

TRANSLATION OF PROPER NAMES

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.

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.

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 indigenoussness. 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.

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.

Here are the allegoric meanings, origins, Ukrainian equivalents, and the transcriptions of both the English names and their Ukrainian equivalents:

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

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.

Here is the translation of the geographic names into Ukrainian, along with the method of translation employed:

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 visitormanagement 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.

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.

Exceptions to orderly succession of states

CHINA

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.

KAMPUCHEA/CAMBODIA

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.

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.

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 усіх 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 усіх 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

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.

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

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

A. 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 імпорتنі 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 Тихогоокеану, зокрема з Південною Африкою. Нова угода охоплює майже решту всіхкраїн цих регіонів.

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 peaceand 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 andmalcontents 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.

MONOSEMANTIC AND POLYSEMANTIC WORDS

Consult the dictionary and find out which of the words are monosemantic and whichare 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, assemble, 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.

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? 7. What kind of **accommodations** did you have on the ship? 8. If labour and management don't reach an **accommodation** there will be a strike. 9. All nations must work for the **accomplishment** of peace. 10. Playing the piano is but one of her **accomplishments**. 11. The sponge **absorbed** all the spilled water. 12. I was so **absorbed** in this book that I didn't hear you. 13. We heard the **break** and saw the glass fall out of the window. 14. Water seeped through the **break** in the basement wall. 15. Who's going to **break** the bad news to her? 16. The audience **broke** into applause. 17. Did you ever **break** a law? 18. The actress's big **break** came when she substituted for the ailing star. 19. We **cancelled** our hotel reservations and stayed with friends. 20. The general **cancelled** all military leaves. 21. In case of their arrest all their accounts will be **cancelled**. 22. The child wrote his name in **capitals**. 23. The corporation had enough **capital** to build another factory. 24. The club's **code** of dress requires men to wear ties at dinner. 25. During hostilities the belligerent countries sent their messages in **code**. 26. His talk was full of **quotations** from the author's work. 27. The **quotations** of the leading stock indexes have been reported in the latest business issue. 28. She's not a good actress, but she gets a lot of parts because she has a good **agent**. 29. Gravity is the **agent** that draws objects to earth. 30. A high **bank** of earth surrounded the fortress. 31. The boaters picnicked on the **bank** of the river. 32. Many retail **banks** mushroomed after the demise of communism in Russia have been crashed by the financial crisis of 1998. 33. The hotwater tank has a fifty gallon **capacity**. 34. The United States has the **capacity** to outproduce all other nations. 35. Einstein was a man of overwhelming **capacity**. 36. China has the greatest market **capacity** in South-Eastern Asia. 37. Increased **consumption** of paper is depleting our forests. 38. In the 19th century **consumption** was a frightening disease. 39. Stimulating serviceable **consumption** can considerably boost the county's economy. 40. The **conversion** of a caterpillar into a butterfly is miraculous. 41. Saint Patrick is traditionally regarded as responsible for Ireland's **conversion** to Christianity. 42. 12 years of economic **conversion** have led to impoverishment of the major part of the population. 43. The trapper **exchanged** furs for flour, coffee, and gunpowder. 44. There was an **exchange** of greetings among the old friends. 45. The activity of the currency and stock **exchange** has been highly estimated by the group of IMF experts. 46. The runway is undergoing **expansion** to accommodate larger planes. 47. The recent economic **expansion** is being significantly hindered by lack of reforming in taxation policy. 48. Modern stoves can be used with greater facility than the old wood-burners. 49. Banking **facilities** have been improving since the staff began working with the newly designed and established software. 50. The gown showed off her lovely **figure**. 51. He named a **figure** that was much more than we could pay. 52. Michelangelo was one of the great **figures** of the Renaissance. 53. Basic and auxiliary **industries** suffered during the last energy crisis. 54. **Competition** between business firms keeps prices down. 55. Who will be the team's **competition** in next week's game? The figure-skating **competition** was judged by an international panel.

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.

Further Practice:

INTERNATIONALISMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION

NON-EQUIVALENT AND CULTURE SPECIFIC LANGUAGE UNITS

TRANSLATION OF CULTURE SPECIFIC LANGUAGE UNITS

TRANSLATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS