "Are you sure you are better off outside than in?" he asked. "Only the British people can weigh up the pros and cons and decide that. But from our side, the door will always stay open."

In silence his audience contemplated this metaphysical conundrum. The British could shut the door, yet the door would remain open. The British could lock it, jam the back of a chair under the doorknob, block up the keyhole with chewing gum – and yet leading politicians from Europe would still be able to stroll straight through. Hmm. There was definitely something wrong with this door. Best get a locksmith in to have a look at it.

Assignment 7.

Analyze the style of the following text. Point out metaphors, metonymies, allusions used in it. Formulate the pragmatic aim of the writer. Suggest the way of rendering the text into Ukrainian.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CHINESE WAY
China is threatening the rule of law in Hong Kong
Britain's silence is deafening

The Economist

"YOU can lock up our bodies, but not our minds!" So says a message posted on the Twitter account of Joshua Wong, a pro-democracy activist in Hong Kong, shortly after he and two associates were sent to jail on August 17th for their roles in the "Umbrella Movement" protests that swept through the territory in 2014. The jail sentences, ranging from six to eight months, outraged their supporters. Tens of thousands took to the streets in protest. Many people in Hong Kong regard the three mild-mannered, bespectacled men as political prisoners. The silence of the West, particularly that of Britain, the former colonial power, is depressing.

The people of Hong Kong are right to be alarmed. The territory is not a democracy. But it is more open than mainland China, and its reputation rests partly on having a judiciary that is rigorous and impartial. That is why so many foreigners choose to live and invest there. Any erosion of the rule of law threatens Hong Kong's prosperity, as well as the reputation of China, which promised to respect its liberties when it took back the territory from Britain in 1997.

Two territories, one system

Under President Xi Jinping, China has sought more overtly to stifle dissent in Hong Kong. Mr Xi was spooked by the umbrella protests, in which thousands of young people blocked busy streets for weeks to press for greater democracy. China has sent in agents to spirit away people it does not like. It has tried to disbar pro-democracy legislators. And it has blatantly put pressure on Hong Kong's judges.

The three defendants today, all in their 20s, led the protests of 2014. Two of them were convicted last year of clambering into a government compound during the unrest, for which they received community-service sentences. The third was given a suspended jail term for inciting others to follow them. But that was not enough for Hong Kong's government. It lodged an appeal, saying the men should be jailed.

Whether the judges bowed to external pressure is impossible to tell. But there is little doubt that Hong Kong's government pushed for tougher sentences under pressure from its overlords in Beijing. Absurdly, the Communist Party views the three men as dangerous separatists. Their jail terms mean they will not be allowed to stand in elections for five years.

The very suspicion that the judges might have buckled feeds the public's loss of confidence in the rule of law, and makes Hong Kong more prone to the kind of instability it experienced in 2014. In November China's rubber-stamp parliament took a sledgehammer to Hong Kong's legal independence when it sought to sway a court case about whether two pro-democracy legislators should be disbarred for failing to take their oaths of loyalty to Communist China properly. Subsequently they, and then four others, including Nathan Law, one of the activists now jailed, were stripped of their seats.

China also wants Hong Kong to enact legislation against sedition and subversion. In 2003 the territory's government shelved plans for such a bill after mass protests. If Hong Kong agrees to revive that idea, renewed upheaval is all the more likely, as residents will rightly fear that the new law could be used to lock away people for political crimes, and thus turn free-spirited Hong Kong into just another Chinese city.

The Communist Party may shrug, as China is prospering despite its thuggery. Yet there is a cost. For a country that seeks to cast itself as the champion of a global rules-based system, its respect for the treaty guaranteeing Hong Kong's freedoms is an important measure of its credibility. Right now, it is failing the test. The world should raise its voice.

Assignment 8.

Analyze the style of the given text. Explain the meaning of the metaphors. Which of them may be rendered into Ukrainian through the same image and which are specific for American culture? Suggest the way of translating the text into

Ukrainian, pointing out the cases where remetaphorization or demetaphorization is inevitable.

AMERICA'S NEW PRESIDENT
THE TRUMP ERA

His victory threatens old certainties about America and its role in the world. What will take their place?

The Economist

THE fall of the Berlin Wall, on November 9th 1989, was when history was said to have ended. The fight between communism and capitalism was over. After a titanic ideological struggle encompassing the decades after the Second World War, open markets and Western liberal democracy reigned supreme. In the early morning of November 9th 2016, when Donald Trump crossed the threshold of 270 electoral-college votes to become America's president-elect, that illusion was shattered. History is back – with a vengeance.

The fact of Mr Trump's victory and the way it came about are hammer blows both to the norms that underpin politics in the United States and also to America's role as the world's pre-eminent power. At home, an apparently amateurish and chaotic campaign has humiliated an industry of consultants, pundits and pollsters. If, as he has threatened, President Trump goes on to test the institutions that regulate political life, nobody can be sure how they will bear up. Abroad, he has taken aim at the belief, embraced by every post-war president that America gains from the often thankless task of being the global hegemon. If Mr Trump now disengages from the world, who knows what will storm through the breach?

The sense that old certainties are crumbling has rocked America's allies. The fear that globalisation has fallen flat has whipsawed markets. Although post-Brexit Britons know what that feels like, the referendum in Britain will be eclipsed by consequences of this election. Mr Trump's victory has demolished a consensus. The question now is what takes its place.

Trump towers

Start with the observation that America has voted not for a change of party so

much as a change of regime. Mr Trump was carried to office on a tide of popular rage. This is powered partly by the fact that ordinary Americans have not shared in their country's prosperity. In real terms median male earnings are still lower than they were in the 1970s. In the past 50 years, barring the expansion of the 1990s, middle-ranking households have taken longer to claw back lost income with each recession. Social mobility is too low to hold out the promise of something better. The resulting loss of self-respect is not neutralised by a few quarters of rising wages.

Anger has sown hatred in America. Feeling themselves victims of an unfair economic system, ordinary Americans blame the elites in Washington for being too spineless and too stupid to stand up to foreigners and big business; or, worse, they believe that the elites themselves are part of the conspiracy. They repudiate the media – including this newspaper – for being patronising, partisan and as out of touch and elitist as the politicians. Many working-class white voters feel threatened by economic and demographic decline. Some of them think racial minorities are bought off by the Democratic machine. Rural Americans detest the socially liberal values that urban compatriots foist upon them by supposedly manipulating the machinery in Washington/ Republicans have behaved as if working with Democrats is treachery.

Mr Trump harnessed this popular anger brilliantly. Those who could not bring themselves to vote for him may wonder how half of their compatriots were willing to overlook his treatment of women, his pandering to xenophobes and his rank disregard for the facts. There is no reason to conclude that all Trump voters approve of his behaviour. For some of them, his flaws are insignificant next to the One Big Truth: that America needs fixing. For others the willingness to break taboos was proof that he is an outsider. As commentators have put it, his voters took Mr Trump seriously but not literally, even as his critics took him literally but not seriously. The hapless Hillary Clinton might have won the popular vote, but she stood for everything angry voters despise.

The hope is that this election will prove cathartic. Perhaps, in office, Mr Trump will be pragmatic and magnanimous – as he was in his acceptance speech.

Perhaps he will be King Donald, a figurehead and tweeter-in-chief who presides over an executive vice-president and a cabinet of competent, reasonable people. When he decides against building a wall against Mexico after all or concludes that a trade war with China is not a wise idea, his voters may not mind too much—because they only expected him to make them feel proud and to put conservative justices in the Supreme Court. Indeed, you can just about imagine a future in which extra infrastructure spending, combined with deregulation, tax cuts, a stronger dollar and the repatriation of corporate profits, boosts the American economy for long enough to pacify the anger. This more emollient Trump might even model himself on Ronald Reagan, a conservative hero who was mocked and underestimated, too.

Nothing would make us happier than to see Mr Trump succeed in this way. But whereas Reagan was an optimist, Mr Trump rails against the loss of an imagined past. We are deeply sceptical that he will make a good president – because of his policies, his temperament and the demands of political office.

Gravity wins in the end

Take his policies first. After the sugar rush, populist policies eventually collapse under their own contradictions. Mr Trump has pledged to scrap the hated Obamacare. But that threatens to deprive over 20m hard-up Americans of health insurance. His tax cuts would chiefly benefit the rich and they would be financed by deficits that would increase debt-to-GDP by 25 percentage points by 2026. Even if he does not actually deport illegal immigrants, he will foment the divisive politics of race. Mr Trump has demanded trade concessions from China, Mexico and Canada on threat of tariffs and the scrapping of the North American Free Trade Agreement. His protectionism would further impoverish poor Americans, who gain more as consumers from cheap imports than they would as producers from suppressed competition. If he caused a trade war, the fragile global economy could tip into a recession. With interest rates near zero, policymakers would struggle to respond.

Abroad Mr Trump says he hates the deal freezing Iran's nuclear programme. If it fails, he would have to choose between attacking Iran's nuclear sites and seeing nuclear proliferation in the Middle East. He wants to reverse the Paris agreement on

climate change; apart from harming the planet that would undermine America as a negotiating partner. Above all, he would erode America's alliances – its greatest strength. Mr Trump has demanded that other countries pay more towards their security or he will walk away. His bargaining would weaken NATO, leaving front-line eastern European states vulnerable to Russia. It would encourage Chinese expansion in the South China Sea. Japan and South Korea may be tempted to arm themselves with nuclear weapons.

The second reason to be wary is temperament. During the campaign Mr Trump was narcissistic, thin-skinned and ill-disciplined. Yet the job of the most powerful man in the world constantly entails daily humiliations at home and abroad. When congressmen mock him, insult him and twist his words, his effectiveness will depend on his willingness to turn the other cheek and work for a deal. When a judge hears a case for fraud against Trump University in the coming weeks, or rules against his administration's policies when he is in office, he must stand back (self-restraint that proved beyond him when he was a candidate). When journalists ridiculed him in the campaign he threatened to open up libel laws. In office he must ignore them or try to talk them round. When sovereign governments snub him he must calculate his response according to America's interests, not his own wounded pride. If Mr Trump fails to master his resentments, his presidency will soon become bogged down in a morass of petty conflicts.

The third reason to be wary is the demands of office. No problem comes to the president unless it is fiendishly complicated. Yet Mr Trump has shown no evidence that he has the mastery of detail or sustained concentration that the Oval Office demands. He could delegate (as Reagan famously did), but his campaign team depended to an unusual degree on his family and on political misfits. He has thrived on the idea that his experience in business will make him a master negotiator in politics. Yet if a deal falls apart there is always another skyscraper to buy or another golf course to build; by contrast, a failure to agree with Vladimir Putin about Russia's actions leaves nobody to turn to. Nowhere will judgment and experience be more exposed than over the control of America's nuclear arsenal –

which, in a crisis, falls to him and him alone.

The pendulum swings out

The genius of America's constitution is to limit the harm one president can do. We hope Mr Trump proves our doubts groundless or that, if he fails, a better president will be along in four years. The danger with popular anger, though, is that disillusion with Mr Trump will only add to the discontent that put him there in the first place. If so, his failure would pave the way for someone even more bent on breaking the system.

The election of Mr Trump is a rebuff to all liberals, including this newspaper. The open markets and classically liberal democracy that we defend, and which had seemed to be affirmed in 1989, have been rejected by the electorate first in Britain and now in America. France, Italy and other European countries may well follow. It is clear that popular support for the Western order depended more on rapid growth and the galvanising effect of the Soviet threat than on intellectual conviction. Recently Western democracies have done too little to spread the benefits of prosperity. Politicians and pundits took the acquiescence of the disillusioned for granted. As Mr Trump prepares to enter the White House, the long, hard job of winning the argument for liberal internationalism begins anew.

Assignment 9.

Analyze the style of the following text. Point out expressive means and stylistic devices used in it. Suggest the way of rendering the text into Ukrainian.

On a small table in the corner, enshrined in a small silver bowl, was a magnificent velvety rose, so deep a garnet red that it was almost black. It was a gorgeous flower, the petals curled to perfection, the bloom on them as soft and unblemished as the down on a newly-hatched butterfly's wing.

'Isn't he a beauty?' inquired Mrs. Kralefsky. 'Isn't he wonderful? Now, I've had him two weeks. You'd hardly believe it, would you? And he was not a bud when he came. No, no, he was fully open. But, do you know, he was so sick that I did not

think he would live? The person who plucked him was careless enough to put him in with a bunch of Michaelmas daisies. Fatal, absolutely fatal! You have no idea how cruel the daisy family is, on the whole. They are very rough-and-ready sort of flowers, very down to earth, and, of course, to put such an aristocrat as a rose amongst them is just asking for trouble. By the time he got here he had drooped and faded to such an extent that I did not even notice him among the daisies. But, luckily, I heard them at it. I was dozing here when they started, particularly, it seemed to me, the yellow ones, who always seem so belligerent. Well, of course, I didn't know what they were saying, but it sounded horrible. I couldn't think who they were talking to at first; I thought they were quarrelling among themselves. Then I got out of bed to have a look and I found that poor rose, crushed in the middle of them, being harried to death. I got him out and put him by himself and gave him half an aspirin. Aspirin is so good for roses. Drachma pieces for the chrysanthemums, aspirin for roses, brandy for sweet peas, and a squeeze of lemon-juice for the fleshy flowers, like begonias. Well, removed from the company of the daisies and given that pick-me-up, he revived in no time, and he seems so grateful; he's obviously making an effort to remain beautiful for as long as possible in order to thank me.'

She gazed at the rose affectionately, as it glowed in its silver bowl.' Yes, there's a lot I have learnt about flowers. They're just like people. Put too many together and they get on each other's nerves and start to wilt. Mix some kinds and you get what appears to be a dreadful form of class distinction. And, of course, the water is so important. Do you know that some people think it's kind to change the water every day? Dreadful! You can hear the flowers dying if you do that. I change the water once a week, put a handful of earth in it, and they thrive', *("My family and other animals" by G. Durrel).*

Assignment 10.

Analyze the style of the following text. Point out expressive means and stylistic devices used in it. Formulate the pragmatic aim of the writer. Suggest the way of rendering the text into Ukrainian.

The drumbeat of a nuclear deal with Iran has reached a crescendo, however, there has so far been no considerable headway in resolving this long-standing standoff once and for all, as the negotiating sides are still widely divided over the key issues. As many are weighing up the potentialgains of striking a deal with Tehran against the probable risks, it seems that reaching an agreement at the current juncture would not be as dangerous as some skeptics would argue, particularly against the backdrop of the dynamics in the Middle East and the Black Sea region, and the unfolding geopolitical and strategic alignments and quarrels in the wake. While the negotiated deadline of 24 November is coming to an end, the hopes for a comprehensive deal between the P5+1 (the U.S., Russia, China, England, France, plus Germany) and Iran are fast fading with no major breakthrough in the offing. As averred by a top Iranian negotiator after the recent Muscat negotiation on 9-10 November 2014, the resolution of the nuclear issue is still shrouded in uncertainty.

4.3. Syntactical Stylistic Devices and Their Translation

Stylistic repetition of language units in speech (separate words, word combinations) is one of the most frequent and potent stylistic devices, e.g.

Never take the rifle again. Put it back! Put it back! Put it back!

Poor Mary. How much Jack loved her! What will he do now? I wish it hadn't happened. Poor Mary.

There are several structural types of **repetition**: *anaphora, epiphora, framing, parallel constructions, chiasmus, polysyndeton.*

Anaphora is the repetition of the same word at the beginning of two or more phrases, e.g.

Ye who love the haunts of Nature,

Love the sunshine of the meadow,

Love the shadow of the forest,

Love the wind among the branches…

(H.W. Longfellow «The Song of Hiawatha»)

What the hammer? *What* the chain?

In what furnace was thy brain?

What the anvil? *What* dread grasp

Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

(W. Blake «The Tiger»)

It was the best of times, *it was* the worst of times, *it was* the age of wisdom, *it was* the age of foolishness, *it was* the epoch of belief, *it was* the epoch of incredulity, *it was* the season of Light, *it was* the season of Darkness, *it was* the spring of hope, *it was* the winter of despair…

(Ch. Dickens. A Tale of Two Cities).

Epithora is the repetition at the end of a phrase, e.g.

BASSANIO: "Sweet Portia,

If you did know to whom *I gave the ring,*

If you did know for whom *I gave the ring*

And would conceive for what *I gave the ring*

And how unwillingly I left *the ring*,

When nought would be accepted but *the ring*,

You would abate the strength of your displeasure."

PORTIA: "If you had known the virtue of *the ring*,

Or half her worthiness that gave *the ring*,

Or your own honor to contain *the ring*,

You would not then have parted with *the ring."*

(William Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice)

Translating different types of repetitions, the translators usually aim at retaining this device, to ensure the same impact on the target reader as the original would have made:

Бассаніо: Порціє, кохана,

Ох, знали б ви, кому віддав я *персня*,

І знали б ви, за кого дав я *персня*,

І зрозуміли б, за що дав я *персня,*

Як неохоче віддавав я *персня*,

Бо не хотіли іншого, крім *персня*,

То ви б обурення своє зм'якшили.

Порція: Ох, знали б ви достойність того *персня*

Чи ціну тій, яка дала вам *персня*,

Чи честь, що не веліла збутись *персня*,

То не змогли б ви і віддати *персня*!

     (Вільям Шекспір. Венеціанський купець. Переклад Ірина Стешенко).

Repetition can also be arranged in the form of a ***frame***: the initial parts of syntactical units are repeated at the end of it. Such compositional units are called *framing*. Framing makes the whole utterance more compact and more complete, e.g. <u>*Poor Mary.*</u> *How much Jack loved her! What will he do now? I wish it hadn't happened.* <u>*Poor Mary.*</u>

Polysyndeton is stylistically motivated redundant repetition of conjunctions or prepositions, e.g. *The dog barked and pulled Jack, and growled, and raged.* Polysyndeton is a means of rhythmical organization of the utterance. Due to this quality it is widely used in poetry. It also makes for underlining the most important part of information.

Parallel Construction may be encountered not so much in the sentence as in the macro-structures. The necessary condition in parallel construction is identical, or similar, syntactical structure in two or more sentences or parts of a sentence in close succession, e.g. *'There were real silver spoons to stir the tea with, and real china*

cups to drink tea out of, and plates of the same to hold the cakes and toast in.'

Parallel Construction is most frequently used in enumeration, antithesis and climax, thus consolidating the general effect achieved by these stylistic devices.

In the following example parallelism backs up repetition, alliteration, and antithesis, making the whole sentence almost epigrammatic:

'And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,

And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.'

Parallel Construction emphasizes the similarity, diversity, contrasts the ideas, equates the significance of the parts, e.g.:

Our senses perceive no extremes. Too much sound deafens us; too much light dazzles us; too great distance or proximity hinders our view.

Parallelism always generates rhythm; hence it is natural to be used in poetry.

Chiasmus/ Reversed Parallel Construction is based on the repetition of a syntactical pattern, but it has a cross order of words and phases.

1. In peace sons bury their fathers,

But in war fathers bury their sons.

2. Down dropped the breeze,

The sails dropped down.

Chiasmus lays stress on the second part of the utterance and always brings in some new shade of meaning or additional emphasis.

Repetition is used when the speaker is under the stress of strong emotions. It shows the state of mind of the speaker:

'Stop!'- she cried. 'Don't tell me! I don't want to hear; I don't want to hear what you've come for. I don't want to hear.'

The repetition *'I don't want to hear'* shows the excited state of mind of the speaker. Repetition aims at fixing the attention of the reader on the key word of the utterance, e.g.

...Keeping time, time, time

In a sort of Runic rhyme,

To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells

From <u>the bells, bells, bells, bells,</u>

<u>Bells, bells, bells,</u>

From the jingling and the tinkling of <u>the bells.</u>

<div align="right">

(E.A. Poe «The Bells»).

</div>

<u>Sweet and low</u>, <u>sweet and low</u>,

Wind of the western sea,

<u>Low</u>, <u>low</u>, breathe and blow,

Wind of the western sea!

<div align="right">

(A. Tennyson «Song»).

</div>

Inversion means replacement or re-arrangement of words, retreating from the ordinary order in the sentence,

 e.g: *Only then <u>have I made</u> my mind to go there Othello says: «<u>Rude am I</u> in my speech», addressing to the noble audience.*

Inversion is an unusual word-order in a sentence with obvious violation of syntactic construction for the sake of the emotional-semantic expressiveness of the definite utterance. Inversion is used mainly in lyric poetry.

Rhetoric questions are not questions but affirmative or negative statements put into the interrogative shape. A rhetoric question needs no answer, because the answer to it is quite obvious, e.g.

Don't you care what I do? (Хіба тобі небайдуже, що я роблю?);

Do you think I understand nothing? (Гадаєш, я нічого не розумію?).

A rhetoric question enhances the expressiveness of speech. Used in oratory style, rhetoric questions aim at catching the attention of the audience, making the sequential sentences sound persuasive and significant.

ASSIGNMENTS

<u>Assignment 1.</u>

In the following fragment of the text, point out the syntactical stylistic devices. Determine the author's intention underlying their use. Suggest ideas for translation and specify the methods of translating the stylistic devices.

Atticus paused and took out his handkerchief. Then he took off his glasses and wiped them, and we saw another "first": we had never seen him sweat – he was one of those men whose face never perspired, but now it was shining tan.

"One more thing, gentlemen, before I quit". Thomas Jefferson once said that all men are created equal, a phrase that the Yankees and the distaff side of the Executive branch in Washington are fond of hurling at us. There is a tendency in this year of grace, 1935, for certain people to use this phrase out of context, to satisfy all conditions. The most ridiculous example I can think of is that the people who run public education promote the stupid and idle along with the industrious – because all men are created equal, educators will gravely tell you, the children left behind suffer terrible feelings of inferiority. We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe – some people are, smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they're born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others – some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men.

"But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal – there is one human institution that makes a pauper the equal of a Rockefeller, the stupid man the equal of an Einstein, and the ignorant man the equal of any college president. That institution, gentlemen, is a court. It can be the Supreme Court of the United States or the humblest J.P. court in the land, or this honorable court which you serve. Our courts, have their faults, as does any human institution, but in this country our courts are the great levellers, and in our courts all men are created equal.

"I'm no idealist to believe firmly in the integrity of our courts and in the jury

system. Gentlemen, a court is no better than each man of you sitting before me on this jury. A court is only as sound as its jury, and a jury is only as sound as the men who make it up. I am confident that you, gentlemen, will review without passion the evidence you have heard, come to a decision, and restore this defendant to his family. In the name of God, do your duty." *(Harper Lee. From "To Kill a Mockingbird")*.

<u>Assignment 2.</u>

In the following fragment of the text, point out the syntactical stylistic devices. Determine the author's intention underlying their use. Suggest ideas for translation and specify the methods of translating the stylistic devices.

I was a young man and I lived in a modest apartment in London near Victoria Station. Late one afternoon, when I was beginning to think that I had worked enough for that day, I heard a ring at the bell. I opened the door to a total stranger. He asked me my name; I told him. He asked if he might come in…

I led him into my sitting-room and begged him to sit down. He seemed a trifle embarrassed. I offered him a cigarette and he had some difficulty in lighting it without letting go of his hat. When he had satisfactorily achieved this feat I asked him if I should not put it on a chair for him. He quickly did this and while doing it dropped his umbrella.… I've just read a book of yours about Spain and I wanted to ask you about it.'…

'I'm not going to tell you the story of my life.' When people say this to me I always know that it is precisely what they are going to do. I do not mind. In fact I rather like it.

'I was brought up by two old aunts. I've never been anywhere. I've never done anything. I've been married for six years. I have no children. I'm a medical officer at the Camberwell Infirmary. I can't stick it any more.'

There was something very striking in the short, sharp sentences he used. They had a forcible ring. I had not given him more than a cursory glance, but now I

looked at him with curiosity. He was a little man, thick-set and stout, of thirty perhaps, with a round red face from which shone small, dark and very bright eyes. His black hair was cropped close to a bullet-shaped head. He was dressed in a blue suit a good deal the worse for wear. It was baggy at the knees and the pockets bulged untidily…

'Well, I wanted to know whether you thought there would be any chance for an English doctor in Spain?'

'Why Spain?'

'I don't know, I just have a fancy for it.

'It's not like Carmen, you know.'

'But there's sunshine there, and there's good wine, and there's colour, and there's air you can breathe. Let me say what I have to say straight out. I heard by accident that there was no English doctor in Seville. Do you think I could earn a living there? Is it madness to give up a good safe job for an uncertainty?'… (*W. Somerset Maugham. From "The happy man"*).

Assignment 3.

Comment on the syntactical stylistic means used in the following original text and its translation.

1. When his nerves were in rags after hours of questioning, even this appeal could reduce him to snivelling tears. In the end the nagging voices broke him down more completely than the boots and fists of the guards. He became simply a mouth that uttered, a hand that signed, whatever was demanded of him. His sole concern was to find out what they wanted him to confess, and then confess it quickly, before the bullying started anew. He confessed to the assassination of eminent Party members, the distribution of seditious pamphlets, embezzlement of public funds, sale of military secrets, sabotage of every kind. He confessed that he had been a spy in the pay of the Eastasian government as far back as 1968. He confessed that he was a religious believer, an admirer of capitalism, and a sexual pervert. He

confessed that he had murdered his wife, although he knew, and his questioners must have known, that his wife was still alive. He confessed that for years he had been in personal touch with Goldstein and had been a member of an underground organization which had included almost every human being he had ever known. It was easier to confess everything and implicate everybody. Besides, in a sense it was all true. It was true that he had been the enemy of the Party, and in the eyes of the Party there was no distinction between the thought and the deed *(G.Orwell. From "1984").*

2. Коли його нерви перетворювалися на дрантя опісля годин таких допитувань, навіть такі заклики могли довести його до сповненого шмарклів плачу. Врешті решт ці прискіпливі, пиляючі голоси ламали і нищіли його більш цілковито та ґрунтовно ніж чоботи і кулаки тих охоронців. Він перетворився просто на рот що вимовляв, на руку що вказувала та підписувала, будь-що що вимагалося від нього. Його єдиною і головною турботою було з'ясувати у чому вони бажають аби він зізнався, а потім зізнатися швиденько у цьому, перш ніж ці знущання почнуться наново. Він зізнавався у замовних вбивствах видатних членів Партії, у розповсюдженні заколотницьких памфлетів, привласненні та розтраті громадських фондів, продажі військових таємниць, саботажі усіх родів. Він зізнався, що він був шпигуном завербованим та фінансованим Східазійським урядом починаючи з 1968 року. Він зізнався, що він був релігійним віруючим, шанувальником капіталізму, та сексуальним збоченцем. Він зізнався, що він вбив свою дружину, хоча він знав і його допитувачі теж повинні були знати, що його дружина ще досі жива. Він зізнався, що роками він перебував у особистому зв'язку з Гольдштейном та був членом підпільної організації яка включала в себе майже кожну людську істоту яку він тільки знав. Це було легше легкого зізнаватися у всьому та втягувати усіх. Окрім цього, певною мірою це все було правдою. Це було правдою, що він був Ворогом Партії, а у очах Партії не було жодної відмінності поміж такою думкою і таким вчинком *(Дж. Орруел «1984», переклад Віталія Данмера).*

Assignment 4.

Comment on the syntactical stylistic means used in the following original text and its translation.

1. He paused as though he expected Winston to speak. Winston had tried to shrink back into the surface of the bed again. He could not say anything. His heart seemed to be frozen. O'Brien went on: 'And remember that it is for ever. The face will always be there to be stamped upon. The heretic, the enemy of society, will always be there, so that he can be defeated and humiliated over again. Everything that you have undergone since you have been in our hands — all that will continue, and worse. The espionage, the betrayals, the arrests, the tortures, the executions, the disappearances will never cease. It will be a world of terror as much as a world of triumph. The more the Party is powerful, the less it will be tolerant: the weaker the opposition, the tighter the despotism. Goldstein and his heresies will live for ever. Every day, at every moment, they will be defeated, discredited, ridiculed, spat upon and yet they will always survive. This drama that I have played out with you during seven years will be played out over and over again generation after generation, always in subtler forms. Always we shall have the heretic here at our mercy, screaming with pain, broken up, contemptible — and in the end utterly penitent, saved from himself, crawling to our feet of his own accord. That is the world that we are preparing, Winston. A world of victory after victory, triumph after triumph after triumph: an endless pressing, pressing, pressing upon the nerve of power. You are beginning, I can see, to realize what that world will be like. But in the end you will do more than understand it. You will accept it, welcome it, become part of it.' *(G.Orwell. From "1984")*.

2. "І пам'ятай, що це є вічним. Це обличчя завжди буде там, аби бути розчавленим. Той єретик, той ворог суспільства, завжди буде там, так щоб він міг бути переможеним і приниженим знову. Усе, що ти переніс відтоді, як

потрапив до наших рук, – усе це буде продовжуватися і погіршуватись. Ці шпигунства, ці зради, ці арешти, ці тортури, ці страти, ці зникнення ніколи не будуть припинені. Це буде світ терору настільки ж наскільки й світ переможного тріумфу. Чим більше ця Партія стає могутньою, тим менше вона буде толерантною: чим слабша протидія, тим жорстокіший деспотизм. Гольдштейн і його єресі будуть жити вічно. Кожного дня, кожної миті вони будуть переможені, дискредитовані, підняті на глум, зневажені, а проте вони завжди виживатимуть. Цю драму, що я її розігрував з тобою протягом семи років, буде розіграно ще й ще знову, покоління за поколінням, завжди у більш майстерних та хитромудрих формах. Завжди ми матимемо Єретика тут цілковито у нашій ласці, волаючого від болю, зламаного, жалюгідного – а наприкінці абсолютно розкаяного, врятованого від самого себе, плазуючого до наших ніг за своєю власною доброю волею. І це є саме той світ який ми готуємо, Вінстоне. Світ перемоги за перемогою, тріумфу за тріумфом за тріумфом: нескінченного натискання, натискання, натискання на цей нерв влади. Ти вже починаєш, як я бачу, усвідомлювати на що буде схожий цей світ. Але наприкінці ти будеш більш ніж розуміти це. Ти приймеш це, радо вітатимеш це, станеш частиною цього" *(Дж. Орруел «1984», переклад Віталія Данмера).*

Assignment 5.

In the following fragment of the text, point out the parallel constructions. Determine the author's intention underlying their use. Suggest ideas for translation.

O'Brien smiled slightly. 'You are a flaw in the pattern, Winston. You are a stain that must be wiped out. Did I not tell you just now that we are different from the persecutors of the past? We are not content with negative obedience, nor even with the most abject submission. When finally you surrender to us, it must be of your own free will. We do not destroy the heretic because he resists us: so long as he resists us we never destroy him. We convert him, we capture his inner mind, we

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reshape him. We burn all evil and all illusion out of him; we bring him over to our side, not in appearance, but genuinely, heart and soul. We make him one of ourselves before we kill him *(G.Orwell. From "1984").*

Assignment 6.

In the following fragment of the text, point out the examples of repetition, inversion. Determine the author's intention underlying their use. Suggest ideas for translation.

And so it happened on the next Sunday that the Negro took tea. Father noted that he suffered no embarrassment by being in the parlor with a cup and saucer in his hand. On the contrary, he acted as if it was the most natural thing in the world. The surroundings did not awe him nor was his manner deferential. He was courteous and correct. He told them about himself. He was a professional pianist and was now more or less permanently located in New York, having secured a job with the Jim Europe Clef Club Orchestra, a well-known ensemble that gave regular concerts at the Manhattan4 Casino on 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. It was important, he said, for a musician to find a place that was permanent, a job that required no travelling... I am through travelling, he said. I am through going on the road. He spoke so fervently that Father realized the message was intended for the woman upstairs. What can you play? he said abruptly. Why don't you play something for us?

The black man placed tea, on the tray. He rose, patted his lips with the napkin, placed the napkin beside his cup and went to the piano. He sat on the piano stool and immediately rose and twirled it till the height was to his satisfaction. He sat down again, played a chord and turned to them. This piano is badly in need of a tuning, he said. Father's face reddened. Oh, yes, Mother said, we are terrible about that. The musician turned again to the keyboard. "Wall Street Rag," he said. Composed by the great Scott Joplin. He began to play. Ill-tuned or not the Aeolian had never made such sounds. Small clear chords hung in the air like flowers. The melodies were like bouquets. There seemed to be no other possibilities for life than those delineated by the music. When the piece was over Coalhouse Walker turned

on the stool and found in his audience the entire family: Mother, Father, the boy, Grandfather and Mother's Younger Brother, who had come down from his room in shirt and suspenders to see who was playing *(E.L. Doctorow. From "Ragtime).*

Assignment 7.

Specify the style of the given text; translate it into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

На щиті вогненному, на щиті золотому Каїн підняв Авеля на вила і так держить його. Держить перед очима, не дає й зморгнути... А десь за ним хтось на роялі задумливо грає журну і бентежну сонату Бетховена. Місячну сонату. Хтось там теж дивиться на місяць. І грає... Вічна легенда про двох братів, вирізьблена на далекому місяці, бентежить душу, як і завжди, як і давно-давно колись в дні золотого дитинства, своєю трагедією, своєю таємничістю нерозгаданою – таємничістю неоправданої, кричущої зради.

"Навіщо?! Навіщо ж брат підняв брата на вила?!" – так завжди кричало серце дитяче, стискаючись в темряві нерухомої ночі, коли та емблема, розшифрована раз бабусею, висіла в вікні над сильветами сонного світу, прип'ята до чорної емалі неба, і сліпила зір. І тепер теж.

Щит золотий з дивною емблемою – емблемою зради – прип'ятий на чорно-синій емалі вічності, вогневіє в чотирикутнику вікна, за холодними гратами. Він вогневіє й пливе нечутно за чорними сильветами бань і хрестів собору, вирізьбленого на тій самій емалі разом з верховіттями древніх дубів і тополь... Ба, він вирізьблений разом зі спогадами про дивні-дивні, давно забуті прекрасні дні, про дзвінке, замріяне (ах, хто ж то там так прекрасно грає за чорними сильветами?!), про закохане у всесвіт, і дружбу, і в усіх ближніх, срібноголосе, кучеряве дитинство... Воно пливе, як на екрані, ні, як по сліпучому морю, в діамантових бризках і розривах веселки, мінливе, мерехкотливе, і разом з ним пливе таємничий, загадковий світ-всесвіт! Чарівний світ-всесвіт! Світ, в якім і та легенда, та емблема, вирізьблена на

вогненнім щиті, здається неймовірною і зовсім-зовсім неможливою, неправдоподібною... *(Багряний І. Сад Гетсиманський).*

Assignment 8.

Specify the style of the given text; translate it into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

Залізо грат холодне, і від нього зводить м'язи над бровами. Андрій притискає чоло до заліза ще дужче, щоб остудити розпечений мозок, та остудити його не може, мозок палахкотить несамовито, запалений самим припущенням про зраду, як страшною іскрою. А серце стискається від жалю, від журби, від печалі. А в очах крутиться веремія - веремія спогадів, усмішок, облич, золотого сонячного пилу, білих, червоних, жовтих метеликів і бабок, ластів'ячого трепету... Він очима дивиться на сильвету собору, що заставав перед ним тьмяне небо, понурий, чорний, мертвий, але вже не бачить його; лише на хвилинку той собор ожив був у мареві великодньої ночі та й знову погас і стоїть мертвий, як велетенський чорний саркофаг, як таємничий мавзолей, у якому поховано щось безповоротне, неповторне, навік втрачене. І тільки місяць над ним - живий; той місяць сліпить, пливе по чорно-синій емалі, зазирає в душу, бентежить її, як давній знайомий, як свідок давно забутого, рідного, ось тут-тут пережитого... *(Багряний І. Сад Гетсиманський).*

Assignment 9.

Specify *the style of the given text; translate it into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.*

Вирячивши вогненні очі, дихаючи полум'ям і димом, потрясаючи ревом пустелі і нетра і вогненним хвостом замітаючи слід, летів дракон. Не з китайських казок і не з пагод Тібету – він знявся десь з громохкого центру країни "чудес", вилетів з чорного пекла землі людоловів і гнав над просторами... Над безмежжям Уралу... Через хащі Сибіру... Через грізний,

понурий Байкал... Через дикі кряжі Зайбакалля... Через Становий хребет, – звивався над ним межи скель і шпилів... Високо в небі, сіючи іскри й сморід, летів і летів у безмежній ночі.

...Палахкотів над проваллями... Звивався над прірвами... Пролітав із свистом спіраллю над диким бескиддям і нагло зникав десь у надрах землі – занурювався, як вогнennooкий хробак, зі скреготом і хряском у груди скелястих гір, свердлив їх з блискавичною швидкістю, розсипаючи іскри. Зникав... І раптом вилітав з-під землі далеко, мов пекельна потвора, потрясаючи реготом ніч. Пряв вогненними очима, зойкав несамовито і, вихаючи хвостом, як комета, летів і летів. І розступалися скелі, маючи тінями. І розбігалися злякано сосни й смереки, кидаючись урозтіч. Заскочений нагло сохатий (лось) прикипав на галявині, спаралізований жахом, а далі зривався й, ламаючи ноги та обдираючи шкіру, гнав скільки духу у безвість. І гнали у безвість луни, мов духи гірські, – розлітались по горах, стрибали в провалля, ховалися в нетрях... За ними летів дракон.

То не фіктивна потвора з наївних китайських казок і не легендарний дракон Далай-лами. Ні, то реальний, то єдино реальний, справжній дракон, найбільший і найстрашніший з усіх драконів. Ані Микита Кожум'яка, ані сам Юрій Переможець не в силі б його подолати. На сталевих лапах, з вогненним черевом, з залізною пащею жахкотів він, немов щойно вилетів з пекла. Шістдесят коробок-вагонів – шістдесят суглобів у дракона. Спереду вогненноока голова – велетенський двоокий циклоп – надпотужний паротяг "Й.С." (Йосиф Сталін). Ззаду – такий же надпотужний паротяг "Ф.Д." (Фелікс Дзержинський). На тендері прожектор – довгий вогненний хвіст. Біля кожного вагона – щетина багнетів. Наїжився ними дракон, мов їжак... Ні, мов дракон! І гнався зі скреготом. Шістдесят суглобів у дракона – то шістдесят рудих домовин, і в кожній з них повно проглинених жертв, повно живих мертвяків. Крізь заґратовані діри дивилися тоскно грона мерехтливих очей, – дивились крізь темряву десь на утрачений світ, десь туди, де лишилась країна, осяяна сонцем, де лишилась Вітчизна, озвучена сміхом дитинства і юності рано

одтятої, де лишилася мати... родина... дружина... Мерехтіли грона очей і летіли десь у темряву чорну, у прірву. Ними натоптане черево вщерть у дракона. І тягне їх циклопічний "Й. С.", і підпихає їх демон "Ф.Д.". В цілому ж – то є е т а п , то є "ешелон смерті", – етапний ешелон ОГПУ – НКВД. Дракон *(Багряний І. Тигролови).*

Assignment 10.

Specify the style of the given texts; translate them into English in accordance with the stylistic norms of the language.

Text 1.

First, Barack Obama and Hassan Rouhani both came to power under roughly similar circumstances. Both succeeded hardliners on a platform of moderation with pledges to change the situation and reverse the vices of the previous administration. Both presidents had to deal with legacies handed down to them after eight years of imprudent brinkmanship under their respective predecessors. And so far, both have fallen short of fully realizing their campaign goals and fulfilling their much-touted agendas. Obama's debacle in his "reset with Russia", his mishandling of the crises in the Middle East, and his shortcoming in stemming the rise of China on the one hand, and his domestic social and welfare policies on the other hand, have all contributed to his rising unpopularity. In a similar vein, Rouhani's initial popularity has all but fizzled out due to his failure to remedy manifold problems in Iran and make good on his campaign pledges.

Text 2.

THE GUARDIAN VIEW ON TRUMP AND JERUSALEM: UNDIPLOMATIC DIPLOMACY

The Guardian

Thirty years ago this weekend the first intifada began in a Gaza refugee camp, when an Israeli army lorry collided with a civilian car, killing four Palestinians. The

uprising spread like wildfire and burned for six years. It was a popular expression of frustration over 20 years of occupation that took both the Israelis and the Palestinian leadership, at the time in exile in Tunisia, by complete surprise. This week Donald Trump drove a truck into the most sensitive of Palestinian grievances: the status of Jerusalem. Days of rage have been called. Years of fury may follow.

The US president's decision to recognise Jerusalem as Israel's capital, and to move the US embassy there, is a provocative and reckless step. It will alienate Arab allies, trigger protests across the Middle East, and have serious, perhaps fatal, consequences for the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Instead of understanding such risks, Mr Trump talked of accepting a reality. Jerusalem is, he said, already home of the Israeli parliament and the Israeli supreme court. This is a smokescreen. Mr Trump is conducting an exercise in coercive diplomacy, creating new facts on the ground when none existed before. Like the issue of refugees, settlements and borders, the status of Jerusalem – holy to three religions – is unfinished business. Neither Israel nor any other state has ever been internationally recognised as having sovereignty over Jerusalem. When Israel declared the undivided city its capital in 1980, it was condemned by the UN security council. Since then no nation has had its embassy in Jerusalem. It would be better to keep it that way and restart meaningful peace talks for a two-state solution.

For Palestinians, the new Trumpian posture psychologically erodes any sense that the occupation was a temporary phase pending a peace agreement. It also undermines the US position as an honest broker between Israelis and Palestinians. In unilaterally offering to move the US embassy, Mr Trump is like a poker player who folds before the cards have been dealt. The Israelis have offered nothing: so much for the art of the deal. True, Mr Trump says the Palestinians have a chance to get a US embassy too, but not now – if ever. Mr Trump's Middle East envoy is his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, who is hardly a disinterested mediator having been caught out for failing to disclose his role in funding illegal Israeli settlements.

Mr Trump brags that he is a dealmaker able to close transactions no one else can. He looks like a conman, offering the impossible because he has no intention of

making good on his promise. What his actions will do is consolidate support in sections of the Christian right in America who see Israel's control of Jerusalem as fulfilling a biblical prophecy, perhaps heralding an ultimate clash of civilisations. There are more temporal motivations: Israel is led by its most rightwing government in history, supported by the religious right. Like Mr Trump, the Israeli prime minister is in the spotlight of high-profile criminal investigations. Both leaders want their base behind them as their cronies face charges and prison.

The US president cares little about the plight of benighted peoples. He is in politics for himself. In thumbing his nose at the US foreign policy establishment and isolating America globally, he is at his most Trumpian: bringing a guillotine down on the complexity of 21st-century geopolitics. Order through strength, not justice, appears his way. If the price of fulfilling a campaign promise is killing the chance of reviving the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians, Mr Trump reasons, so be it; as long as he can puff out his chest and read the eulogy.

Mr Trump's narcissistic grandstanding has been enabled by the hubris of others. The folly of the US Congress was to adopt bipartisan resolutions going back two decades calling for a US embassy move to Jerusalem – confident that no president would call their bluff. Now Mr Trump has discredited their role as politicians able to make enlightened policy. Also looking foolish is the Saudi crown prince, whose bets in Lebanon and Yemen backfired this week, and whose proposal for a territorially non-contiguous Palestinian state minus Jerusalem as its capital was laughed out of the court of Arab opinion. The UN security council has been unable to deal with the destabilising plans of rogue states. With the US veto, it will be hard to sanction Mr Trump. Palestinians have justifiable reasons to feel that their aspirations are being ignored. Mr Trump is wrong to have given them another.

Text 3.

AMAZON UK FOUND GUILTY OF TRYING TO AIRMAIL DANGEROUS GOODS

The Guardian

Online retailer fined £65,000 and ordered to pay £60,000 costs for despatching batteries and aerosols for airmail

Amazon UK has been found guilty and fined £65,000 for breaking aviation safety laws after repeatedly trying to send dangerous goods by airmail.

A judge at Southwark crown court in London said on Friday that Amazon knew the rules, had been warned repeatedly, but had failed to take reasonable care. Although the risks from the goods sent for shipment by air were low, Judge Michael Grieve QC blamed the breaches on "systemic failure" at the online retailer.

As well as the fine, Amazon was ordered to pay £60,000 towards prosecution costs.

Earlier in the week, the jury found Amazon guilty of breaching rules for shipping dangerous goods by airmail on four counts between November 2013 and May 2015.

The prosecution was brought by the Civil Aviation Authority, after a complaint from Royal Mail. Some offences took place after Amazon knew it was under investigation.

In each case, the items – two packages containing laptop lithium batteries and two containing aerosols that used flammable gas propellant – had been flagged up by Amazon's computer systems as possibly dangerous goods, and subject to restricted shipping rules.

In each case, however, further reviews of the items – carried out remotely by staff in China, Romania and India – led to the items being wrongly redesignated as non-dangerous.

Aerosols are stored separately at Amazon's warehouse because they are deemed dangerous, and training literature for warehouse staff explains that lithium batteries are dangerous, "potentially causing burns, explosions or a fire".

Royal Mail, which routinely scans goods bound for air delivery, stopped three of the Amazon packages from entering the airmail system. A fourth was stopped by UPS. Royal Mail wrote to Amazon repeatedly in 2013 raising concerns about the high number of dangerous goods it was sending via airmail.

In total, between November 2013 and May 2015, Royal Mail and other parcel carriers told Amazon of 782 packages containing potentially dangerous goods that should not be airmailed.

Earlier in the trial, Amazon's defence counsel Stephen Spence said: "Seven hundred and eighty-two can be a big number and can be a small number." The defence explained that Amazon dispatched 331,400,000 packages during the relevant period of the indictment. "We suggest it is a pretty cracking success rate."

The CAA brought charges over 11 shipments. The jury failed to reach a verdict on six counts and acquitted Amazon on one count.

In a statement after the sentencing hearing, Amazon said: "The safety of the public, our customers, employees and partners is an absolute priority. We ship millions of products every week and are confident in the sophisticated technologies and processes we have developed to detect potential shipping hazards. We are constantly working to further improve and will continue to work with the CAA in this area."

PART 5. RESEARCH METHODS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Tatiana Andrienko

Translation Studies is increasingly becoming an interdisciplinary research field employing a vast array of methods, from literary analysis and text interpretation to mathematical statistics. In a specialized insight into research methodologies in Translation Studies, G. Saldanha, and Sh. O'Brien group all methodologies under the following categories:

• Product-oriented research which focuses on researching the textual product that is the outcome of the translaton or interpreting process; this implies two different approaches to the analyzed text: prescriptive (critical discourse analysis) vs. descriptive (analysis of text corpora), both aimed at transltion quality assessment.

• Process-oriented research which seeks to understand translator or interpreter behaviour, competence, expertise and cognitve processes. The focus of translaton process research is ofen the cognitve processes involved in executing the task, but no research method can give direct access to cognitve processes In the early days of translaton process research, it was introspectve methods such as verbal reports recorded in think-aloud protocols that were mainly applied. More recently, new tools such as keystroke logging sofware, screen recording and eye tracking have opened up new research avenues.

• Participant-oriented research methodologies are oriented towards the partcipants (more commonly called 'agents') involved in the process of translaton: translators, trainers, students, commissioners and so on. They use predominantly sociological instruments, such as questionnaries or surveys, employing quantitative as well as qualitative analyses.

• Context-oriented researches aim to investgate external factors affecting individual translators, the circumstances in which translatons take place and how translatons influence the receiving culture. Examples include politcal, economic,

social and ideological factors, such as the impact of state censorship on translatons or how the recepton of translatons is influenced by a partcular intellectual or economic climate. Such researches use case studies as their empirical basis. Even-Zohar's polysystem theory is probably the deepest theoretical insight into the analysis of context and its influence on translation [G. Saldanha, Sh. O'Brien].

For the philology students working at their research papers in the field of translation it is essential to concentrate on the linguistic features of the analysed texts. Linguistics and literary criticism have traditionally been the main source of theories and methods in translation research which was based on comparative text analysis carried out with varying levels of linguistic or literary insight. Much of the research on literary translation is still embedded within a comparative literature framework and linguistic approaches are widely used, although rarely with the same narrow focus they initially adopted [ibid. p. 2]. Semantic and pragmatic aspects of the original and translated texts are probably the most relevant for the analysis and assessment of transaltion. Below is an exemplary research which provides an insight into the logic and pragmatics of metaphoric nomination. It may serve as a guide for the student researchers working in the field of translation.

LOGIC AND PRAGMATICS OF METAPHORIC NOMINATION: DECODING

Oleksandr Kinshchak

Згідно з концепцією інтенсионалу та імплікаціоналу лексичного значення (Нікітін Н. В.), семантична структура лексичного значення включає в себе два рівні: інтенсионал та імплікаціонал. Інтенсионал – це змістове ядро значення лексичної одиниці, структура обов'язкових для даного денотата / поняття семантичних ознак. Сукупність сем, що обов'язково представлені в лексичному значенні та структура / конфігурація залежностей, що ними утворюється, становить інтенсионал даного значення. Семантичні елементи ієрархії структури інтенсионального значення об'єднані гіперо-гіпонімічними, тобто родо-видовими відношеннями. Отже, інтенсионал складається з родової,

головної гіперонімічної семи /гіперсеми/ та видових, диференціальних, гіпонімічних сем /гіпосем/. Семантична гіпонімія представлена також і в імплікаціоналі, диференційні ознаки якого входять у єдину систему лексичного значення.

Імплікаціонал формується як рівень імовірнісних сем, що доповнюють інтенсионал, оскільки семантична система кожного слова має поле, яке складається з найрізноманітніших асоціацій.

Асоціативне поле повнозначного слова − це складне переплетення асоціацій, які співвідносять його з іншими словами, і які виникають між смислами або номінаціями на основі подібності /симілятивного зв'язку/ та суміжності.

Деякі асоціації включають у себе одночасно транспозицію форми та змісту. Через необхідне чи можливе суміщення ознак у структурі значення семи, що входять до інтенсионалу поняття, імплікують деякі інші семи, що безпосередньо в ньому не представлені. Сукупність таких імплікативних сем становить імплікаціонал певного значення.

Імплікація семантичних ознак, що здійснюється на основі інтенсионального значення, може бути високоймовірнісною, середньоймовірнісною, слабоймовірнісною та негативною, а в структурі імплікаціоналу вирізняються такі його частини, як сильний, слабкий і негативний імплікаціонал.

Важливим чинником для ідентифікації імплікаціональних значень є те, що ознаки сильного імплікаціоналу утворюють з інтенсионалом достатньо тісну єдність, а тому повинні відображатись у значеннях слів, щодо інших рівнів імплікації зауважимо, якщо не власне імплікаціональні ознаки, то принаймні понятійна основа різноманітних ознак імовірнісно представлена в інтенсионалі значення.

Зазначаємо, що теорія імплікаціоналу − це парадигматичний підхід до інтерпретації явища імплікації в термінах лексичної семантики. У контексті дослідження семантики метафори імплікація трактується як мисленнєвий

аналог, відображення взаємозв’язків і взаємодій сутностей об’єктивного світу. У зв’язку з цим, імплікаціонал лексичного значення, як і асоціативний зв’язок концептів загалом, постає як ймовірнісна структура. У словниково-мовному аспекті метафоричні значення слова існують тільки потенційно як ймовірнісна / стохастична структура імплікаціональних ознак, тоді як конкретне семантичне наповнення метафоричного слова здійснюється в мовленні як мисленнєвий акт відбору з імплікаціоналу первинного значення слова семантичних ознак, конгруентних з об’єктом художнього потрактування.

Гіпотетично будь-яка інтенсиональна чи імплікаціональна ознака може утворювати значення метафоричної транспозиції, а конкретна контекстуальна семантизація епітетного слова здійснюється в атрибутивному метафоричному мікроконтексті, як мисленнєва операція висування релевантної структурної семи з інтенсионалу чи імплікаціоналу метафоричного слова.

І н т е н с и о н а л ь н и й метафоричний епітет актуалізує семи, що обов’язково представлені в лексичному значенні атрибута та підтримують його якісну, денотативну визначеність у художньо-мовленнєвому варіюванні семантики слова, і в своєму лінгвостилістичному контексті виконує оціночну та образно-характеристичну функцію.

І м п л і к а ц і о н а л ь н и й епітет − це атрибутивна метафора, що контекстно семантизує структурні смисли-ознаки імплікаціонального рівня лексичного значення атрибутивного слова.

Інтенсиональні метафоричні епітети з субстантивною основою

Інтенсиональні метафоричні епітети із субстантивною основою актуалізують семантичні ознаки інтенсионального рівня лексичного значення атрибутивного компонента. Атрибут, у цьому випадку, виражений іменником конкретної семантики, або похідним прийменником. Ідентифікація семних інтенсиональних рівнів може здійснюватись в одиницях таких номінативно-тематичних класів словника, як "фауна”, “флора”, “фізичні об’єкти”, “природні явища”, “соціальні реалії” тощо. При цьому, метафорична

валентність інтенсиональних сем лексичних одиниць визначається їх денотативними властивостями / субстантивно-інгерентними ознаками, які в синтагматичному атрибутивному мікроконтексті транспонуються на означуване.

Інтенсиональна структура атрибутивної метафоричної лексеми включає в себе такі семи, як форма, колір, вага та інші, один з яких однозначно актуалізується в атрибутивному мікроконтексті і в конкретній метафоричній сполуці становить його образне/сигніфікативне значення.

Розглянемо, як актуалізуються інтенсиональні семантичні ознаки лексем, що належать до номінативно-тематичного класу "речовина" та виступають в атрибутивній функції метафоричних епітетів.

У поетичному тексті:

This fellow from Aberdeen did skip // With a waxy face and blubber lip / Coleridge. The Two Round Spaces... / метафоричний епітет *waxy* face актуалізує інтенсиональні семантичні ознаки атрибутивної лексеми *waxy* в мікроконтексті означуваного слова *face*. Інтенсиональна структура лексеми waxy може мати такий вигляд: *colour (yellow); consistency; quality of the surface (soft, smooth).*

У макроконтексті цієї поетичної строфи та в мікроконтексті метафоричного епітета *waxy* face актуалізується інтенсиональна сема субстантивного атрибута *colour*. Метафорична валентність лексеми *waxy* реалізується в конкретній атрибутивній сполуці на інтенсиональному рівні її значення.

Інтенсиональна сема кольору досить часто представлена в епітетних сполуках, які використовують субстантивну основу для метафоричних транспозицій денотативної ознаки з метою вторинної номінації:

silver arrows /Longfellow. The Song of Hiawatha./;

silver pinions, silver splendour /Keats. To Hope, Hyperion./;

silver fountains, silver visage /Shakespeare. Sonnet 35, A Midsummer Night's Dream./;

silver waters, milky waters cold and clear, copper sky /Coleridge. Songs of the Pixies, Lines, The Rime of the Ancient Mariner./;

silver light, silver clouds, silver thread the river Dnieper /Wordsworth. Dion, The Haunted Tree, Peter Bell./;

golden mists /Shelley. Song./;

emerald wings /Johnson. The Song My Paddle Sings/

Прагматична інтенція автора виводить інтенсиональну сему кольору на перший план у семантичній структурі метафоричної лексеми та надає їй статусу комбінаторно валентної в атрибутивній синтагмі метафоричного епітета. У більшості наведених прикладів актуалізована інтенсиональна сема кольору функціонує винятково в межах даного знака, десигнатора лексичного значення.

У метафоричній сполуці *fleece-white clouds* інтенсиональна семантична ознака кольору має експліцитне синтаксичне вираження: */-white/*. Актуальна інтенсиональна сема, виходячи за межі субстантивного десигнатора та експлікуючись у синтагматичному ряді, утворює семантичну опозицію віртуальних сем лексеми *fleece (size, shape, weight, consistency)* та актуалізованої інтенсиональної семи "колір". Загалом, інтенсиональні семи епітета, не експлікуючись синтаксично, реалізують метафоричну валентність у власному лінгвістичному мікроконтексті та в поетичному макроконтексті твору. Інтенсиональна структура лексеми fleece бере участь також в утворенні метафоричних епітетів із сигніфікативним (образним) значенням форми:

And, 1o - up Castrigg's naked steep // (Where, smoothly urged,

the vapours sweep Along - and scatter and divide, // Like fleecy clouds

self- multiplied).../Wordsworth. The Waggoner/;

або

Alas. Even then they seemed like fleecy clouds // That struggling the western sky, have won // Their pensive light from a deported sun. /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets/;

В обох випадках метафоричний епітет *fleecy clouds* входить до складу

порівняльних конструкцій, у межах яких інтенсиональна сема форми утворює два напрямки референції, перший − поетичні денотати vapours та they: *kneeling crowds* (макроконтекст); другий − рема порівняння *clouds* (мікроконтекст). Отже, встановлюється семантична когезія різних синтаксичних рівнів поетичного твору.

Значне місце в англійському поетичному мовленні посідають епітети, що актуалізують метафоричні валентності лексеми *watery*. Інтенсионал базової лексеми *water* розпадається на гіперсему "рідина" та низку видових, гіпонімічних сем, які ідентифікуються на основі відповідної словникової статті. Так, словникові статті лексеми *water* дають можливість так подати інтенсиональну структуру лексеми watery: *moist /1/; a state of purity /2/; thin or transparent /3/; tasteless /4/; lustrous as a diamond /5/; the surface of a body of water (quality) /6/; (of colour) pale /7/; with no smell /8/.*

Указані інтенсиональні гіпосеми формують метафоричний потенціал лексеми watery, які в поетичній практиці використовуються чи можуть бути використані як засіб вторинної номінації в атрибутивній синтагмі метафоричного епітета. У поетичній строфі

On their faces gleemed the fire-light. // Painting them with streaks of crimson. // In the eyes of old Nokomis Glimmered like the watery moonlight. // In the eyes of Laughing Water // Glistened like the sun in water /Longfellow. The Song of Hiawatha./

атрибутивна метафорична сполука watery moonlight актуалізує інтенсиональну гіпосему /7/, яка, виражаючи інтенсивність ознаки характеризованого об'єкта /moonlight/, водночас несе в собі екстралінгвістичний смисл, орієнтований на формування понятійно- змістової основи строфи і всього поетичного розділу. У цій функції метафоричний епітет watery moonlight опосередковано вказує на вік Нокоміс, в очах якої яскравий відблиск вогню перетворюється на слабке, мляве місячне сяйво. Разом з тим, в очах юної Усміхненої Води вогонь багаття віддзеркалюється як сонце на водній гладіні, що свідчить про невичерпні життєві сили молодої дівчини.

Отже, лінгвістичне протиставлення слабкості та сили світлової ознаки, синтагматично оформлене метафоричним епітетом і розгорнутим порівнянням, виконує в цьому поетичному контексті текстоутворювальну функцію відповідно до зображувальної інтенції автора.

Слід зазначити, що інтенсиональна структура лексеми watery в метафоричному епітеті *watery moonlight* актуалізує одночасно декілька семантичних ознак, у результаті чого утворюється складний, комплексний образ поетичного об'єкта. Актуалізація також інтенсиональних сем /1/ та /5/, паралельно із семою /7/, створює зорове враження, пов'язане з виглядом очей старої Нокоміс, що сльозяться.

Прикладом актуалізації інтенсиональної гіпосеми /6/ є епітетна метафорична сполука wat'ry glass у такому тексті:

To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold // Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass // Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass /Shakespeare.

A Midsummer-Night's Dream/

Процесу декодування образного значення даного метафоричного епітета (*wat'ry glass*) сприяє контактне розташування семантично тотожніх актуалізованих ознак (фактура поверхні) атрибута та означуваного слова.

Семантичний зв'язок тропа з поетичним текстом експлікується як з боку його належності до ліричної канви оповіді, так і з боку лінгвістичної репрезентації його метафоричного значення в лексичному макроконтексті. Так строфа

Mild Splendour of the various-vested Night! // Mother of wildly-working visions! Hail! // I watch thy gliding, while with watery light // Thy week eye glimmers through a fleecy veil /Coleridge. To the Autumnal Moon/

підтверджує вищесказане у випадку з метафоричним епітетом watery light. Зміст цієї тропеїчної сполуки базується на мікроконтекстній актуаліціції інтенсиональної семи /7/ лексеми *watery* із загальним значенням невиразності світлової ознаки. Аналогічна ознака міститься також в атрибутивній сполуці *week eye*, яка належить до зовнішньої щодо метафоричного епітета *watery light*

лексики текста та перебуває з ним у семантичному зв'язку метонімічної суміжності. Крім того, епітетна сполука *fleecy veil* має в собі також і сему *obscurity*, що об'єднує виражальні тропеїчні засоби даної строфи в цілісну функціональну систему.

Деякі субстантивні лексичні одиниці з близькими за елементним складом інтенсионалами в процесі тропеїчного застосування закріплюють за собою головну семантичну ознаку, яка однозначно дискримінується в різноманітних .метафоричних епітетних сполуках. Показовими з цього боку є лексеми *snowy* та *icy*. Інтенсионали значень цих лексем можна подати в такому вигляді:

snowy – colour (white) /1/; temperature (cold) /2/; soft /3/; pure /4/;
crystalline /5/

icy – temperature (cold) /1/; solid /2/; crystalline /3/

Інтенсиональні ознаки лексем snowy та icy семантично аналогічні, і в атрибутивних синтагмах метафоричних епітетів актуалізуються відповідно гіпосеми *colour (white)* та *temperature (cold)*. Переважна метафоризація цих ознак пояснюється, з одного боку, їх денотативною значимістю, а з другого – поетичною практикою творення тропів:

The maiden's snowy bosom..., the virgin's snowy arm; // Or Ocean-Nymphs with limbs of snowy hue /Coleridge. The Picture, The Silver Thimble./;

I can feel his icy fingers, // Clasping mine amid the darkness! // ... More distinctly in the daylight // Saw the icy face before him /Longfellow. The Song of Hiawatha/;

For the icy hand of death // Has chilled the brother she loved best /Johnson. Dawendine/;

One minute before death my iced foot touch'd // The lowest stair /Keats. Hyperion. A Vision/

Трапляються випадки, коли актуалізація однієї інтенсиональної ознаки спричиняє супутні прояви й інших, релевантних для конкретної лінгвістичної ситуації:

I see the sparkles of starshine // On the icy and pallid earth /Whitman. The Sleepers/

Тут образний смисл метафоричного епітета icy.earth включає в себе такі значення, як cold, solid, crystalline. Контекстне висування релевантної семантичної ознаки метафоричних лексем snowy та icy здійснюється також і додатковими лексичними засобами, які специфікують сигніфікативне значення лексеми за її межами. У такому випадку актуалізована гіпосема отримує власний десигнатор,який щодо вираження, формує її як окрему лексичну одиницю:

Round Loch na Garr while the stormy mist gathers, // Winter presides in his cold icy car /Byron. Lachiin Y Gair./;

She comes! – behold // That Figure like a ship with snow-white sail! // Nearer she draws; a breeze uplifts her veil /Wordsworth. The Triad./;

Beneath these fruit-trees boughs that shed // Their snow-white blossoms on my head.. ./Wordsworth. Green Linnet/

Зазначимо, що семантична організація епітетних сполук cold icy car, snow-white sail, snow-white blossoms свідчить про експліцитне вираження актуальних зображувальних сем *cold* та *white*, що, зокрема, підтверджує характеристичну спеціалізацію метафоричних значень останніх в англомовній поезії: *icy − (temperature: cold), snow(y) − (colour: white).*

З попередніми лексемами онтологічно пов'язані і лексеми flaky та dewy, які також використовуються в поетичних текстах для предикації метафоричних ознак. Так, наприклад, у строфі:

An arch thrown between luxuriant wings // Of whitest garniture, like fir-trees boughs // To which on some unruffled morning, clings // A flaky weight of winter's purest snows! /Wordsworth. Dion.

Метафоричний епітет flaky weight у своїй бінарній атрибутивній синтагмі актуалізує семантичну ознаку light, яка спільно із семами small, leaf-like, flat, loose становить інтенсионал лексеми flaky.

Що ж до лексеми dewy, то вона, маючи інтенсионал, який складається з

таких сем, як *tiny, moist, shape (round), condensed, cool, time (between evening and morning), pure* утворює такі метафоричні сполуки:

/1/ *Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves... // The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine;*

/2/ *And often times he feels the dewy drops... /Keats.*
To a Nightingale, Written on the Blank Space./;

/3/ *...When evening's dusky car // Crowned with her dewy star // Steals o'er the fading sky in shadowy flight;*

/4/ *He bathes no pinion in the dewy light, // Nor Father's joy, nor lover's bliss he stares...;*

/5/ *He spake, and ambushed lay, till on my bed // The morning shot her dewy glances keen /Coleridge. Songs of the Pixies, La Fayette, Lines in the Manner.../*

У результаті ідентифікації інтенсиональної структури метафоричного слова dewy відкривається можливість накласти її на кожний метафоричний епітет, що розглядається, і з урахуванням значення відповідної лексеми визначити валентні семи, які актуалізуються в конкретному лінгвістичному контексті. Беручи до уваги також і внутрішньотекстові семантичні взаємозв'язки, можна допустити, що метафоричні епітети *dewy wine, dewy drops, dewy glance* у поетичних текстах, що наводяться, актуалізують такі інтенсиональні семантичні ознаки або їх комбінації: /1/ − *moist and shape*; /2/ − *moist and cool*; /3/ − *shape and time*; /4/ − *time*; 151 − *moist*.

В тексті /1/ актуальні семи *moist* і *shape* лексеми dew мотивуються також комбінаторною регулярністю сполучення типу *full of + substance*, у якому *substance* може мати ознаки moist або *dew-like shape*.

Інтенсиональні семи moist і cool метафоричного епітета dewy drops входять до кола актантів дієслова *feel*, актуалізуючись, отже, і в макроконтексті /2/.

Темпоральна семантична характеристика метафоричного епітета *dewy star*, окрім власне інтенсионала лексеми *dewy*, репрезентована в тексті /3/

обставинним сполученням *Evening's dusky car*.

У метафоричних епітетах *dewy star, dewy light, dewy glances,* крім згаданих вище диференціальних інтенсиональних сем, варто також вказати на спільну для них кореляцію семи *moist* атрибута *dewy* та семи *light* означуваних *star, light* та *glance*, яка кодує враження поета, що виникло внаслідок зорового сприйняття світла, що проходить через вологе середовище. На цій підставі дана кореляція семантизується як *dispersed* або *crystalline*.

Отже, якщо виявляється, що структурна інтенсиональна сема атрибутивного слова в недостатній мірі мотивує актуальне значення всієї епітетної сполуки, то виникає необхідність простежити, як взаємодіють самі поняття, які називають епітет та означуване слово, та з'ясувати логіко-семантичні зв'язки епітета в межах поетичного контексту.

У поетичних метафоричних епітетах Усіляко проявляються інтенсионали лексичних одиниць, що номінують тварин і птахів. Розглянемо випадки актуалізації деяких з них у конкретних поетичних контекстах, попередньо окресливши парадигми інтенсиональних ознак метафоричних лексем:

> *eagle − large, strong, keen sight, bird of prey;*
>
> *raven − large, colour, glossy;*
>
> *swan − large, graceful, long-necked, colour (white/black);*
>
> *sable − small, lustrous dark/brown.*

У строфі

> *Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes // He stared at the Pacific − and all his men // Looked at each other with wild surmise − // Silent, upon a peak in Darien /Keats. On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer/*

метафоричний епітет *eagle eyes* актуалізує семантичну ознаку *keen sight* лексеми *eagle*. У двох наступних прикладах

> *When round thy raven brow // Heaven's lucent roses glow:*

та

> *So shines my Lewti's forehead fair, // Gleaming through her sable hair*

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/Coleridge. Songs of the Pixies, Lewti/

метафоричні епітети *raven brow* і *sable* hair набувають сигніфікативного значення кольору, актуалізуючи відповідні інтенсиональні семи. Інтенсиональна ознака graceful лексеми swan експлікується в порівняльній метафоричній конструкції *swan-like grace*:

> *Where he turned, a swan-like grace // Of haughtiness without pretence.../Wordsworth. Dion/*

Ідентифікація актуальної інтенсиональної семи *graceful* є, одначе, недостатньою умовою для декодування змісту метафоричного епітета *swanlike grace*, виходячи лише з його лінгвістичного мікроконтексту, оскільки залишається нез'ясованим, який елемент інтенсионального значення лексеми swan набуває статусу сигніфіката, тобто необхідно встановити, які саме якості зовнішності, поведінки або руху лебедя використовуються поетом у характеристичній функції для створення достовірного метафоричного образу. Ширший лінгвістичний контекст of *haughtiness without pretence* дає можливість дійти висновку, що характеристика *swan-like grace*, яку поет приписує персонажу, має значення *having or showing a high opinion of oneself* і співвідноситься з інтенсиональною семою *carriage: manner of holding the head or the body* лексеми *swan*, що є темою метафоричної образності епітета *swan-like grace*. У результаті макроконтекстної актуалізації метафоричного епітета *swan-like grace* виявляється також і його негативна прагматична спрямованість: *carriage − haughtiness*.

Метафорична номінація, отже, − це номінація предикатного типу, а метафоричний епітет як її окремий спосіб є предикатом, що розкриває та означує індивідуальні властивості об'єктів чи процесів, що експлікуються в атрибутивній метафоричній синтагмі.

Імплікаціональні метафоричні епітети з субстантивною основою

Метафоричні епітети цього типу актуалізують імплікаціонально, ймовірнісно мотивовані семантичні ознаки субстантивної метафоричної

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лексеми, що виконують щодо означуваного функцію семантичної диференціації та становлять зміст метафоричної транспозиції.

Метафоричний потенціал слова, яке використовується у вторинній ономасіологічній функції утворює дворівневу структуру. Перший рівень формує інтенсиональні валентні семантичні ознаки, другий − імплікаціональні гіпонімічні ознаки, що є семантичними дериватами ймовірнісного характеру і ґрунтуються як на лінгвістичному статусі вихідної лексичної одиниці, так і на розумінні імплікації як відображення, мисленнєвого аналога зв'язків (залежностей, взаємодій) сутностей навколишнього світу.

Деривативні семи, як зазначалось, імплікуються інтенсионалом поняття, який формує з огляду на це їх онтологічний базис. У цьому зв'язку, у подальшому викладі ми вважаємо за доцільне, описуючи імплікаціональні метафоричні епітети, виводити також і інтенсиональну структуру значення метафоричної лексеми.

Випадком свого роду експліцитного вираження імпліцитних властивостей об'єкта є такий поетичний контекст:

Lysander. This lion is a very fox for his valour. // Theseus. True: and a goose for his discretion /Shakespeare. A Midsummer-Night's Dream/,
де реалізується імплікація *valour* для слова fox та імплікація *discretion* для слова *goose*. Імовірність імплікації даних ознак мотивується переважно екстралінгвістичними факторами, що стосуються способу існування та поведінки лисиць і гусей, і з підтверджується в конкретній ситуації мовлення, у якій перші використовуються у функції метафоричної характеристики.

Отже, сема-ознака *valour*, як і інші – *cunning, deceitful, evasive, crafty, wary, suspicious,* – можуть вибудовувати актуальний зміст лексеми *foxy* в контексті атрибутивної метафоричної синтагми. В цьому зв'язку можна зробити припущення, що імплікаціональна та інтенсиональна структури метафоричного епітета не лише сприяють декодуванню складних лінгвістичних образів, але й створюють можливість конструювати гіпотетично ймовірні метафоричні словосполучення:

foxy – smile; look; trot; behavior; advice etc.

У поетичній строфі

Comes, like a scissors stalking, tailor age, // Deliver me, who, timid in my tribe, // Robbed of the foxy tongue, his footed tape // Of the bone inch… /Thomas. Poem 4/

імплікаціональний метафоричний епітет foxy tongue актуалізує валентну імплікаціональну сему false, яка створює лінгвістичну основу конкретного поетичного образу.

У метафоричному процесі беруть участь також і інтенсиональні семи лексичного значення слова *foxy*. Ознаки форми, кольору, величини та інші обов'язково представлені в семному складі лексеми *foxy* і можуть бути актуалізовані в епітеті *fox(y)* в певних умовах дистрибуції, наприклад:

foxy face : shape; colour (red or yellow); other traits (e.g. restless eyes).

Інтенсиональну семантичну ознаку(в даному випадку *colour*) лексема fox актуалізує в метафоричному епітеті *fox light* в наступному тексті:

Ho, hullaballoing clan // Agape with woe // In your beaks, on the gabbing capes! // Heigh, on horseback hill, jack // Whisking hare! Who // Hears, there, this foxlight, my flood ship's // Clangour as I hew and smite.../Thomas. Author's Prologue To His Collected Poems/

Імплікаціональна структура слова goose включає в себе різні за своєю експресивно-оціночною значимістю семантичні ознаки − це і сема позитивної оцінки *discretion*, і негативно-емотивні семи *simple, silly, stupid, awkward*.

Розгорнута імплікація ознаки міститься в строфі:

...and fancies, running wild // Through fresh green fields and budding groves among, // Will make thee happy, happy as a child /Wordsworth. The Cuckoo-clock/

Об'єктом імплікації в цьому випадку виступає слово *child*, у структурі значення якого асоціюється імплікаціональна ознака *happy*. Семантичну ознаку *happy* для лексеми *child* варто, очевидно, віднести до рівня середньоймовірнісного імплікаціоналу структури її значення та визнати

метафорично валентною в релевантному лінгвістичному контексті:

I knew the message of the winter, // The darted hail, the childish snow, // And the wind was my sister suitor /Thomas. Poem 4/

Для того, щоб вивести на поверхню сигніфікативне значення імплікаціонального метафоричного епітета *childish snow*, необхідно простежити ще один ланцюжок асоціацій, пов'язаних зі станом *happy* або *childish*. Імплікаціонали цих понять містять низку тотожніх структурних смислів, таких, як *lucky, joyous, ecstatic, restless, felicitous*, що імплікуються з різною частиною ймовірності, і в контексті означуваного семантизують властиву їм характеристику руху (як спосіб прояву стану *happy* або *childish*).

Щодо ідентифікації інтенсионального та імплікаціонального рівнів лексичного значення слова, яке використовується в тропеїчній функції предиката, та з'ясування його метафоричного потенціалу, що утворює поетичний образ, розглянемо лексему marble у такому тексті:

Shall ne'er look back, ne'er ebb to humble love, // Till that a capable and wide revenge // Shall swallow them up − Now, by yond marble heaven, // In the due reverence of a sacred vow // I here engage my words /Shakespeare. Othello/

Інтенсиональну та імплікаціональну структури метафоричного епітета *marble* схематично подамо в такому вигляді:

marble – hard; vitreous; smooth; colour (white); crystalline; shining; veined (variegated); heavy; temperature (cold); massive // unsympathizing; unyielding; insensible; hard-hearted; cruel; constant (firm); lifeless; dull; impartial; reliable.

Припустимо, що вказані семи мають неоднакову метафоричну валентність у контексті поетичного мовлення. Метафоричний статус окремих ознак визначається умовами їх семантичної комбінаторики та певною стилістичною маркованістю. Декодуючи зміст метафоричного словосполучення marble heaven, спочатку визначаємо семний рівень, на якому здійснюється кореляція значень компонентів даної атрибутивної метафори, після чого ідентифікуємо конкретну сему епітета marble, яка реалізує властиву для неї інтенсиональну чи імплікаціональну метафоричну валентність у

мікроконтексті означуваного heaven.

Розкриття поетичного образу лінгвістичними засобами в дечких випадках ускладнюється тим, що не завжди вдається адекватно визначити, яку сутнісну ознаку атрибута використав поет з метою художньої характеристики або які асоціативні зв'язки обумовлюють метафоричний статус епітета. Тобто, обов'язкова інтенсиональна та ймовірнісна імплікаціональна структури виявляються недостатніми для прочитання образного змісту метафоричного епітета. У такому випадку необхідно або звертатись до широкого контексту твору, його екстралінгвістичної основи, або реконструювати гіпотетично адекватний елемент образного висловлювання.

На підтвердження сказаного простежимо, якою мірою метафорично еквівалентні словосполучення *marble heaven* та його український варіант перекладу:

Так і криваві заміри мої // Помчать вперед, нестримно забуявши, // І вже назад не вернуться ніколи, // І не оглянуться, і не відринуть, // До ніжного, тремтливого кохання. // Аж поки їх безмежна й люта помста не поглине, // Тобою я клянусь, о небо мармурове! (Пер. І.Стешенко)

У цьому поетичному перекладі аналогічно відтворюється план вираження метафоричного епітета *marble heaven* з тією лише різницею, що атрибут перебуває в постпозиції щодо означуваного слова. Проте, незважаючи на еквівалентне відтворення десигнатора метафоричного епітета, у перекладі не досягається еквівалентності в щодо змісту − не зрозуміло, який рівень сем актуалізує свою метафоричну валентність у тропі. У мовленнєвому контексті перекладу відбувається десемантизація атрибута marble і читач не в змозі співвіднести графему "*мармурове*" з будь-яким образним значення. Урешті-решт, смисл метафоричної транспозиції виявляється "затемненим", а комунікація на рівні художнього образу не реалізується.

Для адекватного декодування складу поетичного образу чи відтворення його засобами іншої мови в мові перекладу в деяких випадках доцільно не відтворювати вихідний десигнатор. метафоричного атрибута, а

репрезентувати актуальну інтенсиональну чи імплікаціональну сему в її власному означенні. Звернемось з огляду на це, до перекладу строфи Б. Пастернаком.

> ...Клянусь тобой, мерцающее небо,
>
> В святом сознанье этих страшных слов,
>
> Даю обет расплаты.

Метафоричний епітет *marble heaven* інтерпретується перекладачем як "*мерцающее небо*". Якщо ми зробимо спробу накласти цей варіант на нашу схему семантичної структури лексеми *marble*, то виявиться, що він збігається з інтенсиональним рівнем структури і буде відповідати семі *crystalline* або її комбінації із семою *shining*. Інакше кажучи, у російському перекладі цього словосполучення актуалізована інтенсиональна сема лексичного значення метафоричного слова *marble*, означена власним десигнатором.

Отже, *marble heaven* в нашому трактуванні – це інтенсиональний тропеїчний епітет. Якщо ж зіставити метафоричний епітет *marble heaven* і його перекладний варіант щодо їхніх семантичних обсягів, то стає очевидним, що про останній згадувати як про метафоричну сполуку не доводиться. Епітет "мерцающее" в цьому контексті постає як нетропеїчне означення, що не несе якогось особливого образно-характеристичного навантаження, але однозначно експлікує розуміння перекладачем авторської художньої ідеї. Втрата метафоричності епітета компенсується недвозначністю онтологічної характеристики, коли у свідомості читача актуалізується об'єктивно ймовірна ознака предмета, поняття, явища.

Метафоричний епітет *marble heaven* правомірно трактувати і як імплікаціональний епітет. У цьому випадку означуване heaven прявляє такі свої значення, як *the Deity (deities), the Providence*.

У світлі визначення структури даного поетичного образу звернемось до прагматичного змісту мовленнєвої ситуації, а на нашу думку – асоціативно детермінує актуальне значення метафоричного епітета marble heaven.У наслідок розмови з Яго у Отелло визріває непохитне переконання в

зрадливості Дездемони і ним оволодіває впевненість у неминучості справедливої помсти, яку йому належить звершити. На підтвердження свого наміру Отелло клянеться небом. Очевидно, що саме цей психічний стан персонажа породжує той істиний смисл, який він вкладає у звернення *marble heaven*. Апелюючи до неба, Отелло благає про всевишню справедливість в осудженні та покаранні зла. Отже, сигніфікативне значення метафоричного імплікаціонального епітета *marble heaven* – це *impartial, merciless*.

Аналогічний метафоричний епітет *deaf heaven* використаний В. Шекспіром у 29 -му сонеті:

When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes, // I all alone beweep my outcast state // And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries // And look upon myself and curse my fate... /Shakespeare. Sonnet 29/

У цьому контексті метафоричний епітет deaf heaven характеризується відмінністю предметної асоціативності образу та типологічного статусу, але як дискретна семантична одиниця співвідноситься з певним рівнем метафоричного словосполучення marble heaven і може розглядатись як його гіпосема. Дійсно, при порівнянні епітетів виявляється, що бінарне словосполучення *marble heaven* десигнує широкий спектр значень і в процесі сприйняття неминуче стає об'єктом лінгвістичного аналізу, мета якого полягає у виявленні компонента значення, релевантного конкретному мовленнєвому контексту. Щодо епітета *deaf heaven* зауважимо, що він сприймається як актуалізація однієї із структурних імплікаціональних сем метафоричного словосполучення *marble heaven*, тому репрезентований ним поетичний образ однозначно семантизується як *insensible (hard-hearted)*.

Як уже зазначалось, актуальний смисл метафоричного епітета породжується у взаємодій, інтерференції семантичних структур компонентів атрибутивної синтагми.

Розглянемо з огляду на це, випадки метафоричного функціонування лексеми *stony*. Вона аналогічна за своєю семантичною структурою лексемі marble, але в поетичному мовленні реєструється як частотніша. Наочно

подамо рівні лексичного значення лексеми *stony*:

stony – solid; shape; hard; heavy; colour (grey); temperature (cold) // unsympathetic; pitiless (inexorable) obdurate (stubborn); rigid (unbending); petrifying; insensible; strict; detached; silent.

У поетичному тексті:

Rushed the maddened Hiawatha, // In his heart was deadly sorrow // In his face a stony firmness /Longfellow. The Song of Hiawatha/

метафоричний епітет *stony firmness* допускає два способи його інтерпретації.

У першому випадку він виступає як інтенсиональний епітет, що актуалізує денотативні семи *solid* та *hard* у мікроконтексті слова *firmness*, що постає в даній синтагмі у своєму основному субстантивному значенні. Сполукою *stony firmness*, у її інтенсиональному значенні, поет відтворює зовнішній образ Гайавати враженого горем, образ його обличчя, твердого, як камінь, закам'янілого.

У другому випадку метафорична лексема *stony* актуалізує імплікаціональну семантичну ознаку *rigid (unbending)*, при тому, що ситуативне означуване *firmness* функціонує у своєму похідному значенні абстрактної властивості. Тут імплікаціональний метафоричний епітет *stony firmness* образно характеризує стан душі Гайавати, непохитність прийнятого ним рішення допомогти вмираючій Міннегазі.

Стратифікація зображувальних функцій інтенсионального та імплікаціонального рівнів метафоричного епітета stony firmness знаходить своє відображення і в поділі його референційних зв'язків у середині самої строфи. Так, коло інтенсиональної образності − це *stony firmness > face*, а імплікаціональної − *stony firmness > rushed*. Тут також слід підкреслити синкретичний характер семантики даного метафоричного епітета, який поєднує в собі всі ймовірні ознаки душевного стану персонажа, створюючи його цілісний і функціональний образ.

У поетичному мовленні актуалізується також імплікаціональна ознака *insensible* лексеми *stony*:

I woke, and we were sailing on // As in a gentle weather: // Twas night, calm night, the Moon was // The dead men stood together. // All stood together on a deck, // For a charnel-dungeon fitter; // All fixed on me their stony eyes // That in the Moon did glitter /Coleridge. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner/

Сигніфікативне значення імплікаціонального метафоричного епітета *stony eyes* значною мірою визначається мікроконтекстом поетичного твору, частина мотивуючого змісту якого міститься в першому катрені в словосполученні *the dead men*. Отже, метафоричний епітет семантизується в цій строфі як *unseeing, sightless*.

У наступному тексті

And from the first declension of the flesh // I learnt men's tongue to twist the shapes of thoughts // Into the stony idiom of the brain, // To shade and knit anew the patch of words // Left by the dead, who in their moonless acre, // Need no word's warmth /Thomas. From Love's First Fever To Her Plague/

семантична ситуація, що передує метафоричному епітетному словосполученню *stony idiom of the brain* та створена контактно розташованими лексичними одиницями, несе в собі характеристики логічної імплікації виду " якщо..., то ...". Так, дієслово *twist*, виконуючи агентивну функцію силового впливу щодо об'єкта *the shapes of thoughts*, імплікує властивість/ознаку його, як наслідок, більшої щільності. Ця ознака стає структурним компонентом значення нового об'єкта *stony idiom of the brain*, що виникла внаслідок впливу на об'єкт *the shapes of thoughts*. Семантична опозиція *shape (indistinctly seen, vague form) < > stony (hard, solid)*, яка утворилась на причинно-наслідковій основі, імовірнісно формує імплікаціональне значення метафоричного епітета *stony*: *definite, explicit, meaningful*.

Актуальні значення інтенсиональних та імплікаціональних метафоричних епітетів із субстантивною основою мотивуються онтологічними властивостями понять, що використовуються для опосередкованої номінації ознаки.

Субстантивні основи лексем *starry* та *solar* асоціюють у своїх семантичних полях імовірнісну ознаку, що пов'язана з відношенням відстані між Землею та іншими космічними об'єктами. Ця імплікаціональна ознака актуалізується в метафоричних епітетах поетичного мовлення *starry distance* та *solar height* у значенні *great distance*:

Then a voice was heard, a whisper, // Coming from the starry distance, // Coming from the empty vastness /Longfellow. The Song of Hiawatha./;

...But who would soar the solar height, // To set in such a starless night? /Byron. Ode To Napoleon Buonaparte/

Імплікаціональні значення *location* та *distance* містяться в метафоричних епітетах *cloudy thunder* і *cloudy winds*:

I have heard the cloudy thunder; // Where is the power? /Keats. Hyperion./;

Yet 'tis a gentle luxury to weep, // That I have not the cloudy winds to keep... /Keats. On Seeing... /

З усієї інтенсиональної структури вихідної лексеми *cloud − (separate mass of) visible water vapour floating above the earth*, асоціативно валентним у даних епітетних синтагмах виявляється семантичний компонент *above the earth*, який є основою деривації актуальних імплікатів *location, distance*.

В атрибутивній метафоричній синтагмі іноді відбувається накопичення номінацій ознак, що присвоюються означуваному. Можливість послуговуватися різними номінаціями для позначення одного і того ж конкретного предмета створює ситуації гетерономінативності, з умов виникнення яких є введення автором у текст образних, опосередкованих номінацій предмета.

Така ситуація виникає, наприклад, у поетичному тексті:

From love's first fever to her plague, from the soft second // And to the hollow minute of the womb // From the unfolding to the scissored caul, // The time for breast and the green apron age /Thomas. From Love's First Fever To Her Plague/,

де відбувається накопичення атрибутивних лексем *green* та *apron* контексті означуваного *age*. Імплікаціональний статус лексеми *green* визначається її значенням young, що актуалізується в опозиції до таких семантичних ознак, як faded, withered, які вибудовують негативний імплікаціонал цієї лексеми. Головна імплікаціональна ознака лексеми *apron* у цьому контексті мотивується тим загальновизнаним фактом, що в дитинстві діти іноді тримаються за поділ маминої спідниці, знаходячи собі в цьому захист та опору. На підтвердження цього у відповідних словникових статтях знаходимо таку інформацію: *tied to his mother's apron-strings, too much under her control; tied to a woman's apron-strings; bound as a child to its mother.*

Отже, імплікаціональне значення метафоричного епітета *apron* у його безпосередньому лінгвістичному контексті − це *infant, immature.*

У наслідок накопичення в атрибутивній синтагмі імплікаціональних семантичних ознак відбувається уточнення, нюансування смислу всієї епітетної сполуки *green apron age*.

Імплікаціональні метафоричні епітети
з ад'єктивною (несубстантивною) основою

Ознакові несубстантивні номінації, що складають предикатну основу метафоричних епітетів, реалізують в атрибутивній синтагмі ймовірнісно наявні в їх інтенсионалах імплікаціональні значення, які розкривають конкретний зміст образності семантичної комбінаторики епітетних сполук. Виокремлення імплікаціональних семантичних ознак у структурі значення несубстантивних лексем надає можливість визначення концептуальної та лінгвістичної мотивації використання їх з метою вторинної, метафоричної номінації ознаки поетичного об'єкта.

У метафоричних атрибутивних лексемах цього виду можемо ідентифікувати низку типових імплікаціональних сем, які є сигніфікатами відповідних метафоричних епітетів.

Так, у тексті

I am sailing to the leeward..., // Where the sleeping river grasses /
Johnson. In the Shadows. / Bruch my paddle as it passes

імплікаціональна метафорична сполука − *sleeping river grasses*. Поняття (стан) *sleeping* ймовірнісно передбачає такі елементи імплікаціональної ознаковості, як *silence, closed eyes, horizontal position, relaxation, measured breathing* тощо. Указані гіпонімічні семи складають жорсткий імплікаціонал метафоричної лексеми sleeping, який в умовах атрибутивної синтагми *sleeping river grasses* висуває імплікаціональну сему *horizontal position*, що стає основою метафоризації, "символом переносу" та мотивує в плані конкретно-образного зображення актуалізацію таксономічної опозиції "*alive – dead*". Зазначимо, що ця логіко-семантична опозиція є універсальною формою вираження метафоричних епітетів такого типу.

У наступних прикладах:

Ah! What a luxury of landscape meets // My gaze! Proud towers, and cots
more dear to me, /

Elm shadow'd fields, and prospect-bounding sea /Coleridge. Lines./;

...To the solemn shadowy cedars // And ghostly pines so still /Whitman.
When Lilacs Last/

метафоричні епітети *proud towers* та *solemn cedars* актуалізують імплікаціональну семантичну ознаку *upright stature*, що асоціюється з таких інтенсиональних значень метафоричних лексем, як *ceremony formal dignity, pomp, showing pride and dignity*. Отже, типовою сигніфікативною семою для даного ряду імплікаціональних метафоричних епітетів виступає метасема position in space.

Різновидність метафор англійської мови зі значенням просторово орієнтації "*up − down*" (*orientational metaphors*) виокремлюють Д. Лакофф та М. Джонсон. Актуальний зміст цієї просторової кореляції визначається у зв'язку з орієнтацією тіла людини в просторі (*up − down*) і в кожному окремому випадку співвідноситься з її фізичним і культурним досвідом, на

підставі чого формується низка метафоричних концептів, наприклад: /1/ *happy is up, sad is down; /2/ conscious is up, unconscious is down; /3/ having control or force is up, being subjected to control or force is down, etc.* Метафорична сутність даних концептів експлікується так: /1/ *drooping posture typically goes along with sadness and depression, erect posture − with a positive emotional state; /2/ humans and mammals sleep lying down and stand up when awaken; /3/ physical size typically correlates with physical strength, and a victor is on top.*

Метафоричні орієнтаційні концепти мають антропоморфний характер, є універсальними моделями ймовірних тропеїчних транспозицій іа можуть бути використані для верифікації окремих випадків декодування метафоричних утворень, а також, як критерій їх видової належності.

Так, метафоричний концепт *unconscious is down* співвідноситься в семантичного боку з метафоричною епітетною сполукою *sleeping river grasses*, а концепт *happy is up* − з метафоричними епітетами *proud towers* та *solemn shadowy cedars*, що відповідає актуальним значенням цих метафоричних епітетів у термінах теорії імплікаціоналу.

Наступна метасема, що об'єднує групу метафоричних імплікаціональних епітетів, − це сема *quick motion*. Метафоричний епітет *joyous leaves* в поетичному контексті:

> *Without any companion it grew there, // Uttering joyous leaves of dark green /Whitman. I Saw In Louisiana Live Oak Growing/*

актуалізує семантичну ознаку *quick motion*, виходячи з таких інтенсиональних значень лексеми *joyous*, як *in the state of intense gladness, showing joy, exultant, jubilant*. Додатковою диференційною ознакою стану *quick motion* в даному прикладі слід вважати *fluttering motion*.

Імплікація метафоричного епітета *despairing light* в тексті

> *The brows of men by the despairing light // Wore an unearthly aspect, as by fits /*
>
> *The flashes fell upon them // Byron. Darkness*

ґрунтується на інтенсионалі лексем despair та lament, що належать до одного

семантичного поля, та обов'язкові значення яких − *the state of having lost all hope, show or express great sorrow, utter grief in outcries* − ймовірнісно висувають сему-ознаку *move about in a quick, irregular way, to and fro, by jerks.*

Конкретно-образний характер актуалізованої ознаки *quick motion* у метафоричному епітеті *despairing fight* есплікується безпосередньо в лінгвістичному макроконтексті − *as by fits the flashes fell.*

У наступному тексті

A last grace he craves, // Leave for one chant; − the dulcet sound // Steals from the deck o'er willing waves, // And listening dolphins gather round /Wordsworth. On the Power of Sound/
зміст метафоричного епітета *willing waves* мотивується перформативними властивостями лексеми *willing: ready and prompt to act, desire, volition,* які актуалізуються в імплікованій семі дії *quick motion,* тобто *acting as willing.*

Асоціативна семантична кореляція метафоричного епітета *mutinous clouds*:

Some nurse the infant diamond in the mine; // Some roll the genial juices through the oak; // Some drive the mutinous clouds to clash in air, // And rushing on the storm with whirl-wind speed, // Yoke the red lightnings to their volleying car /Coleridge. The Destiny Of Nations/
та імплікаціональної семи *quick motion* обумовлюється інтенсионалом лексеми *mutinous: disposed to mutiny, of the nature of, or expressing mutiny.*

Лексема mutiny, окрім денотативного значення *open rebellion against lawful authority,* включає в себе також і такі характеристики даного поняття, як *tumult, commotion, turbulance,* які семантизуються в епітетній сполуці *mutinous clouds* як *violent motion or moving.* Умови лінгвістичного мікроконтексту метафоричного епітета виключають можливість актуалізації ще однієї семантичної ознаки лексеми *mutinous,* а саме *noisy, clamorous.*

Що стосується епітетної метафоричної сполуки *busy moonlight clouds:*

And when the gusts of Autumn crowds. // And breaks the busy moonlight

clouds, /

Thou best the thoughts canst raise, the heart attune /Coleridge. Ode To Tranquillity/,

то імплікація в ній таких сем, як *quick, lively, forward* мотивується інтенсиональним значенням атрибутивної лексеми *busy*: *having much to do, full of activity.*

Актуальні імплікаціональні значення quick motion метафоричних лексем *mutinous* та *busy* семантично узгоджуються і з іншими елементами лексичного оточення строфи, у структурі значень яких міститься сема *motion*, відповідно − *drive ‹ › clash ma gusts ‹ › breaks.*

Типовою імплікаціональною домінантою метафоричних епітетів, що належать до одного семантичного поля, є сема *slow motion*. Прикладом її актуалізації в поетичному мовленні можуть бути метафоричні епітети *lazy flakes ma lazy flow*:

This night so tranquil now, will not go hence, // Unrosed by winds, that ply a busier trade // Than those which mould you clind in lazy flakes, // Or the dull sobbing draft, that moans and rakes... /Coleridge. Dejection: An Ode/;

Circling the base of the Poetic mount // A stream is, which rolls in lazy flow. ../Coleridge. To the Author Of Poems./, а також метафоричний *епітет drowsy billows*:

A most melodious requiem, a supreme // But perfect harmony of notes, achieved // By a fair swan on drowsy billows // O'er which pinions shed a silver gleam /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets/

Імплікаціональна ознака *slow motion*, що вибудовує семантичну основу зображувальності метафоричних епітетів даного семантичного поля, зв'язана інтенсиональними значеннями лексем *lazy: doing little work ma drowsy: half asleep*, які в контексті означуваних *flakes* та *flow* актуалізують валентну сему руху.

У плані конкретизації значення імплікаціональної семи *slow motion* у взаємодії з лінгвістичним макроконтекстом показовим видається

метафоричний епітет *drowsy wind*:

> *O, drowsy wind of the drowsy west. // Sleep, sleep. // By your mountain steep, // Or down where the prairie sweep! // Now fold in slumber your laggard wings /Johnson. The Song My Paddle Sings/*

У цій строфі утворюється семантична опозиція *drowsy < > sleep*, яка відображає співвідношення станів, що номінуються, яке полягає в тому, що перший (*drowsy*) логічно передує другому (*sleep*) і, зрештою, перетікає в нього. Таким чином, виникає контраст станів sleep (motionless) о *drowsy (half asleep: little motion)*, який виконує функцію актуалізатора імплікаціональної семи *slow motion* на лінгвістичному та логічному рівнях.

Аналогічною конкретною образністю характеризується метафоричний епітет *weary wind*:

> *Weary wind, who wanderest // Like the world's rejected guest.../Shelley. The World's Wanderers/,*

який актуалізує сему *slow motion*, що імплікується з інтенсионалу лексеми *weary: showing tiredness, ready to drop.*

Семантична ознака *slow motion* входить і до імплікаціональної структури лексеми *sad*, що використовується в метафоричній функції в такій поетичній строфі:

> *With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the sky, // 'How silently, and with how a wan face!' // Where art thou? Thou so often seen on hight // Running among the clouds a Wood nymph's race! /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets, Sonnet 23/*

Зовнішнім лексичним маркером імплікаціональної семи *slow motion* у метафоричному епітеті *sad steps* виступає дієслово *climb'st*, яке вказує не тільки на спосіб руху − *ascend or mount (by clutching with hand and feet)*, але й на його характер − *ascend with difficulty*, що, у свою чергу, зі значною часткою ймовірності мотивує таку його властивість, як *slow motion*.

Отже, макроконтекст містить у собі певні сигнали та семантичні індикатори для того, щоб імплікативні смисли могли бути виявлені та

однозначно інтерпретовані.

Окрему семантичну групу утворюють метафоричні епітета з імплікаціональним значенням *motionless*. Джерелом імплікації даної семи може бути лексема *brooding*:

O gentle sleep! Do they belong to thee, // These twinklings of oblivion? Thou dost love // To sit in meakness, like the brooding dove, // A captive never wishing to be free /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 12/

Інтенсиональною основою асоціативної семантики метафоричного епітета *brooding dove* виступають елементи денотативного значення лексеми *brooding: to sit upon or cover in order to hatch or breed*, а також її фігуральний смисл − to *meditate moodily upon*. У метафоричному епітеті *brooding dove* існують також умови для актуалізації факультативної для цього мікроконтексту семи *silence*.

Наявністю обставинних семантичних ознак, що доповнюють основну сигніфікативну ознаку *motionless*, характеризуються метафоричні епітети *pensive moon* та *coy moon*:

Life's current then ran sparkling to the noon // Or silvery stole beneath the pensive Moon: // Ah! now it works rude brakes and thorns among, // Or o'er the rough rock bursts and foams along /Coleridge. Lines/;

Or the coy moon, when in the waviness // Of whitest clouds she does her beauty dress, // And staidly paces higher up, and higher. // Like a sweet nun in holiday attire? /Keats. To My Brother George/

У цьому випадку слід зазначити, що хоча імплікаціональні структури лексем *pensive* та *coy* і містять у собі такі імплікаціональні значення, як *motionless, silence* та мотивуються відповідно інтенсионалами *deep in thought* та *shy*, проте рівні їх актуалізації в даних поетичних контекстах абсолютно різні. Тоді, як сема *motionless* актуалізується в межах епітетних мікроконтекстів *pensive Moon* та *coy moon*, реалізуючи норми категорійної сполучуваності, семантична ознака *silence* орієнтована на екстралінгвістичну актуалізацію значення, пов'язану з відображенням таких імовірних зовнішніх

обставин, як тиха ніч, затишша. У лексичній структурі поетичної строфи імплікаціональна ознака *silence* метафоричного епітета *pensive Moon* корелюється зі словосполученням silvery stole, яке в опозиції до синтагми ran sparkling змальовує спосіб розвитку подій у нічну пору.

Інтенсиональне значення метафоричної лексеми *coy − pretending to be shy* − створює умови для актуалізації в метафоричному епітеті *coy moon* ще однієї обставинної асоціативної семи − структурного компонента його конкретно-образного значення. Це сема *face hidden in hands*, яка в метафоричному епітеті актуалізується як імплікативна характеристика стану *coy* або *pretending to be shy*. У цьому зв'язку метафоричний епітет *coy moon* характеризує такий зовнішній вигляд місяця, коли на небосхилі його заступає хмара, що в персоніфікованому епітеті асоціюється з людським обличчям, схованим у долонях у стані сором'язливості, відчаю, горя. Спільною для імплікаціональних структур метафоричних епітетів *pensive Moon* та *coy moon* є сема *staying aloof*, що бере участь у процесі поетичного зображення природних явищ та об'єктів (*moon*) і виконує функцію портретної експлікації метафоричного змісту епітетних сполук.

На продовження дослідження метафоричного потенціалу лексеми pensive зазначимо можливість актуалізації її семантичного компонента silence як одиничного сигніфіката в межах таких епітетних синтагм:

Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room; // And her wits are contented with their cells; // And students with their pensive citadels /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 1/;

And filling more and more with crystal light // As pensive Evening deepens into Night /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 17./;

Bountiful Son of Earth!... // How in thy pensive glooms our hearts found rest /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 42/

Мікроконтекст метафоричного епітета *pensive light*

Alas! Even then they seemed like fleecy clouds // That struggling through the western sky, have won // Their pensive light from a deported sun!

/Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 22/

дає можливість ідентифікувати таку імплікаціональну сему лексеми *pensive* як *low intensity*. Семантичну опозицію метафоричному епітету *pensive light* та його імплікаціональному значенню *low intensity* становить метафоричний епітет *shouting sun*:

> *From his eyes the tears were flowing And his body shrunk and dwindled // As the shouting sun ascended /Longfellow. The Song Of Hiawatha/*

У метафоричній лексемі *shouting* актуалізується семантична ознака *high intensity*, яка формує зміст синкретичного епітета *shouting sun,* побудованого на поєднанні значень різної модальності: *shout (sound) < > light.*

В епітетній сполуці *shouting sun* сема *high intensity* змінює свій первинний статус модальності *sound* та отримує вторинний актуальний референт *light*.

Інтерпретація актуального змісту метафоричного епітета shouting sun може здійснюватись і з урахуванням явища синестезії, суть якого полягає в тому, що діяльність наших органів чуття (вух, очей та інших) визначається не тільки тими процесами, які ініціюються їх прямим подразненням – вона в значній мірі може залежати і від тих змін, що відбуваються в інших сенсорних системах.

Особливим випадком витворення образу нерухомості (*motionless*) є лексико-семантична конвергенція прагматично актуальних для даного макроконтексту значень:

> *Very hot and still the air was, // Very smooth the gliding river, // Motionless the sleeping shadows: // Insects skated on the water // Filled drowsy air with buzzing /Longfellow. The Song Of Hiawatha/*

Лексичний рівень структури образу, що формується в строфі, репрезентується ланцюжком тематично орієнтованих номінацій: *hot < > still < > smooth < > motionless < > skated,* тоді, як семантичний, імплікаціональний – метафоричними епітетами *sleeping shadows та drowsy air.* Нагадаємо, що лексеми *sleeping* та *drowsy* вже були нами зафіксовані щодо їхнього

метафоричного функціонування в ролі імплікаціональних епітетів, проте в цьому випадку лексема *sleeping* актуалізує вже іншу ймовірнісну сему, а лексема *drowsy* специфікує рівень інтенсивності імплікативної ознаки відповідно до образного змісту всього поетичного макроконтексту.

Авторська асоціація, творячи метафоричні сполуки, подає їх в поетичному мовленні у вигляді узагальнених образних концептів, що відображають кореляцію значень слів і їх асоціативних полів. При цьому, семантичні поля слів, об'єднаних у незвичні сполуки, не виражають поняття (як це відбувається в типових контекстах), а вказують лише на ті їх ознаки, які є семантичними знаками, орієнтирами для створення образного смислу.

Ідентифікація імплікаціональних значень метафоричних епітетів характеризується як процес розщеплення образних поетичних уявлень на семантичні сигніфікативні компоненти, які становлять логічну основу художнього зображення та є критерієм його істиності. У цьому зв'язку розглянемо таку різновидність імплікаціональних метафоричних епітетів, яка актуалізує не один, а комплекс основних імплікаціональних семантичних ознак, а саме *motion + sound*.

Актуалізація в метафоричному епітеті одночасно декількох імплікаціональних сем свідчить, з одного боку, про складний характер поетичних асоціацій, а з другого − про синкретичність поетичного образу, що формується з ознак різної модальності.

Так, у тексті:

These, hush'd awhile with patient eye serene, // Shall watch the mad careering of the storm; // Then o'er the wild and wavy chaos rush // And tame the outrageous mass with plastic might /Coleridge. Religious Musings/

у метафоричній епітетній синтагмі mad careering of the storm комплекс імплікаціональних сем *motion + sound* проявляється у зв'язку з інтенсиональними значеннями лексеми mad: *disordered in intelect, proceeding from madness*, які утворюють умови для деривації таких імовірних ознак, як *unrest* та *vociferous.*

Імплікаціональні ознаки *motion* та *sound* у метафоричному епітеті *happy wave* мотивуються інтенсионалом поняття *happy: feeling, or expressing pleasure, contentment.* Семантичні структури компонентів бінарної синтагми *happy wave* взаємодіють також, коли лексема *happy* вказує на інтенсивність імплікаціональної ознаки *motion: lively, active,* метафорично означуване поняття *wave* обумовлює специфічність звукового прояву імплікаціональної ознаки *sound: lapping, purling.* Лінгвістичний макроконтекст сигналізує значення метафоричного епітета *happy wave* такими лексичними маркерами, як *stream, flow:*

> *Her bright eyes will be imaged in thy stream, // Yes! They will meet the wave I gaze on now: // Mine cannot witness, even in a dream, // That happy wave repass me in its flow! /Byron. Stanzas To The Po/*

У наступному катрені

> *When I have seen the hungry ocean again // Advantage on the kingdome of the shore, // And the firm soil win of the watery main, // Increasing store with loss and loss with store /Shakespeare. Sonnet 64/*

логічна основа імплікаціональних значень *motion та sound* закладена в інтенсиональній структурі метафоричної епітетної лексеми hungry: *craving for food, showing signs of hunger.* Образні смисли сем *motion* та *sound* полягають в асоціативному зіставленні процесу руйнівної дії океанських хвиль на берегову лінію із зовнішніми проявами стану вгамування спраги. Імплікаціональна сема motion властива і для лексичних об'ємів дієслів *advantage* та *win*, що об'єднує засоби тропеїчної образності строфи в одне лексико-семантичне поле. Семантична когезія лінгвістичного контексту даної строфи обумовлює адекватне декодування метафоричного образу *hungry ocean.*

Метафоричний епітет *angry clouds*

> *Chill and mirk is the nightly blast, // Where Pindus' mountains rise, // And angry clouds are pouring fast // The vengeance of the skies /Byron. Stanzas During A Thunder-Storm/*

містить у собі складний образний смисл, що складається з таких

імплікаціональних компонентів, як *motion + shape + colour*. Ці семантичні складові поняття angry відображають стан поетичного об'єкта *clouds* у такому вигляді, у якому, імовірно, його уявляє собі автор.

Імплікаціональний компонент motion семантизується в метафоричному епітеті на основі інтенсіонального значення лексеми *angry: excited with anger.* З ним логічно пов'язана й актуалізація ознаки shape, а саме *disfigured, torn, rough, chaotic,* що проявляється як наслідок відношення агенс − пацієнс у структурі атрибутивної бінарної синтагми angry clouds: *motion > clouds = shape.*

Актуалізація імплікаціональної ознаки colour лексеми angry пов'язана з ефектом імовірної зміни кольору обличчя людини в стані гніву що, до речі, знайшло своє відображеня у виразі *black in the face.* Отже, метафорична лексема *angry* семантизується тут у значенні *dark (black) colour.*

У лінгвістичному контексті строфи відбувається актуалізація й інтенсіонального значення лексеми *angry: hot displeasure involving desire for retaliation,* яке експлікується такими лексичними засобами, як pouring і vengeance. Отже, унаслідок взаємодії різних рівнів семантичної актуалізації метафоричного епітета *angry clouds* утворюється конкретно-образне значення, що відображає стан і функціонування даного метафоричного об'єкта.

Поетичний образ, втілений у метафоричному епітеті *chaste snowdrop:*

Nor will I then thy modest grace forget, // Chaste snowdrops, venturous harbinger // Of spring, and pensive monitor of fleeting years /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 16/,

твориться на взаємодії в епітетній синтагмі таких сигніфікативних компонентів, як *colour (white), spotless (pure), unbroken (integrity).* Ідентифікація цього імплікаціонального семантичного комплексу, який формує зображувальний потенціал метафоричного епітета *chaste snowdrop,* обумовлена інтенсіоналом лексеми chaste: *virtuous in word, thought and deed, sexually virtuous.* Щодо мовленнєвої конкретно-образної репрезентації актуалізація семантичного поля лексеми chaste відбувається за такими

асоціативними логіко- семантичними зв'язками:

chaste (virtuous) – dutiful; right-minded; sinless // colour (white); spotless (pure); unbroken (integrity of the form).

Отже, універсальна властивість персоніфікованості метафоричного епітета chaste snowdrop набуває конкретного виразу в імплікаціональних семантичних ознаках, що є елементами його глибинної смислової структури.

Метафоричні епітети, які актуалізують цілу низку семантичних ознак, є свідченням того, як якісна багатовимірність світу в процесі його поетичного осмислення знаходить своє тотожне відображення в системі мови та мовлення. Оскільки художнє відображення використовує для досягнення своєї мети мовні одиниці в невластивій для них функції вторинної номінації, то з огляду на їх імовірну полісемію або асоціативну референтність значень виникає необхідність декодування сигніфікативних семантичних компонентів, актуальних для конкретних метафоричних конструкцій.

Як уже зазначалось, інтенсивність проявлення інтенсиональних ознак є дискримінувальним чинником при віднесенні несубстантивних метафоричних епітетів до відповідних семантичних полів. Суттєво, що їх актуалізація здійснюється не тільки в семантично гомогенному макроконтексті, але й у макроконтексті, що контрастує на рівні імплікаціональних значень метафоричних лексем:

And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back. // Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath. // That the rude sea grew civil at her song /Shakespeare. A Midsummer Night's Dream/

У цьому поетичному тексті імплікаціональний рівень метафоричного епітета rude sea протиставляється імплікаціональному рівню метафоричної лексеми *civil*, унаслідок чого реалізується кореляція позитивного та негативного значень інтенсивності семантичних ознак motion та *sound*.

На вищому синтаксичному рівні семантична опозитивність імплікаціональних сем простежується в такому контексті:

I do not offer the old smooth prizes, // But offer rough new prizes

/Whitman. Song Of The Open Road/

Метафоричні епітети *smooth prizes* та *rough prizes* реалізують тут імплікаціональну опозицію *old < > new*, що базується на асоціативній суміжності значень: *smooth – regular, traditional; rough – unelaborated, crude*, а, отже, і *unforseen, unusual, extraordinary*. Метафоричний рівень опозитивності значень доповнюється та експлікується в строфі прямою її номінацією лексичними одиницями *old, new*.

Разом з вищезгаданими імплікаціональними семами метафоричної лексеми happy в поетичному мовленні актуалізується також її імплікаціональне локативне значення:

O, *nursed at happy distance from the cares // Of a too-anxious world, mild, pastoral Muse /Wordsworth. Vernal Ode/*

Імплікаціональний метафоричний епітет *happy distance* виступає тут у значенні *adequate, sufficient, out of danger, safe*. Локативна сема, що виявляє тропеїчний смисл епітетної характеристики, імплікується і в метафоричному епітеті *unconcerning stars*:

The Pilgrim-Man, who long since ere had watched // The alien shine of unconcerning stars /Coleridge. The Destiny Of Nations/

Інтенсионал лексеми unconcerning: *impartial, not involved in, deaf to* – у контексті означуваного stars асоціює причинно-наслідковий зв'язок, що існує між поняттями *detached in space, remote* та *indifferent*.

Інтенсиональні та імплікаціональні метафоричні епітети з метонімічною організацією компонентів

Суттєвою особливістю епітетних сполук цього типу є актуалізація в атрибутивній синтагмі двох різних з точки зору закономірностей семантичної сполучуваності процесів вторинної номінації – метафоризації та метонімізації.

Відмінність між ними зводиться до того, що метафора – це предикація нової властивості, отриманої на основі аналогії, та вибір номінації на основі такої подібності, а метонімія – ідентифікація певної властивості з огляду на її суміжність із властивістю нового означуваного та визначення для неї назви,

що відображає у своїй семантиці таку суміжність.

В епітетному мікроконтексті, метафоричний троп так виконує предикатну, індивідуально-характеристичну функцію, а метонімічний, вказуючи на особу, предмет чи явище, виконує первинну для нього ідентифікувальну функцію. Метонімічний троп як означуване – це по суті зсув денотативної співвіднесеності ціле < > частина (функція, місце, інструмент тощо), в результаті чого виникають умови для утворення синкретичних метафоричних сполук. Отже, необхідною умовою метафоричного функціонування інтенсионального та імплікаціонального значень атрибута в епітетній синтагмі є метонімічне /партитивне значення означуваного.

Партитиви як окрема лексична категорія широко використовуються в художньому мовленні в експресивно-стилістичній функції.

Комбінаторна ненормативність метафоричних епітетних сполук, пов'язана з партитивністю означуваного, має прагматичний характер і створюється поетом для досягнення кокретності та образності художнього зображення. Узуальний референт атрибутивного компонента епітетної сполуки визначається на основі предметної та асоціативної суміжності партитива та холоніма, які утворюють спільне семантичне поле.

Тип інтенсиональних та імплікаціональних метафоричних епітетів з партитивними означуваними базується на виокремленні таких метонімічних значень останніх, як *body, function, instrument, location, time*, які відносяться до семантичного поля man з однойменним холонімом. Семантична польова спільність даних метонімічних значень мотивується їх функціональною гомогенністю, яка полягає в використанні денотативного та асоціативного відношень суміжності (внутрішньої, зовнішньої, предметної, просторової, часової) для індивідуалізації та конкретизації емоціонально-експресивних проявів і станів людини як поетичного об'єкта.

Партитивність означуваного сприяє наглядності та конкретності поетичного відображення психологічного стану персонажа твору. Його актуалізація зумовлюється прагматичною інтенцією автора, необхідністю

акцентування на релевантній для поетичного зображення характеристичній властивості.

Інтенсиональне значення метафоричного епітета звичайно, корелює з холонімом *man*, представленим в епітетному мікроконтексті партитивним субститутом. При цьому, основною зображувальною функцією, яку в метафоричній ештетній сполуці виконує партитивний компонент, є маніфестація способу прояву тієї характеристики, яка атрибутується холоніму man. Якщо ж розглядати епітетне слово як номінацію логічної ознаки означуваного man, то кореляція епітета та актуального партитива – це вторинна, метафорична номінація.

Отже, семантична кореляція компонентів епітетної метафоричної синтагми цього типу щодо первинної та вторинної номінації здійснюється за такою схемою:

первинна номінація ознаки < > холонім *man* метафорична номінація ознаки < > партитив.

Метонімічне значення body як один із конститутивних компонентів атрибутивного метафоричного мікроконтексту може бути репрезентоване в метафоричних епітетник сполуках такими партитивними лексемами:

eye − eye serene, poetic eye /Wordsworth. Composed 1804, To Enterprise/;

anxious eye, doubtful eye. disliking eve /Coleridge. To A Young Lady, An Invocation, Religious Musings, Verses, Lines/;

melting eye /Byron. Remember Him/;

neck − eager neck /Keats. Hyperion/;

breast − fickle breast, yielding breast /Byron. The Cornelian, Remember Him/;

heart − proud heart, foolish heart /Shakespeare. Sonnets 140, 141/;

careless heart, sad heart /Keats. To Hope, To A Nightingale/;

marching heart /Thomas. I Dreamed My Genesis/;

head − weary head /Coleridge. Lines In Manner Of Spenser/;

mournful head, drowsy head /Longfellow. The Song Of Hiawatha/;

ear − mad ears, prosperous ear /Shakespeare. Sonnet 140, Othello/;

knee − slavish knees /Keats. On Fame/;

hand − injurious hand /Shakespeare. Sonnet 63/;

grateful hand, eager hand /Coleridge. Translation, Religious Musings/;

brow − sullen brow /Coleridge. Monody On The Death Of Chatterton/;

cheek − faithful cheek /Byron. Child Harold's Pilgrimage/

Слід зазначити, якщо сигніфікативне значення одних епітетних синтагм, наприклад з означуваним *eye*, формується переважно референцією інтенсионального компонента атрибутивної лексеми на холонім *man*: *poetic eye, candid eye, patient eye*, то в інших випадках обсяг змісту метафоричних епітетів розширений за рахунок актуалізації імплікаціональної референції атрибута та партитивного означуваного. Імплікація ознаки тут пов'язана із зовнішніми проявами стану людини, який відображається в метафоричному епітеті. Так, наприклад, метафоричний епітет *mirthful eye*:

But transient was th' unwanted sigh; // For soon the Goddess spied // A sister-form of mirthful eye // And danced for joy and cried... /Coleridge. To Miss Brunton/

Одночасно із загальним означенням психологічного стану персонажа in mirth виражає його окремішню характеристику. Імллікаціональна характеристика *mirthful* партитива *eye* семантизується у зв'язку зі способом мімічного відображення на обличчі людини стану mirth (образ радісного, щасливого обличчя).

Семантична кореляція епітета та холоніма man є універсальною для всіх атрибутивних синтагм цього типу. Вона зазвичай експліцитно не представлена в лексичному складі метафоричної епітетної сполуки, але достатньо достовірно функціонує в макроконтексті поетичної строфи і становить частину її сигніфікативного значення.

Метафоричні епітети, що актуалізують переважно універсальну кореляцію своїх синтагматичних компонентів і не створюють умов для вияву

їх зображувальних валентностей, слід зарахувати до типу інтенсиональних метафоричних епітетів. До цього різновиду належить, наприклад, метафоричний епітет *proud eye* в тексті:

What does he murmur with his latest breath, // While his proud eye looks through the film of death /Keats. To My Brother George/

Очевидно, що обидва компоненти метафоричної епітетної синтагми *proud eye* – це, переважно, номінативні чинники психологічного стану (реального чи уявного поетичного) людини, що стоїть на порозі смерті, і не створюють будь-якого конкретного лінгвістичного або поетичного образу. В іноконтекстному використанні метафоричний епітет *proud eye* може ймовірнісно імплікувати відповідну позу людини, вираз її обличчя, тобто створити асоціативний характеристичний образ, еквівалентний як психологічному стану *proud*, так і способу його прояву *proud eye*. Це твердження справедливе і щодо таких метафоричних епітетів, як *disliking eye, anxious eye, doubtful eye,* інтенсиональна семантика змісту яких може імплікувати сугестивний вираз людського обличчя (образ осуду, образ стурбованості, образ сумніву, вагання).

Метафоричні епітети, що актуалізують окрім універсальної семантичної кореляції епітет < > холонім *man* ще й імплікаціональну референцію епітета та партитивного означуваного, належать до різновидності імплікаціональних метафоричних епітетів. Імплікаціональна кореляція атрибута й партитива ускладнює інтенсиональне значення метафоричного епітета й утворює ще один рівень його сигніфікативного значення.

Так, у тексті:

Though I behold at first with blank surprise // This Work, I now have gazed on it so long // I see its truth with unreluctant eyes /Wordsworth. Miscellaneous Sonnets: Sonnet 33./

метафоричний епітет *unreluctant eyes,* актуалізуючи імплікаціональну кореляцію лексем *unreluctant та eyes,* створює достовірний образ людини, для якої не байдужа істина, що відкрилась перед нею (образ схвильованого

обличчя).

Метафоричний епітет *aching eye*

Edmund! thy grave with aching eye I scan, // And inly groan for Heaven's poor outcast - Man! /Coleridge. Lines On A Friend/

створює імплікаціональний рівень свого значення на основі семантики атрибутивної лексеми: *aching < > weeping*. Окрім того, інтенсиональна універсальна кореляція епітетної синтагми набуває додаткового виміру за рахунок метонімічного елемента *soul: eye < > soul < > man*.

Імплікаціональний образ сонного обличчя міститься в метафоричному епітеті *willing eyes*:

O soothest Sleep! If so it pleases thee, close, // In midst of this thine hymn my willing eyes /Keats. To Sleep/

Партитивне означуване *eye* в епітетних сполуках *pensive eye*:

For thou I deem'd the heavenly light // Shone sweetly on thy pensive eye / Byron. One Struggle More.../

та *mourning eyes*:

As those two mourning eyes become thy face (Shakespeare. Sonnet 132)

характеризується семантичними ознаками, що імплікуються з інтенсионалів атрибутивних лексем: *pensive – motionless or moving slowly; mourning − full of tears, weeping, red with weeping.*

Метафоричні епітети з партитивним означуваним breast утворюють кореляції переважно інтенсионального типу, відображаючи психологічний стан персонажа без конкретизації способу його прояву. Показовими, з огляду на це є метафоричні епітети coward breast та *fearful breast*:

Whether to cheer his coward breast, // Or that he could not break the chain, // In this serene and solemn hour, // Twined round him by demoniac power, // To the blind work he turned again /Wordsworth. Peter Bell/;

Whene'er the fate of those I hold most dear // Tells to my fearful breast a tale of sorrow, // bright-eyed Hope, my morbid fancy cheer (Keats. To Hope)

Вони актуалізують інтенсиональну кореляцію епітет < > холонім *man*, і

в них немає імплікаціональної кореляції епітет < > партитив із значенням конкретного прояву станів *coward* та *fearful* через партитивний субститут *breast*. Імплікаціональна семантика цих кореляцій в релевантних контекстах може створювати образ людини, що переживає стан боязні (*cowardice*) або страху, жаху (*fear*), що проявляється через зовнішню ознаку accelarated heaving of the breast.

Актуальне значення синтагматичної референції імплікаціонал < > партитив мотивується конкретним лінгвістичним контекстом метафоричного епітета. Розглянемо в цьому зв'язку низку епітетних сполук з метонімічним елементом означуваного *body*.

Так, у строфі: *Who sacrifices hours of rest To scan precisely metres Attic; // Or agitates his anxious breast In solving problems mathematic /Byron. Granta/* образний смисл метафоричного епітета *anxious breast* ґрунтується на референції інтенсиональне значення *anxious* < > холонім *man*, а також на референції імплікаціональна семантична ознака атрибутивної лексеми *anxious: accelarated heaving of the breast, breathing* < > партитив *breast*. У лінгвістичному макроконтексті стан anxious мотивується лексемою *agitate: disturb, cause anxiety to (a person, his mind or feelings)*.

У метафоричних епітетних сполуках з означуваним heart відмічені кореляції інтенсионального типу імплікаціональні референції атрибута та партитива: *proud heart, foolish heart, careless heart, sad heart.* Так, метафоричний епітет *anticipating heart:*

And such delights, such strange beautitude // Seize on my young anticipating heart // When that bleast future rushes on my view! /Coleridge. Religious Musings/

містить імплікаціональний сигніфікат *quick beating of the heart*, який у взаємодії з інтенсионалом поняття *anticipation: the prospect of future good* створює лінгвістичний образ, еквівалентний зображуваному стану людини в очікуванні бажаного майбуття.

Імплікаціональна характеристика означуваного *head* у метафоричних

епітетних сполуках семантизується на основі інтенсіоналів атрибутивних лексем *weary, mournful, drowsy*, метафоричні потенціали яких розглядалися вище.

Інтенсіональна універсальна кореляція значень властива переважно метафоричним епітетам з партитивними означуваними *ear, hand, brow, throat, side, foot.* Для метафоричного епітета *faithful cheek.*

> *Sir Child, I'm not so weak; // But thinking on an absent wife // Will blanch a faithful cheek /Byron. Child Harold's Pilgrimage/*

властива актуалізація імплікаціонального значення *colouring (pale),* яке асоціюється в межах інтенсіоналу лексеми *faithful: firm in adherence to promises, duty, friendship, love* – та поширюється на партитив *cheek.* Загальна констатація подружньої вірності, що міститься в семантичній кореляції епітет < > холонім *man*, відображається в конкретному образі (сумне, бліде обличчя), який мотивується імплікаціональною кореляцією епітет < > партитив (*faithful < > pale cheek*). У макроконтексті строфи імплікаціональна сема *pale* метафоричного епітета *faithful cheek* дублюється лексемою *blanch*. Крім того, лінгвістичний макроконтекст є тим ситуаційним середовищем, що логічно обумовлює імплікацію семантичної ознаки *pale* у метафоричному епітеті *faithful cheek.*

У метафоричному епітеті *reluctant hand*

> *But thou − from thy reluctant hand // The thunderbolt is wrung − // Too late thou leav'st thehigh command // To which thy weakness clung /Byron. Ode To Napoleon Buonaparte/*

актуалізується імплікаціональна ознака лексеми *reluctant: offering some resistance.* Зовнішня лексема *wrung* вказує на умови прояву даної імплікаціональної ознаки: *wrung < > forced out.*

Імплікаціональна ознака *down position (bent down)* вибудовує конкретно-образний зміст метафоричних епітетів *slavish knees* та *submissive necks*, при тому, що їх актуальні значення *passive* та *under domination* утворюються в інтенсіональних референціях: *slavish, submissive < > холонім*

man:

> *From the submissive necks of guiltless men // Stretched on the blocks the glittering axe recods; // Sun, moon and stars, all struggle in toils Of mortal sympathy /Wordsworth. Sonnet 10/*

Зазначені метафоричні епітети належать до різновиду орієнтаційних епітетів, актуальні значення яких, окрім інтенсионалів атрибутивних лексем *slavish* та *submissive*, мотивуються також і такими метафоричними концептами, як *being subjected to control or force is down, low status is down* та *depravity is down.*

Наступне метонімічне значення, що заміщає холонім *man* в епітетних сполуках, − це значення *function*, десигнат психофізіологічного функціонування організму людини. Утворюється воно такими засобами релеванних партитивних номінацій:

> *thought − jealous thought, impatient thought /Shakespeare. Sonnet 57, Othello/;*
>
> *selfish thought /Byron. Remember Him/;*
>
> *wearied thought, eager thought, anxious thought /Coleridge. To A Young Lady. Anna And Hurland, To A Friend/;*
>
> *sober thought /Keats. To G. A. W./;*
>
> *tear − imploaring tear /Byron Remember Him/;*
>
> *happy tear /Wordsworth. The Triad/;*
>
> *indignant tear /Coleridge. Monody On The Death Of Chatterton/;*
>
> *joy − vicious joy /Byron. Damaeta./;*
>
> *daring joy /Whitman. Passage To India/;*
>
> *breath − thoughtful breath /Wordsworth. Composed 1804/;*
>
> *footsteps − young footsteps /Byron. Lachin Y Gair/;*
>
> *sigh − yearning sigh /Coleridge. Recollections Of Love/;*
>
> *look − asking look /Coleridge. Recollections Of Love/;*
>
> *pleasure − anxious pleasure /Coleridge. The Destiny Of Nations/:*
>
> *scorn − grinning scorn /Coleridge. Monody On The Death Of*

Chatterton/;

want − cunning want /Shakespeare. Sonnet 24/

У метафоричних епітетах з партитивними означуваними *thought, tear, joy, pleasure, scorn, weight*, що належать переважно до лексичних одиниць абстрактної семантики, спостерігається актуалізація інтенсионального сигніфікативного рівня, тоді як епітетні сполуки з означуваними *sigh, breath, grace, look, footsteps* мають також і імплікаціональний компонент плану змісту, який виконує функцію конкретно-образного зображення психологічного стану персонажа.

Так, в імплікаціонал метафоричного епітета *thoughtful breath*

And now I see with eye serene // The very pulse of the machine, // A Being breathing thoughtful breath, // A traveller between life and death (Wordsworth. Composed 1804)

входять структурні семи *deliberate* та *slow*, що асоціюються з інтенсионалу лексеми *thoughtful: employed in meditation* – і формують актуальну характеристику означуваного *breath*. Стан *thoughtfulness*, що маніфестується метафоричним епітетом *thoughtful breath*, у даній строфі відображається ще в одному метафоричному епітеті цього типу − *eye serene*, який містить у собі тотожну імплікаціональну характеристику означуваного *eye − slow motion*.

У метафоричному епітеті *asking look*

No voice as yet had made the air // Be music with your name; yet why // That asking look? That yearning sigh? /Coleridge. Recollections Of Love/

імовірна актуалізація імплікаціональної семи *prolonged in time*, що становить зміст семантичної кореляції епітет < > партитив.

Образ зажуреного обличчя створює імплікаціонал метафоричного епітета *melancholy grace:*

And when the admiring circle mark // The paleness of thy face, // A half-form'd tear, a transient spark // Of melancholy grace /Byron. Stanzas... /,

що включає в себе такі семантичні компоненти, як *motionless, cast down eyes, bent down head, paleness* та інші. Показово, що у строфі: поет додатковими

лексичними засобами експлікує основну для даної ситуації характеристичну ознаку стану *melancholy − paleness of the face*, що передує власне метафоричному епітету melancholy grace. Метафоричний епітет *young footsteps*

> *Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd; // My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid /Byron. Lachin Y Gair/*

формує свій імплікаціональний мікроконтекст з імплікаціональних семантичних ознак *energetic, dynamic, floating, light* лексеми *young* та метонімічного значення *function* означуваного слова *footsteps*.

У відношенні метонімічної суміжності до холоніма *man* містяться також такі партитивні значенн, як:

instrument:

sword − determined sword /Shakespeare. Othello/;

pen − alien pen /Shakespeme. Sonnet 78/;

ore − languid ore /Wordsworth. On The Power Of Sound/;

lyre − plaintive lyre /Wordsworth. Companion To The Foregoing/;

lance − thirsty lance /Coleridge. Pitt/;

location:

> *bed − sleepless bed /Byron. One Struggle More... /,*
>
> *lazy bed /Wordsworth. Peter Bell/;*
>
> *land − groaning land /Coleridge. Religious Musings/;*
>
> *way − weary way /Coleridge. The Destiny Of Nations/;*
>
> *time:*
>
> *hour − lonely hour, sad and silent hour /Byron. If Sometimes In The*

Haunts Of Men/,

> *weary hour, happy and mournful hours /Coleridge. France: An Ode/;*
>
> *day − willing and yielding day /Whitman. I Sing The Body Electric/:*
>
> *dawn − prostrate dawn AYhitman. I Sing The Body Electric/*

У тексті

> *There comes a fellow crying out for help; // And Cassio following him*

with determined sword // To execute upon him /Shakespeare. Othello/
двоплановість образного смислу метафоричного епітета *determined sword* проявляється і в змісті поетичного макроконтексту, що вказує на наміри Kaccio, і в актуалізації імплікаціональних значень метафоричної лексеми determined. Розвиток актуального значення метафоричного епітета *determined sword* відбувається в даному випадку в таких напрямках: на лінії холоніма *man* − на основі логічної причинно-наслідкової імплікації *determined < > in action*, а також щ зображувальної функції лексичного партитива sword: *determined < > elavated in the air < > pointed at its prey.*

Метафоричний епітет *thirsty lance*

Then fix'd on the cross of deep distress, // And at safe distance marks the thirsty lance. // Pierce her big side! // But 0! if some strange trance // The eye-lids of thy stem-brow'd Sister press... /Coleridge. Pitt/
відображає аналогічну ситуацію застосування зброї (*lance*), яка декодується з урахуванням подвійної референції епітета thirsty: холонім *man* та актуальний партитив *lance*.

У першому випадку метафорична лексема *thirsty* позначає внутрішній психологічний стан людини, що застосовує зброю (*lance*). Вона актуалізує в даному лінгвістичному мікроконтексті метафоричного епітета *thirsty lance* структурний семантичний компонент *vehement desire* інтенсионального значення лексеми *thirst: feeling caused by a desire to drink, suffering caused by this*, який осмислюється тут як *passion, rage* та, у свою чергу, імплікує семи *volition ma intention.*

Імплікаціональне значення лексеми *thirsty*, що виконує функцію прямої характеристики об'єкта *lance,* проявляється на основі її інтенсиональної семантики, набуваючи сему конкретно-образного зображення *in the position for hitting.*

Партитивна лексема, окрім своєї основної референційної функції заміщення в метафоричній епітетній сполуці, виконує гносеологічну функцію, що пов'язано з осмисленням конкретного лінгвістичного образу.

Оскільки партитивні субститути репрезентують у наших текстах переважно холонім man, то очевидно, що їх участь у творенні тих чи інших метафоричних епітетних фігур співвідноситься з реалізацією ними певних функцій образного змалювання дійових осіб поетичного твору. Вибір партитива для створення епітетного тропа визначає, який аспект цілого, тобто яка конкретна характеристика особи є актуальною для художнього зображення.

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"To effectively communicate, we must realize that we are all different in the way that we perceive the world and use this understanding as a guide to our communication with others." – Anthony Robbins

"It is not our differences that divide us. It is our inability to recognize, accept, and celebrate those differences". – Audre Lorde

"If I am selling to you, I speak your language. If I am buying, *dann müssen sie Deutsch sprechen*." – Willy Brandt

"Translation is not a matter of words only: it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture." – Anthony Burgess

"Without translation I would be limited to the borders of my own country. The translator is my most important ally. He introduces me to the world." – Italo Calvino

"Translation is one of the few human activities in which the impossible occurs by principle." – Mariano Antolín Rato

"Without translation, we would be living in provinces bordering on silence." – George Steiner