

**ПРАКТИКУМ
ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
НА РУССКИЙ**

Учебное пособие

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«СЕВАСТОПОЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ИНСТИТУТ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ НАУК И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
НА РУССКИЙ

Учебное пособие

Севастополь
СевГУ
2024

УДК 811.111=161.1(076.5)

ББК 81.2Англ-7я73

П69

Р е ц е н з е н т ы:

Н.С. Руденко - канд. филол. наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой
«Теория и практика перевода» Института общественных наук и международных
отношений Севастопольского государственного университета;

М.В. Норец – д-р филол. наук, заведующий кафедрой теории и практики перевода
Института иностранной филологии Крымского федерального университета
им. В.И. Вернадского

Авторы:

Е.А. Бармина, О.Г. Скидан, О.А. Москаленко, Н.А. Местанко

П69 Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский :
учебное пособие [для студентов специальности 45.05.01 – Перевод и
переводоведение, направления 45.03.02 – Лингвистика] /
Е. А. Бармина, О. Г. Скидан, О. А. Москаленко, Н. А. Местанко;
Севастопольский государственный университет, Институт
общественных наук и международных отношений. – Севастополь :
СевГУ, 2024. – 90 с. – Текст : электронный.

Настоящий практикум предназначен для отработки навыков применения
грамматических, лексических и стилистических трансформаций, необходимых
для письменного перевода с английского языка на русский.

Пособие состоит из 2-х разделов. Первый раздел пособия включает в себя
краткий теоретический материал, необходимый для выполнения практических
заданий, и переводческие упражнения, иллюстрирующие характерные
грамматические и лексико-стилистические трудности при переводе с английского
языка на русский. Весь материал является аутентичным и представляет собой
текстовые фрагменты, отобранные из текстов классиков английской и
американской литературы, фрагменты статей из влиятельных газет
Великобритании и США. Во втором разделе содержатся тексты, предлагаемые
для перевода на аудиторных занятиях и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

УДК 811.111=161.1(076.5)

ББК 81.2Англ-7я73

Учебное пособие рассмотрено на заседании кафедры «Теория и практика перевода»
и рекомендовано для использования на практических занятиях по дисциплинам
«Практический курс перевода первого иностранного языка», «Письменный перевод» и
в курсах других переводческих дисциплин, протокол № 5 от 18 января 2024 г.

© Бармина Е.А., Скидан О.Г.,
Москаленко О.А., Местанко Н.А. , 2024
© ФГАОУ ВО Севастопольский
государственный университет», 2024

CONTENTS

PART I. EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION.....	4
CHAPTER 1. LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION...	4
1.1. <i>Handling Context-Free Words.....</i>	<i>4</i>
1.2. <i>Handling Context-Bound Words.....</i>	<i>10</i>
1.3. <i>Handling Equivalent-Lacking Words.....</i>	<i>17</i>
1.4. <i>Handling Translator's False Friends.....</i>	<i>22</i>
CHAPTER 2. COLLOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.....	29
2.1. <i>Handling Attributive Groups.....</i>	<i>29</i>
2.2. <i>Handling Phraseological Units.....</i>	<i>34</i>
CHAPTER 3. GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.....	41
3.1. <i>Handling Equivalent Forms and Structures.....</i>	<i>41</i>
3.2. <i>Handling Equivalent-Lacking Forms and Structures.....</i>	<i>45</i>
3.3. <i>Handling Modal Forms.....</i>	<i>52</i>
CHAPTER 4. STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.....	59
4.1. <i>Handling Stylistically-Marked Language Units.....</i>	<i>59</i>
4.2. <i>Handling Stylistic Devices.....</i>	<i>62</i>
ASSIGNMENTS FOR SELF-TRAINING.....	68
PART II. TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION.....	74
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	89

PART I. EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION

CHAPTER 1. LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

1.1 HANDLING CONTEXT-FREE WORDS

Introductory Notes

As a rule, the object of translation is not a list of separate lexical units but a coherent text in which the SL words make up an integral whole. Though each word in the language has its own meaning, the actual information it conveys in a text depends, to a great extent, on its contextual environment. Generally speaking, the meaning of any word in the text cannot be understood and translated without due regard to the specific context in which it is actualized. Some words, however, are less sensitive to the contextual influence than others. There are words with definite meanings which are retained in most contexts and are relatively context-free. Context-free words are mainly found among proper and geographical names, titles of magazines and newspapers, names of various firms, organizations, ships, aircraft and the like, as well as among technical terms used by experts in all fields of human endeavor.

Context-free words have an important role to play in the translating process. They usually have permanent equivalents in TL which, in most cases, can be used in TT. The translator is thus provided with reference points helping him to choose the appropriate translation variants. The permanent equivalents of context-free words are often formed by transcription (with possible elements of transliteration) or loan translations.

Proper and geographical names are transcribed with TL letters, e.g.: Smith – Смит, Brown – Браун, John Fitzgerald Kennedy – Джон Фитцджеральд Кеннеди; Cleveland – Кливленд, Rhode Island – Род-Айленд, Ontario – Онтарио; Downing Street – Даунинг-стрит, Foley Square – Фоли-сквер.

The same is true about *the titles of periodicals and the names of firms and corporations*, e.g.: Life – «Лайф», US News and World Report – «ЮС ньюс энд уорлд рипорт», General Motors Corporation – «Дженерал моторс корпорейшн», Harriman and Brothers – «Гарриман энд бразерс», Anaconda Mining Company – «Анаконда майнинг компани».

Transcription is also used to reproduce in TL *the names of ships, aircraft, missiles and pieces of military equipment*: Queen Elisabeth – «Куин Элизабет», Spitfire – «Спитфайр», Hawk – «Хок», Trident – «Трайидент», Honest John – «Онест Джон».

The rules of transcription have two minor exceptions. First, it is sometimes supplemented by elements of transliteration when SL letters are

reproduced in TT instead of sounds. This technique is used with mute and double consonants between vowels or at the end of the word and with neutral vowels (Dorset –Дорсет, Bonners Ferry –Боннерс Ферри) as well as to preserve some elements of SL spelling so as to make the TL equivalent resemble some familiar pattern (the Hercules missile – ракета «Геркулес», Columbia – Колумбия). Second, there are some traditional exceptions in rendering the names of historical personalities and geographical names, e.g.: Charles I – Карл I, James II –Яков II, Edinborough – Эдинбург.

Some geographical names are made up of common nouns and are translated word-for-word: the United States of America – Соединенные Штаты Америки, the United Kingdom – Соединенное Королевство, the Rocky Mountains – Скалистые горы.

If the name includes both a proper name and a common name, the former is transcribed while the latter is either translated or transcribed or both: the Atlantic Ocean – Атлантический океан, Kansas City – Канзас-сити, New Hampshire – Нью-Хемпшир, Firth of Clyde – залив Ферт-оф-Клайд.

Names of political parties, trade unions and similar bodies are usually translated word-for-word (with or without a change in the word order): the Republican Party – республиканская партия, the United Automobile Workers Union – Объединенный профсоюз рабочих автомобильной промышленности, the Federal Bureau of Investigation – Федеральное бюро расследований.

Terminological words are also relatively context-free though the context often helps to identify the specific field to which the term belongs. In the sentence “*These rifles are provided with a new type of foresight*”, the context clearly shows that the meaning of “foresight” is that of a military term and therefore all other meanings of the word can be disregarded. The context may also help to understand the meaning of the term in the text when it can denote more than one specific concept. For instance, in the US political terminology the term “state” can refer either to a national state or to one of the states within a federal entity. The following context will enable the translator to make the correct choice: “Both the state and Federal authorities were accused of establishing a police state”. In the first case the term “state” is contrasted with “Federal” and will be translated as «штат», while in the second case it obviously means «государство».

As a rule, English technical terms (as well as political terms and terms in any other specific field) have their permanent equivalents in the respective Russian terminological systems: magnitude – величина, oxygen – кислород, surplus value – прибавочная стоимость, Embassy – посольство, legislation – законодательство.

Many Russian equivalents have been formed from the English terms by transcription or loan translations: computer – компьютер, electron – электрон, Congressman – конгрессмен, impeachment – импичмент, shadow cabinet –

«теневой кабинет», nuclear deterrent – ядерное устрашение. Quite a few among them are international terms: theorem – теорема, television – телевидение, president – президент, declaration – декларация, diplomacy – дипломатия. In some cases there are parallel forms in Russian: one formed by transcription and the other, so to speak, native, e.g.: резистор and сопротивление, бустер and ускоритель, индустрия and промышленность, тред-юнион and профсоюз, лидер and руководитель.

The translator makes his choice considering whether ST is highly technical or not, for a borrowed term is usually more familiar to specialists than to laymen. He has also to take into account the possible differences between the two forms in the way they are used in TL. For example, the Russian «индустрия» is restricted in usage and somewhat old-fashioned, «тред-юнион» always refers to British trade unions and «лидер» gives the text a slightly foreign flavour.

Dealing with context-free words the translator must be aware of two common causes of translation errors. First, English and Russian terms can be similar in form but different in meaning. A “decade” is not «декада», an “instrument” is not «инструмент», and a “department” in the United States is not «департамент». Such words belong to the so-called false friends of the translator. Second, the translator should not rely on the “inner form” of the English term to understand its meaning or to find a proper Russian equivalent for it is often misleading. A “packing industry” is not «упаковочная» but «консервная промышленность», “conventional armaments” are not «условные» but «обычные вооружения» and a “public school” in Britain is not «публичная» or «общедоступная» but «частная школа».

Translation of technical terms puts a premium on the translator's knowledge of the subject matter of ST. He must take great pains to get familiar with the system of terms in the appropriate field and make good use of technical dictionaries and other books of reference.

Exercises

I. Suggest the Russian substitutes for the following names and titles.

1. Washington Irving, Edgar Allan Poe, Dorothy Parker, James Thurber, James I, Langston Hughes, Charles Evans Hughes, Charles III, Victor Hugo, DuPont, Watt Hugh McCollum, Mike Quin, Art Buchwald, Nataniel Hawthorne, Ambrose Bierce, William Parker, William IV, Mitchell Wilson, Woodrow Wilson.

2. Albany, New South Wales, Santa Anna (Calif), Firth of Tay, Ivory Coast, New Orleans, New Hampshire, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, Blenheim,

Webster Springs, Wells River, Red Lake, East Greenwich, Munich, West Rocky River, West Delaware River, Cornwall, Zurich, Cape Verde Islands.

3. Downing Street, Whitehall, Wigmore Hall, Windsor Castle, Festival Gardens, Fifth Avenue, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, Haymarket Theatre, Harley Street, Mansion House, Lombard Street.

4. National Bank; Associated British Foods; Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd; Standard Oil of New Jersey, Imperial Group; London, Midland and Scottish Railway; London Broadcasting Company; Warner Brothers; Butterworth and Dickenson, textile engineers; Independent Television News; Associated Press.

5. Financial Times, Labour Weekly, New York Herald Tribune, Wall Street Journal, Political Affairs, Morning Star, Paris Soir.

6. Federal Reserve System, U.S. Department of State, UN General Assembly, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Treasury, Justice Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Exchequer, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

II. Suggest the Russian substitutes for the following proper names.

1. Abel, Arthur, Cecil, Catherine, Dwight, Graham, Heather, Malcolm, Nigel, Keith, Reg, Silas, Stephen, Sean, Walles, Walter, William.

2. Elijah, David, Gabriel, Eve, Ezra, Joseph, Hester, Jude, Joshua, John, Mathew, Jonathan, Moses, Luke, Rachel, Saul, Samuel, Simon, Timothy, Job.

3. Adam, Albert, Alexander, Alexandra, Alfred, Anthony, Aurora, Angelica, Ada, Adelaide, Adolphus, Agatha, Aggie, Agnes, Alec, Barnard, Beatrice, Beatrix, Bridget, Calvin, Camilla, Camille, Cecilia, Cecily, Cedric, Daniel, Douglas, Duncan, Edith, Erasmus, Evangeline, Evelyn, Frances, Gabrielle, Gustavus, Harold, Heloise, Honoria, Horace, Hortense, Howard, Jacqueline, Janet, Jean, Leonard, Leonora, Lucius, Lucia, Marcia, Margery, Myrtle, Nigel, Olive, Oswald, Patrick, Paula, Ralph, Regina, Sabina, Simeon, Theobald, Ursula, Vida, Viola, Walter, Wendell, Will, Winifred, Zoe.

III. Suggest the Russian substitutes for the following geographical names.

New Zealand, the Strait of Dover, Cape of Good Hope, the Mediterranean Sea, Texas, the Firth of Forth, the Pacific, Nice, the Hague, Bay of Bengal,

Tierra del Fuego, the Coast Range, Kola Bay, the Ivory Coast, the Yellow River, the Yellowstone, the Grain Coast, Easter Island, the East China Sea, East Orange, Cape Agulhas, Hindustan, the Sea of Marmara, the Saint Lucia Channel, the Saint Lawrence, the Malay Archipelago, Baffin Island, the Martinique Passage, the Great Sand Desert, Tsushima, the Tigris, Birmingham, Dover, Panama, the Near East, the Middle East, the Far East, (the) Bermuda (Islands), Bethlehem.

IV. Translate the names of the following English trade unions, public bodies, companies and corporations into Russian.

National Union of Teachers (NUT); Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU); Union of Post Office Workers (UPOW); The British Field Sports Society; Greenpeace; Boy Scouts Association; International Association for Teaching English as a Foreign Language Association (IATEFL); Department of Education and Science; Joint Nature Conservation Committee Environmental Protection; Educational Supply Association; British National Oil Corporation; British Overseas Airways Corporation; Philips Records Co.; General Electric Co. Ltd.; United Press International; The National Council for the Training of Journalists (NCTJ); Department of Education and Science; The Royal Commission on the Press; The United Federation of Teachers.

V. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the way the proper and geographical names should be rendered into Russian.

1. A tourist's heart may leap at first sight of the Thames as it cuts through the heart of London because of the spectacle of massed totems such as Parliament, Whitehall, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London that rise majestically near it, and the 15 bridges bearing storybook names and images: Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, London Bridge and Tower Bridge. But nearly everything worth the price of a snapshot sits on the northern bank.

2. After the death of Charles I in 1649 puritanical attitudes to the visual arts did not favour the development of architecture and the destruction, begun under Henry VIII, was renewed during and after Civil War (1642-1646). Whatever the merits of government under Cromwell, it was a sad period for architecture.

3. Another change which affected architecture was the growth of an educated middle class. From Chaucer to Shakespeare, to Ben Jonson and Inigo Jones, to Wren and Newton, to Hume, Gibbon and Robert Adam and on to Soane, Carlyle, Ruskin and Morris, the "middling sort of people" were taking over and amplifying the secular role which had been played by clergy in earlier times when clerics were almost the only people who could read and write.

VI. Translate the following terminological words and collocations. Explain your choice of the type of equivalents.

1. administrative efficiency; 2. arbitration; 3. affidavit; 4. Attorney-General; 5. balance of payments; 6. adverse trade balance; 7. to stuff the ballot; 8. casting vote; 9. close vote; 10. back-bencher; 11. to bail out; 12. election returns; 13. brinkmanship; 14. job bias; 15. political bias; 16. brain drain; 17. State of the Union message; 18. income tax; 19. frame-up; 20. career diplomat; 21. red-baiting campaign; 22. breakthrough; 23. bread-line; 24. circumstantial evidence; 25. gerrymandering; 26. craft union; 27. open shop system; 28. brain washing; 29. non-contiguous States; 30. company checkers; 31. contempt of court; 32. crippling taxes; 33. polling date; 34. defendant; 35. color-blind; 36. conglomerate; 37. social work; 38. the Chief Executive; 39. hardware; 40. software.

VII. Translate the following words and collocations. Explain the type of equivalence you have chosen.

Man-carrying aircraft; machination; might-have-been; for the love of Mike; Empire settlement; mentalism; Mercator's chart; must-have-been; nonce-word; minstrel; machine minder; maid-of-all-work; monopolist; moralism; nitrogen-gathering plants; non-credit study; New Look; nihilism; metaphrast; nomenclature; mission-school; non grata; Nobelist; octogenarian; obstructionism; monkey-board; monkey-boat; palindrome; mouth-friend; parachute; pedantism; a never-say-die spirit; propaganda; night letter; nol-pros; nominating convention; ready-to-serve; shadow cabinet; sit-down strike; sit-in; sky-scrape question; smoking-room talk; obstacle-crossing ability; ocean-spanning; odd-man-out; Redbricker; soft goods; tag day; tongue-fence; Russian ball game; sandwich-man; second-pair back; shadow factory; sheltered industry.

VIII. Analyze the terminological units in the following sentences and suggest the way they should be translated into Russian.

1. We, the human race have braved the violent electromagnetic Aura around Jupiter and photographed its puzzling moons.

2. Once established, aspen seedlings tend to reproduce themselves vegetatively by root suckering.

3. General Motors, Ford and Chrysler combine autos and computers in novel ways. They offer such features as self-adjusted suspensions, sensors, that alter fuel mixture for efficient combustion and systems that diagnose a car's mechanical troubles.

4. Organ transplants will become more successful in the future because of an experimental agent that prevents rejection, say doctors from 12 medical centers. Reporting in the New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers found that a specially engineered monoclonal antibody halted rejection episodes in 58 of 63 patients who had received new kidneys. By comparison, drug treatment halted rejection episodes in only 45 of 60 patients.

5. Viruses may cause multiple sclerosis, according to two studies in the British medical journal Lancet.

1.2 HANDLING CONTEXT-BOUND WORDS

Introductory Notes

The words dealt with in the previous chapter are relatively independent of the context so that they have a definite meaning which is reproduced in many texts as it stands. This is not the case, however, with most words in the English vocabulary whose meaning in any sentence largely depends on the context in which they are used. True, all words have meanings of their own which are defined in dictionaries but the context may specify or modify the word's meaning, neutralize or emphasize some part of its semantics. And before looking for an equivalent, the translator has to make a careful study of the context to identify the contextual meaning of the word that should be rendered in translation. This meaning is the result of the interaction between the word semantics and the methods of its actualization in the speech act.

Most of the words are *polysemantic*, that is, they have several meanings. As a rule, the word is used in the sentence in one of its meanings and the context must show what meaning has been selected by the speaker and cut off all other meanings irrelevant for the particular act of communication. If somebody complains that “Few Europeans speak Mandarin”, the context unequivocally shows that it is the Chinese language that is meant and not a Chinese imperial official or the Chinese fruit. If the same idea is expressed in a more ambiguous way, for instance, “Few Europeans know the first thing about Mandarin”, the context of the sentence may fail to indicate the relevant meaning beyond any doubt but the rest of the text or the circumstances of communication will certainly do that.

The context has also a decisive role to play in the selection of TL equivalents to the words of the original. We know that in most cases, the meaning of a SL word can be rendered in TL by a number of regular equivalents. Variable equivalents can be found not only to the polysemantic words but also to the *monosemantic words* as well as to a semantic variant of a polysemantic word, that is, to one of its meanings which can be actualized in the course of communication. In such cases after the translator has ascertained what meaning the word has in the original text he still has to choose one of the regular

equivalents which fits the context best of all. In other words, the role of the context is even greater for the translator than for an ordinary SL receptor. Suppose he is to translate the following English sentence “This issue of the paper devoted about half of its twenty news columns to the trial of a murderer”. The context enables the translator to understand that the “issue” refers here to a publication, the “paper” is a newspaper and the “column” is a department in that newspaper. But he has also to find additional information in the context which will allow him to choose an equivalent to “issue” among such Russian words as «выпуск, издание, номер» or to compare the use of the Russian «отдел, колонка, столбец» as equivalents to “column”.

No less important is the role of the context in translating the words with a wide range of reference whose equivalents are too numerous to be listed in any dictionary. For example, the English noun “record” is defined as “something that records” or “the recorded facts about something or someone” and can refer to any document or any events, past or present. It is clear that the Russian names of documents or events cannot be foreseen and the translator has to find the appropriate occasional equivalent in each particular context.

The context may modify the meaning of a word to such an extent that its regular equivalents will not fit TT. In the following sentence: “History has dealt with Hitler; history will deal with all would-be Hitlers”, the translator has to do with the verb “to deal” used in the sentence in the meaning which is usually rendered into Russian as «обходиться» or «поступать». But obviously history has dealt with Hitler as severely as he deserved and the translator will opt for a stronger occasional equivalent like «покончить». The ability to render the contextual meanings is an essential element of the translator's professional skill.

The contextual modification may extend to the connotative meaning of the word. The translator is greatly concerned about the adequate reproduction of this part of the word semantics since it has an impact upon the whole text. For example, the English noun “ambition” and the adjective “ambitious” can contextually assume either a positive or a negative connotation. Accordingly, “the UN ambitious program of providing food for the people of the earth” will be translated as «грандиозная программа ООН» while the “ambitious plans of South African racists” will be rendered as «честолюбивые планы южно-африканских расистов».

The English-Russian dictionary is the translator's best friend and assistant in finding the appropriate equivalent. Sometimes the context tells the translator that one of the dictionary equivalents to the given word can be well used in TT. Even if the entry in his dictionary does not provide him with an equivalent that fits his context, the translator can use the dictionary data to facilitate the solution. Suppose he comes across a sentence in ST which runs as follows:

The United States worked out a formula which later came to be known as dollar diplomacy.

None of the equivalents suggested by I.R. Galperin's "New English-Russian Dictionary" (формула, рецепт, догмат, шаблон) fits the context of the sentence which deals with a stage in the US political history. But combining these data with the context the translator will look for a Russian substitute for a "political formula" and may arrive at such terms as «политическая доктрина» or «политическая программа»:

США выработали политическую доктрину, которая впоследствии стала именоваться «долларовой дипломатией».

The translator should consult the context with special care if his dictionary suggests only one equivalent. He should not be in a hurry to use this equivalent in his text without first ascertaining that the English word really is context-free and is always translated in the same way. In case it is not, the entry is not exhaustive and the translator should look for another way out. The "New English-Russian Dictionary", for example, treats the English words "opportunism" and "opportunist" as political terms and gives only one equivalent to each: «оппортунизм» and «оппортунист». An English-English dictionary, however, will define "opportunism" as "the art, policy, or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances". And when the word is used as a general term of disapprobation implying little regard for principles or consequences, the equivalents suggested by the dictionary have to be rejected in favor of such Russian words as «конъюнктурщик, приспособленец» and the like. This is also an illustration of the usefulness of an English-English dictionary to the translator who should always turn to it for more complete information on the word semantics.

Professional skill in using both the dictionary data and the information extracted from the context to solve his translation problems is the hallmark of a good translator.

Exercises

I. State what meanings of polysemantic words are actualized in the following sentences. Can the equivalents provided by your dictionary be used in the translation? If not, suggest an equivalent of your own.

1. Alan Rees, a businessman, was accused of handling the negotiations for ransom. 2. After the play the notices were unanimously favorable and there was praise for all concerned. 3. The actor had an awkward grace that could not be copied by anyone in the business. 4. Listen, we all have funny moods. We wouldn't be human if we didn't. 5. Josephine Carling was a heiress to an automobile fortune. 6. She prided herself on her chic. 7. The odorous part of human sweat, some scientists believe, appears to include volatile fatty acids produced by bacteria living on and in the skin. 8. The sister married a classmate of mine that's doing very well in Pittsburgh Plate Glass. One of their coming

men. 9. She had always, all her life, been so religious about her cold cream and her facials. 10. He passed a lighted door from which issued music, and stopped with the sense of familiarity.

II. Find appropriate Russian equivalents to the word “action” in the following sentences.

1. Global action against Ebola.
2. We cannot count on market action in times of crisis.
3. New concrete formula is resistant to weather action.
4. The frontline was broken as a result of artillery action.
5. Every stone is susceptible to water action.
6. Experts discussed youth action.
7. Join the global action against poverty!
8. Action!
9. I want to see him in action.
10. These boots have seen a lot of action.
11. Action plan.
12. The Security Council urges action to end violence against minorities.
13. National action to protect the tiger.
14. Action for enabling of the disabled.
15. I have often said that this year must be time for global action.

III. Find appropriate Russian equivalents to the word “agenda” in the following sentences.

1. Global health agenda.
2. Each group in the assembly will pursue its political agenda.
3. Containing Ebola virus tops the agenda of many countries in West Africa.
4. We have a heavy agenda ahead of us.
5. Due to a heavy agenda this month, I will not be able to attend the conference.
6. Today, the concept of dialogue has become an omnipresent international issue on the agenda of the United Nations and other international fora.
7. The conferences of the UN formulate an agenda for development committed to by the world community.
8. Conflicting political agendas may be reconciled only through negotiations.
9. Everyone has its own private agenda.
10. This movement is driven by Islamist agenda.
11. Programs and agendas set the stage for addressing global challenges.
12. We have a full agenda ahead of us.

IV. Find appropriate Russian equivalents to the word “record” in the following sentences.

1. The new candidate was known to have an excellent war record. 2. His father has a record of service with the company of 20 years. 3. It was clear that the general had carefully studied his aid's service' record. 4. Washington D.C., the US capital, is the city with the highest crime record. 5. By resorting to mass terror and armed violence against the black population of South Africa its rulers reached a new shameful record in their racial oppression. 6. The data published by the Office of Statistics show that food prices in the country are the highest on record. 7. “Your Honor,” – Arnold announced. “I move that the testimony of the witness be stricken out from the record.” 8. The State Secretary finds that the US government has an unbroken record of friendship for China dating back to 1844. However shamelessly the American politicians claim to be friends of Chinese people, the historic record which distinguishes friend from foe cannot be altered. 9. Had the Republican candidates discussed the record of the Congress they would have exposed the Republican Party as a big business party which led the attack on the vital rights and liberties of the people.

V. Explain the contextual meanings of the words in bold type in the following sentences and suggest their Russian equivalents.

1. The Union executive committee passed a resolution **advising** the workers to “sit-out” elections where neither party offers a candidate whom labour could support. 2. The grievance has still remained unsettled. It shows how long it takes to “**process**” a grievance and why a strike is often the only way to force a show-down. 3. People who think gangsters are only to be found in gambling dens and houses of prostitution are **oldtimers**. 4. After the strike many participants of the meeting were beaten up by the Ford plant **vigilants**. 5. The president of the Auto Workers Union was not at the rally; instead he **redbaited** the meeting and charged that it was a plot against him. 6. One of the planks in the Tory programme was to reduce personal consumption: this was to be done partly by **rationing** the purse. 7. The amendment received 3,622,000 votes, while the Executive resolution received 4,090,000. This **close** vote at the Trades Union Congress faced the right-wing leaders with a tremendous problem in relation to the future Labour Party Conference. 8. The Coal Board aimed to have **safety-level** stocks by the beginning of November but now they say they will be at least a million tons short. 9. A proposal that the problem of out-of-this world meat prices be put on the conference table for a **working-over by packers**, farmers, organized workers and consumers was made by the President of the United Packinghouse Workers (AFL-CIO). 10. The bill was also opposed by such non-trust lobbies as the AFL lobby, the **anti-saloon** lobby and many others.

VI. Find the way of rendering into Russian the connotational meanings of the words in bold type in the following sentences. Explain your choice of equivalents.

1. During the postwar period in the midst of the economic boom the workers' conditions, although gradually deteriorating, were not so bad as **to provoke** desperate struggles. 2. Prior to the Civil War many slaveowners in the South nursed **ambitious** plans of extending their rule to the whole of the United States. 3. The imperialist **appetites** of the Tories drove them on to their East-of-Suez policies. 4. His **appetite** for travel was whetted and Chopin began to nurse the **ambition** of visiting the musical capital of Europe, Vienna. 5. The Good Neighbour policy was simply a reformulation of the old imperialism in order for it to countermove more effectively the growing **nationalism** and democratic spirit of the Latin American people. 6. They are tireless advocates of peace, and at the same time were **aggressive** supporters of the anti-Hitler war. 7. The right-wing leaders **aggressively** sabotaged all efforts from the left to organize the workers of other industries. 8. The Union demanded that the existing grievance machinery be entirely scrapped and a modern, **streamlined**, effective scheme put into its place. 9. Much of his popularity is manufactured, much of his glamour has been **streamlined** by nimble-witted press agents.

VII. Explain the contextual meanings of the word in bold type in the following sentences and suggest their Russian equivalents.

1. All I ever want for Christmas is a flash of that intense openhearted joy that sometimes comes during the holidays. But the Christmas spirit is **elusive**. To catch it, you have to be in the right place at the right time.

2. Joe Cole! The most **elusive** English footballer of his generation, albeit perhaps not in the sense of the word he would have hoped for. What exactly is Cole best at? And when, exactly, is he going to start doing it? These are still the dominant questions surrounding the golden boy now grown to maturity. (g.co.uk, Nov. 8, 11)

3. His [L. Carroll's] comedy here [in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"], as in "The Hunting of the Snark", diffuses rather than confronts such terribly serious issues as the limits of knowledge and the **elusive** purpose of life. (R. Kelly)

4. The recent seizure of a stateless ship in international waters 2,600 mile off Alaska's coast has spotlighted the challenge that the U.S. and other nations face in trying to crack down on illegal fishing, an activity that counts for up to \$23.5 billion a year in global economic losses. Still, statistics are **elusive** as to whether enforcement actions are having significant impact on the problem. (Anchorage Daily News, Oct. 10, 11)

5. Although 250,000 people join the labour market every year [in Zambia], number of salaried jobs in the state and private sectors has remained stagnant, at about 450,000, since the mid-1970s. Even with a degree, regular employment can prove **elusive**, with many employers demanding minimum of two years' experience, says Dr Deborah Potts, an expert on Zambia at King's College, London. (g.co.uk, Nov. 21, 11)

6. After the last failed attempts at negotiations in 2002, the government's all-out war on Farc guerrillas has now lasted almost a decade. But victory remains **elusive** and the president [of Colombia], Juan Manuel Santos, has therefore not dismissed a return to peace talks. Lessons from Sri Lanka and Chechnya show that pushing for a full military victory comes at a high cost in terms of democracy and human rights. (g.co.uk, Nov. 8, 11)

7. Bad news for British gourmands – the truffle hunters of Italy are in despair. Their famously **elusive** prey has been rendered even more difficult to unearth this autumn following a baking summer when temperatures hit record levels. As truffles thrive in damp conditions, the arid months of July, August and September have meant this year's harvest threatens to be one of the poorest in decades. (Obs., Nov. 6, 11)

8. One of the UK's oldest and most **elusive** herd of wild animals is to be tracked by satellite after surviving in little-known circumstances for at least 5000 years. Electronic collars have been fitted to six goats from a dynasty that has roamed a remote area of the Cheviot Hills on Northumberland's border with Scotland since escaping from farms in Neolithic times. (g.co.uk, Oct. 20, 11)

9. Is there a phenomenon more **elusive** to the stage than the functional family? With the exception of a few absurdist comedies, it's difficult to conjure a list of canonical plays in which kin interact politely, speak civilly and resolve conflict without recourse to threats and weaponry. (g.co.uk. Oct. 19. 11)

10. Because Washington's forests are deteriorating so quickly, the state commissioner of public lands last week said he'll appoint an emergency panel of scientists and foresters to seek ways to stabilize or reverse the decline. But solutions may prove complex, expensive, politically difficult or **elusive**. (S.T., Nov. 20, 11)

11. Most Maryland school systems have some kind of alternative program – evening course offerings or a wing of a school – for students who have not succeeded in traditional academic environments. About half have distinct schools for the youngsters with the rockiest of backgrounds and most volatile histories of classroom conduct. Along the way, many of these teens shake their reputations as hoodlums and troublemakers, gain role models, conquer addictions and manage to earn that otherwise **elusive** diploma or transfer back to their home school. (B.S.. Sep. 5, 03)

12. When we look around the globe, we see that climate action is very much on the minds of policymakers - and not just in developed countries. China is taking a leadership position on reducing carbon intensity and India is moving

along the same lines. In the developed world, Australia has recently committed to a carbon tax while the UK has increased its resolve to lower emissions. And Germany's recent decision to forego nuclear power will have a huge impact on the acceleration of clean energy demand. Yet despite these gains, cohesive action on a multilateral scale remains **elusive**. (g.co. uk, Nov. 21, 11)

1.3 HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING WORDS

Introductory Notes

It has been pointed out that many English words have no regular equivalents, and a number of techniques has been suggested for rendering the meanings of such equivalent-lacking words in TT. Now the practicing translator most often has to resort to such techniques when he comes across some new-coined words in the source text or deals with names of objects or phenomena unknown to the TL community (the so-called "realia").

New words are coined in the language to give names to new objects, or phenomena which become known to the people. This process is going on a considerable scale as shown by the necessity of publishing dictionaries of new words. With the English vocabulary constantly expanding, no dictionary can catch up with the new arrivals and give a more or less complete list of the new words. Moreover, there are numerous short-lived lexical units created ad hoc by the English-speaking people in the process of oral or written communication. Such words may never get in common use and will not be registered by the dictionaries but they are well understood by the communicants since they are coined on the familiar structural and semantic models. If someone is ever referred to as a "Polandologist", the meaning will be readily understood against such terms as "Kremlinologist" or "Sovietologist". If a politician is called "a nuclearist", the new coinage will obviously mean a supporter of nuclear arms race. "A zero-growther" would be associated with some zero-growth theory or policy and so on.

When new words come into being to denote new objects or phenomena, they naturally cannot have regular equivalents in another language. Such equivalents may only gradually evolve as the result of extensive contacts between the two nations. Therefore the translator coming across a new coinage has to interpret its meaning and to choose the appropriate way of rendering it in his translation. Consider the following sentence: "In many European capitals central streets have been recently pedestrianized". First, the translator will recognize the origin of "pedestrianize" which is coined from the word "pedestrian" – «пешеход» and the verb-forming suffix *-ize*. Then he will realize the impossibility of a similar formation in Russian (опешеходить!) and will opt for a semantic transformation: «движение транспорта было запрещено»,

«улицы были закрыты для транспорта» or «улицы были отведены только для пешеходов».

As often as not a whole set of new words may enter in common use, all formed on the same model. Thus, the anti-segregation movement in the United States in the 1960's introduced a number of new terms to name various kinds of public demonstrations formed from a verb + *-in* on the analogy of “sit-in”: “ride-in” (in segregated buses), “swim-in” (in segregated swimming pools), “pray-in” (in segregated churches) and many others.

Various translators may select different ways of translating a new coinage, with several substitutes competing with one another. As a rule, one of them becomes more common and begins to be used predominantly. For instance, the new term “word-processor” was translated into Russian as «словообработчик», «словопроцессор» and «текстпроцессор», the last substitute gaining the upper hand. The translator should carefully watch the development of the usage and follow the predominant trend.

Similar problems have to be solved by the translator when he deals with equivalent-lacking words referring to various SL realia. As often as not, the translator tries to transfer the name to TL by way of borrowing, loan word or approximate equivalents. Many English words have been introduced in Russian in this way: «бейсбол» (baseball), «небоскреб» (skyscraper), «саквояжники» (carpet baggers), etc. Quite a number of equivalent-lacking words of this type, however, still have no established substitutes in Russian, and the translator has to look for an occasional equivalent each time he comes across such a word in the source text. Mention can be made here of “filibustering”, “baby-sitter”, “tinkerer”, “know-how”, “ladykiller”, and many others.

A large group of equivalent-lacking English words includes words of general semantics which may have a great number of substitutes in Russian which cannot be listed or enumerated. These are such words as "approach, control, corporate, pattern, record, facility", etc. Numerous lexical units of this type are created by conversion especially when compound verbs are nominalized. What is “a fix-up” for example? It can refer to anything that is fixed up. And "a set-up" is anything that is set up, literally or figuratively. The translator is expected to understand the general idea conveyed by the word and to see what referent it is denoting in each particular case.

Special attention should be paid to English conjunctions and prepositions which are often used differently from their apparent equivalents in Russian and are, in fact, equivalent-lacking. Such common conjunctions as “when, if, as, once, whichever” and some others are not infrequently the cause of errors in translation and should be most carefully studied.

Similar pitfalls can be set for the translator by such productive English “semi-suffixes” as *-minded*, *-conscious*, *-oriented*, *-manship*, etc.

In conclusion, let us recall that any word may become equivalent-lacking if the particular context makes it impossible to use its regular equivalent and forces the translator to resort to some semantic transformation.

Translating equivalent-lacking words calls for a good deal of ingenuity and imagination on the part of the translator who should be well trained to use the appropriate semantic transformations, whenever necessary. At the same time he must be prepared to look for new ways of solving his problems whenever the standard methods cannot be applied to the particular context.

Exercises

I. Interpret the meaning of new words in the following sentences and suggest their Russian substitutes.

1. Galaxies take something like 10 billion years to evolve, which is comparable to the age Big Bangers give to the universe. 2. It is one thing to lambaste the tyranny of diplomaism, but quite another to expect nations to function without high standards of excellence. 3. On most US campuses these days grantmanship – the fine art of picking off research funds – is almost as important to professional prestige as the ability to teach or carry out research. 4. Though her French was not very good and my own regrettably Franglais, we used to read the roles to each other. 5. His political views are an odd mixture of the doctrines of free enterprise and those of welfarists. 6. He noted that the Administration "faces a credibility gap of enormous proportions" with blacks. 7. The President played up again the alleged Soviet military superiority, especially the missile gap. 8. The US industrial and social system is delivering such "disproducts" as pollution and racial tension and no longer seems to be supplying the compensating efficiency. 9. The vaccine is the result of a new type of ultra high-speed centrifuge that is spinoff from atomic weapons work. 10. Throw-away umbrellas made of paper have just been marketed on an experimental basis by a Tokyo paper goods firm.

II. Translate the following sentences paying particular attention to adequate rendering into Russian of equivalent-lacking words.

1. Throughout the world fluid fuels are replacing solid fuels because of their technical advantages in transport, handling, storage and use. 2. The law required the use of the French language in addition to English ... It aroused a sensational, though temporary, backlash of English-speaking opinion. 3. Many politicians owe their success to charisma and demagoguery rather than to high intelligence and honesty. 4. The girl tried to earn her living as baby-sitter in the neighbourhood. 5. Every morning he joined a group of young commuters living in the same condominium. 6. He was a born tinkerer and would never have a repairman in his house. 7. Last week the Biological Engineering Society

celebrated the tenth anniversary of this broad interface between medicine and technology with a conference in Oxford. 8. What does being ahead mean when possessing more or less overkill cannot be translated into anything that is militarily or humanly meaningful? 9. There will of course be carping critics of the project among do-gooders, conservationists, starry-eyed liberals and wild-lifers. 10. Four potholers were found suffering from exposure yesterday after being missed for more than 12 hours.

III. Suggest appropriate substitutes for the words in bold type in the following sentences. Observe variations in the meaning of words of general semantics in various contexts.

1. Segregation and discrimination which was the **pattern** in the United States followed American Negroes to the battlefield. 2. Following the nazi **pattern** the junta made it a policy to victimize every active trade unionist. 3. Summarizing what it found among the 100 typical cases studied, the committee said it was a **pattern** of “low wages, broken health, broken homes and shortcomings in food and shelter”. 4. We believe that the present anti-union campaign is a big business **set-up**. 5. The language of the anti-union laws of the 1920’s was not so different from the Smith Act. It too was an elastic **set-up**, designed to pull hundreds into its thought-control dragnet. 6. The pre-war arms drive gave a spur to the expansion of production **facilities**, but it still further reduced the purchasing power of the people. 7. The enemy rushed new troops and **facilities** to the area. 8. Many teachers complain of the lack of educational **facilities** in the countryside.

IV. Translate the following sentences employing the semantic transformations suggested in the parenthesis.

1. At seven o’clock a dull meal was served in the oakpanelled dining-room (specification). 2. I apologize for stepping on your toe (generalization). 3. Now, more than two hours later, the big jet was still stuck, its fuselage and tail blocking rainway three zero (generalization). 4. He would cheer up somehow, begin to laugh again, and draw skeletons all over his slate, before his eyes were dry (modulation). 5. Unfortunately, the ground to the right which was normally grass covered, had a drainage problem, due to be worked on when winter ended (modulation). 6. He had an old mother whom he never disobeyed (antonymous translation). 7. No person may be reinstated to a position in the post service without passing an appropriate examination (antonymous translation). 8. When she reached the house she gave another proof of her identity (explication). 9. In one of his whistle-stop speeches the Presidential nominee briefly outlined his attitude towards civil rights program (explication).

V. Note the use of the conjunctions in the following sentences. Suggest the appropriate Russian translations.

1. The Prime Minister will arrive on Friday when he will address the House of Commons. 2. Two workers were injured when a fork-lift fell over. 3. Problems have arisen when individuals have decided to make changes in the layout of the offices. 4. Every day the US press contains some malignant attack directed against the common people of Britain, who are accused of loafing and malingering at work, while demanding high wages and expensive social services. 5. If there was anything that he hated, it was a woman with pointed finger nails. 6. Her knowledge of things and people seemed precise and decided, if not profound. 7. He has been to Warwick fifty times, if he has been there once. 8. The postmaster should deposit at the bank daily returns one half hour before closing of either the post office or the bank, whichever is earlier. 9. Change oil every 6 months or at 12,000 km. intervals, whichever is earlier.

VI. Translate the following sentences paying particular attention to adequate rendering into Russian of the pattern “noun/adverb + conscious”

1. His response to criticism that Ikea is encouraging consumerism is that as long as people want home furnishings it is better that they are sold by a company that produces them in the most **environmentally** and **socially conscious** way. (g.co.uk, Jan. 19, 12)

2. Recently, members of the Congressional Black Caucus urged the president to adopt more **race-conscious** policies to reduce black and Latino unemployment rates, which are at 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively. (N.Y.T., Sep. 21, 11)

3. New year's resolutions take many forms, but a good number have to do with eating better and getting more exercise. Both goals can be pursued at health clubs with on-site cafes that serve food geared to **fitness-conscious** patrons. (N.Y.T., Dec. 30, 11)

4. In March 2011, Starbucks marked its 40th anniversary with a redesigned logo and a spate of new products, including a new line of **calorie-conscious** food and two types of coffee that will be marketed for a limited time. (N.Y.T., Mar. 11, 11)

5. The airline [Ryanair], which says it has picked up business as **cost-conscious** European consumers move to lower-cost airlines, expects passenger numbers to grow to 80 million from 76 million. (G., Jan. 17, 12)

6. Thanks to the employees, the factory's energy consumption is kept to a minimum; staff will only turn lighting and heating on when and where it is really necessary and as a result, it is hardly used in the summer months. Ecover also stimulates **energy-conscious** behaviour outside the factory walls;

employees are encouraged to travel to work regularly by bicycle or car share and are remunerated for their efforts. (g.co.uk, Jan. 14, 12)

7. The taste among mainland Chinese consumers for luxury brands is nothing new. Louis Vuitton first set up shop in Beijing in 1992, and now has almost 40 outlets inside the country; within a few years Burberry will have 100. More notable is the current effort being expended by UK stores to target high-spending Chinese tourists who will – they hope – plug the gap left by **austerity-conscious** Britons. (g.co.uk, Dec. 27, 11)

8. **Brand-conscious** Brazilians love to use their money – cash, above all – ranking first per capita in spending among the top 10 groups of foreign visitors to the United States, a list that includes the French, British and Germans. (N.Y.T., Dec. 27, 11)

9. This year also showed, however, that even if people know enough to foresee and prepare for climate-related hazards, they can still be taken unawares by geophysical forces. Japan is the most **earthquake-conscious** society on the planet, its engineers are the most sophisticated. Tsunami – all too often generated by seismic shock – is a Japanese word. And yet the magnitude 9 Tohoku earthquake that hit Japan in March took both a nation and its scientists by surprise: the violence was 100 times greater than anything anyone had expected. (g.co.uk, Dec. 26, 11)

10. These are **body-conscious** times, but compared to women, men are still the timid sex when it comes to intimate apparel. Most men don't even buy their own briefs, their wives and mothers do it for them. (N.Y.T., Jan. 13, 99)

1.4 HANDLING TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS

Introductory Notes

There are words in the source and target languages which are more or less similar in form. Such words are of great interest to the translator since he is naturally inclined to take this formal similarity for the semantic proximity and to regard the words that look alike as permanent equivalents.

The formal similarity is usually the result of the two words having the common origin, mainly derived from either Greek or Latin. Since such words can be found in a number of languages, they are referred to as “international”.

As a matter of fact, very few international words have the same meanings in different languages. In respect to English and Russian we can cite the words like the English “parliament, theorem, diameter” and their Russian counterparts «парламент, теорема, диаметр». In most cases, however, the semantics of such words in English and in Russian do not coincide and they should rather be named “pseudointernational”. Their formal similarity suggesting that they are interchangeable, is, therefore, deceptive and may lead to translation errors. For that reason they are often referred to as the *translator's false friends*.

The pseudointernational words can be classified in two main groups. First, there are words which are similar in form but completely different in meaning. Here the risk of making a bad mistake is very great whenever the translator fails to consult his dictionary. Lots of mistakes have been made translating such English words as “decade, complexion, lunatic, accurate, actual, aspirant” and the like. E.g.:

- (1) It lasted the whole decade.
- (2) She has a very fine complexion.
- (3) Well, he must be a lunatic.

The respective Russian words «декада, комплекция, лунатик» are pseudointernational and cannot be used in translation. Cf.:

- (1) Это продолжалось целое десятилетие.
- (2) У нее прекрасный цвет лица.
- (3) Да он, должно быть, сумасшедший.

Second, there are many pseudointernational words which are not fully interchangeable though there are some common elements in their semantics. They may become the false friends if the translator substitutes one of them for the other without due regard to the difference in their meaning or to the way the English word is used in the particular context. The translator should bear in mind that a number of factors can preclude the possibility of using the formally similar word as an equivalent. Among these factors the following are most important:

1. The semantic factor resulting from the different subsequent development of the words borrowed by the two languages from the same source. For instance, the English “idiom” can be well rendered by its Russian counterpart to convey the idea of an expression whose meaning cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements but has developed such additional meanings as dialect (local idiom) and individual style (Shakespeare's idiom). When the word is used in either of these meanings its equivalent in Russian will not be «идиом», but «диалект, наречие» or «стиль», respectively.

As often as not, the translator may opt for an occasional equivalent to a pseudointernational word just as he may do while dealing with any other type of the word:

South Vietnam was a vast laboratory for the testing of weapons of counter-guerrilla warfare.

Южный Вьетнам стал полигоном для испытания оружия, используемого в войне против партизан.

2. The stylistic factor resulting from the difference in the emotive or stylistic connotation of the correlated words. For example, the English “career” is neutral while the Russian «карьер» is largely negative. The translator has to reject the pseudointernational substitute and to look for another way out, e.g.:

Davy took on Faraday as his assistant and thereby opened a scientific career for him.

Дэви взял Фарадея к себе в ассистенты и тем самым открыл ему путь в науку.

3. The co-occurrence factor reflecting the difference in the lexical combinability rules in the two languages. The choice of an equivalent is often influenced by the usage preferring a standard combination of words to the formally similar substitute. So, a “defect” has a formal counterpart in the Russian «дефект» but “theoretical and organizational defects” will be rather «теоретические и организационные просчеты». A “gesture” is usually translated as «жест» but the Russian word will not be used to translate the following sentence for the combinability factor:

The reason for including only minor gestures of reforms in the program...

Причина включения в программу лишь жалкого подобия реформ...

4. The pragmatic factor reflecting the difference in the background knowledge of the members of the two language communities which makes the translator reject the formal equivalent in favour of the more explicit or familiar variant. The reader of the English original will usually need no explanation concerning the meaning of such terms as “the American Revolution”, “the Reconstruction” or “the Emancipation Proclamation” which refer to the familiar facts of the US history. In the Russian translation, however, these terms are usually not replaced by their pseudointernational equivalents. Instead, use is made of the descriptive terms better known to the Russian reader:

The American Revolution was a close parallel to the wars of national liberation in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Война за независимость в Америке была прямым прототипом национально-освободительных войн в колониальных и полуколониальных странах.

The Senator knew Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation by heart.

Сенатор знал наизусть провозглашенную Линкольном декларацию об отмене рабства.

With the knowledge of, and due regard to, these factors, the translator stands a good chance of making the pseudointernational words his good friends and allies.

Exercises

I. Make a careful study of the following groups of words. Note the difference in the meaning in English and in Russian and suggest the appropriate equivalents.

1. accurate; 2. appellation; 3. artist; 4. balloon; 5. billet; 6. compositor; 7. data; 8. decade; 9. decoration; 10. Dutch; 11. fabric; 12. fabulist; 13. intelligence; 14. macaroon; 15. magistrature 16. matrass; 17. momentous; 18. motorist; 19. obligation; 20. officiant; 21. physique; 22. probe;

23. production; 24. propaganda; 25. prospect; 26. protection; 27. pathos; 28. replica; 29. scunner; 30. spectre.

II. Note the meanings of the English international words and translate them in the examples cited below.

1. **extravagant** *adj.* 1. spending much more than is necessary or prudent; wasteful; 2. excessively high (of prices)

We mustn't buy roses – it is too extravagant in winter.

2. **catholic** *adj.* (esp. likings and interests) general, wide-spread; broad-minded; liberal; including many or most things

Mr. Prower was a politician with catholic tastes and interests.

3. **dramatic** *adj.* 1. sudden or exciting; 2. catching and holding the imagination by unusual appearance or effects

How would you account for such dramatic changes in the situation?

4. **minister** *n.* 1. Christian priest or clergyman; 2. a person representing his Government but of lower rank than an ambassador

The British minister at Washington was requested to notify his Government of a possible change in the agenda of the forthcoming meeting.

5. **routine** *n.* the regular, fixed, ordinary way of working or doing things
Frequent inspections were a matter of routine in the office.

6. **pathetic** *adj.* 1. sad, pitiful; exciting pity or sympathetic sadness; affecting or moving the feelings; 2. worthless, hopelessly unsuccessful

Perhaps it was merely that this pathetic look of hers ceased to wring his heart-strings.

7. **pilot** *n.* 1. a person qualified to steer ships through certain difficult waters or into or out of a harbor; 2. a guide or leader

Before entering on his literary career Mark Twain was employed as pilot on vessels going up and down the Mississippi river.

8. **student** *n.* (of smth.) a person with a stated interest; anyone who is devoted to the acquisition of knowledge

The recently published work of the world-known ornithologist will be interesting to any student of bird-life.

9. **agitation** *n.* 1. moving or shaking (of a liquid); 2. anxiety; 3. discussion or debate (for the purpose of bringing about a change); social or political unrest or trouble caused by such discussion

She was in a state of agitation.

10. **civil** *adj.* 1. of human society; of people living together; 2. not of the armed forces; 3. politely helpful

Can't you be more civil?

11. **industry** *n.* 1. quality of being hard-working; being always employed usefully; 2. (branch of) trade or manufacture (contrasted with distribution and commerce)

Mary is admired for her indefatigable industry.

12. **idiom** *n.* 1. specific character of the language of a people or country, e.g. one peculiar to a district, group of people, or to one individual; 2. succession of words whose meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual words but must be learnt as a whole (especially when not used literally)

He studied the idiom of the Northern England countryside.

III. Explain why the Russian words similar in form cannot be used as substitutes for the English words in bold type.

1. Tolstoy devoted the remainder of his life to writing little pamphlets, preaching peace and love and the abolition of poverty. 2. The navigator on an aircraft must have a good eye for spotting the slightest error in case the robot pilot goes out of control. 3. The boy is quick and accurate at figures. 4. He kept that TV going from noon till long past midnight. Away from it for any length of time he actually became confused and disoriented. 5. His faith in himself and his project was a delicate thing at best. 6. She smiled and Joe was touched suddenly by the very special beauty of the lady – by the still-young blue of eyes that were more deeply sympathetic than truly young eyes could ever be. 7. This indecision consumed the better part of an afternoon. It was typical of the kind of paralysis into which his mind had fallen. 8. Covering a portion of wall from ceiling to floor, were several long strips of paper on which had been painted in black the legend: “It's later than you think.” 9. We met at the academy, roomed together and immediately felt that rare and wonderful rapport that lights up when two people get along beautifully. 10. Efforts have been made to show that Wishart carried his doctrine into practice; that he was an agitator and may well have been an intermediary in the murder plot against Beaton.

IV. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

1. When he was fifteen Chopin entered his father's school for academic studies. 2. It was largely due to Eisner's sympathy and understanding that Chopin was able to evolve a personal style of writing almost from the very beginning of his creative career. 3. His desire to leave Warsaw was intensified by a schoolboy love for Constantia Gladkowska, a singing student. A change of scene seemed the logical prescription. 4. He was bored with the city and agonized by his unrequited love. 5. His father provided him with funds and in the summer of 1829 he came to Vienna. 6. World War I was a dramatic demonstration of the fact that capitalism had plunged into an incurable general crisis. 7. The President's tour of the flood-stricken areas dramatized the fact that the terrible tragedy presented, in the first place, a federal problem. 8. Reason told him he was in the presence of an archenemy, and yet he had no appetite

whatever for vengeance. 9. More than 500 senior British scientists from 20 universities signed a pledge boycotting research for the American Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars.

V. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

1. First transmitted in 1988, this programme charts the dramatic changes that have taken place across Britain's railway network since the 1960s and the subsequent 20-year period following the end of the steam age.

2. A new witness has come forward with "critical information" about the death of a schoolgirl in Norfolk more than 20 years ago, police have said.

3. The president of the Irish Labour Party, Michael D Higgins, paid tribute to Professor Boyle. "Kevin Boyle was a champion of civil and human rights for more than 40 years," he said.

4. Labour has criticised proposed rules on lobbying, including a limit on the amount of money charities and trades unions can spend on funding election candidates, as "sinister and partisan".

5. The Mona Lisa: bewitching, seductive, world famous. In the minds of millions, she is the ultimate work of art. Yet behind the enigmatic smile, she remains a mystery, fuelling endless speculation and theories.

6. The IMF has warned Angola about its public finances, estimating that debt will climb sharply to 57% of GDP by the end of the year.

7. Georgia seeks rapport with Moscow. Georgia's foreign minister has arrived in Moscow for the first high-level talks with Russia since a crisis erupted between the two nations.

8. A spokesman for the company described the decision as "difficult but unavoidable". "The principal reason behind this decision is that each of these care homes is operating at a loss and they are no longer viable," he added.

9. Global efforts to fight TB are being undermined by the tobacco industry's aggressive promotion of smoking.

10. A US intelligence assessment published in December 2007 concluded that Iran had halted a nuclear weapons programme in 2003, but President Bush stressed that Iran was "still dangerous".

VI. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudointernational words.

1. There is a deep cultural conflict in the United States. It is waged between the 15 to 20 per cent of the country that is both profoundly religious and staunchly conservative and the 15 to 20 per that is both profoundly secular and staunchly liberal. There is no doubt that these two groups exist, have very strong feelings, and on the whole can't stand each other. They regularly toss

epithets across their divide. The godly attack the ungodly. The tolerant attack the intolerant. Moralists attack the permissive.

2. Michelangelo, the Renaissance artist and sculptor renowned for his stinginess, was much richer than his rivals and may have been one of the wealthiest artists in history, according to a new book by an American academic. During a long career, which produced icons of western art such as the statue of David and the Sistine Chapel ceiling frescos, Michelangelo accumulated a fortune which would be worth more than £ 30m today. The estimate has been calculated by Rab Hatfield, a professor of art history at the University of Syracuse in Florence, who published *The Wealth of Michelangelo* after stumbling across two previously unknown bank accounts belonging to the artist.

3. The decision earlier this year by Pfizer, the pharmaceutical giant, to close its research facility at Sandwich in Kent sent shockwaves through the industry – and through Whitehall, too. Only a few weeks earlier, David Cameron had waxed lyrical about the critical importance of hi-tech industries, and especially the pharmaceutical sector, in leading Britain back to economic health. Pharmaceuticals account for more than a quarter of UK industrial research and development spending; but after many years raking in massive profits, the industry is facing tougher times.

CHAPTER 2. COLLOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

2.1 HANDLING ATTRIBUTIVE GROUPS

Introductory Notes

It has been mentioned that there is a considerable dissimilarity in the semantic structure of attributive groups in English and in Russian. This dissimilarity gives rise to a number of translation problems.

The first group of problems stems from the broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun. As has been pointed out the attribute may refer not only to some property of the object but also to its location, purpose, cause, etc. As a result, the translator has to make a thorough analysis of the context to find out what the meaning of the group is in each particular case. He must be also aware of the relative freedom of bringing together such semantic elements within the attributive group in English that are distanced from each other by a number of intermediate ideas. Thus a resolution submitted by an executive body of an organization may be described as “the Executive resolution” and the majority of votes received by such a resolution will be the Executive majority. If a word-for-word translation of the name of the executive body (e.g. the Executive Committee – исполнительный комитет) may satisfy the translator, the other two attributive groups will have to be explicated in the Russian translation as “резолюция, предложенная исполкомом” and «большинство голосов, поданных за резолюцию, которая была предложена исполкомом», respectively.

The second group of problems results from the difficulties in handling multi-member attributive structures. The English-speaking people make wide use of “multi-storied” structures with complicated internal semantic relationships. The tax paid for the right to take part in the election is described as “the poll tax”. The states where this tax is collected are “the poll tax states” and the governors of these states are “the poll tax states governors”. Now these governors may hold a conference which will be referred to as “the poll tax states governors conference” and so on.

The semantic relationships within a multi-member group need not be linear. Consider the following sentence:

It was the period of the broad western hemisphere and world pre-war united people's front struggle against fascism.

Here we have a whole network of semantic ties between the attributes and the noun: “broad” is directly referred to “struggle”, “western hemisphere” is joined with “world” and together they express the idea of location, i.e. “the struggle in the western hemisphere”; “pre-war” may be referred either to “struggle” or to the “united people's front”; “united” and “people's” belong to

“front” and together they qualify the “struggle” implying either the “struggle by the united people's front” or the “struggle for the united people's front”.

In translation this complexity of semantic ties will result in replacing the group by a number of different structures in which the hidden relations within it will be made explicit:

Это был период широкой предвоенной борьбы против фашизма за единый народный фронт в Западном полушарии и во всем мире.

Given the multiplicity of possible translations such structures should be analyzed in terms of factors influencing the choice of Russian variants rather than with the aim of listing regular correspondences.

The same goes for attributive groups with latent predication where a whole sentence is used to qualify a noun as its attribute “He was being the boss again, using the its-my-money-now-do-as-you're-told voice”. Here correspondences can also be described in an indirect way only by stating that the attribute is usually translated into Russian as a separate sentence and that this sentence should be joined to the noun by a short introductory element. Cf.:

The Judge's face wore his own I-knew-they-were-guilty-all-along expression.

На лице судьи появилось обычное выражение, говорившее: «Я все время знал, что они виновны».

There was a man with a don't-say-anything-to-me-or-I'll-contradict-you face. (Ch. Dickens)

Там был человек, на лице которого было написано: что бы вы мне ни говорили, я все равно буду вам противоречить.

There is one more peculiar feature of the English attributive group which may be the cause of trouble for the translator. It may be transformed into a similar group with the help of a suffix which is formally attached to the noun but is semantically related to the whole group. Thus “a sound sleeper” may be derived from “sound sleep” or the man belonging to the “Fifth column” may be described as “the Fifth columnist”. The translator should be aware of the derivation process and should not rack his brains trying to figure out how a sleeper can be sound or in what kind of enumeration this particular columnist is the fifth. Rather, he should consider the meaning of the original groups “sound sleep” and “the Fifth column” and then realize that the added suffix makes the group refer to a person who enjoys this kind of sleep or is one of the subversive elements. As a rule, in the Russian translation the meanings of the original group and of the suffix would be rendered separately, e.g.: человек, обладающий здоровым (крепким) сном (крепко спящий человек), and человек, принадлежащий к пятой колонне (член пятой колонны).

As often as not, translating the meaning of an English attributive group into Russian may involve a complete restructuring of the sentence, e.g.:

To watch it happen, all within two and a half hours, was a thrilling sight.

Нельзя было не восхищаться, наблюдая, как все это происходило на протяжении каких-нибудь двух с половиной часов.

Exercises

I. Point out the possible meanings of the following attributive groups.

A. 1. London docks; 2. school leavers; 3. animal husbandry; 4. livestock products; 5. consumer demands; 6. wage cuts; 7. electricity cuts; 8. non-smoker carriage; 9. "keep wages down" lobby; 10. a 44-hour week; 11. the Guardian International subscribers; 12. Research and Development Society; 13. Scotland Yard detectives; 14. Trafalgar Square rally; 15. a "Buy America" (American cars) campaign; 16. the latest sun eclipse; 17. John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library; 18. World Economic Forum (in Davos); 19. Good Neighbour Policy; 20. a welfare-reform plan.

B. 1. Berlin proposals; 2. Gran Chaco war; 3. dollar export drive; 4. heavy government expenditure; 5. pre-war slump talk; 6. present national Communist vote; 7. Communist Party strength; 8. Middle East Conference; 9. aggressive supporter; 10. bold adventurer; 11. labor quiescence; 12. festering grievances; 13. the nation's highest homicide rate; 14. wildlife management authorities; 15. four-part program; 16. environmentalist protest; 17. provincial government decision; 18. environmental consequences; 19. safety violations; 20. fish-breeding pools.

II. Give the Russian equivalents to the following attributive groups.

1. hearty eater; 2. practical joker; 3. conscientious objector; 4. sleeping partner; 5. stumbling block; 6. smoking concert; 7. perfect likeness; 8. vested interest; 9. tough customer; 10. foregone conclusion; 11. top trade-union leaders; 12. collective bargaining rights; 13. consumers' goods industries; 14. post-war anti-labor drive; 15. point four program; 16. Liberal Party whip; 17. public school boy; 18. Good Neighbor policy; 19. strong party man; 20. CIO auto union president.

III. Translate the following attributive groups into Russian.

An EU-led fund; his British-university-educated son; job-creating measures; the conservative-run radio; debt-laden customers; knife-and-bat-wielding teenagers; a rifle-sight view of the war; outside-the-box thinking; morale-sapping showers of rockets; a kibbutz-bred fighter pilot; a nuclear-armed Iran; broad-ranging accord; a hard-won natural gas deal; hard-earned progress; the cotton-rich people; a closed-door gathering of; a hands-off role; a rags-to-

riches tale; make-work schemes; North-South disputes; Muslim-majority Kashmir; support by nobody-yet-knows-how-many Tory MPs; fairy-soon-to-be-bankrupt entitlement programs; can't-we-all-just-get-along appeal; one-size-fits-all approach; no arms treaty; play-it-safe tactics; a lathe operator-turned-politician.

IV. Identify the attributive groups in the following sentences and suggest how their meanings should be rendered into Russian.

1. The 87 billions of dollars in profits, grabbed during the five war years by the corporations, constitute just so much blood money. 2. All the international “news” plus the editorial, could have been given in the space devoted to one heavily illustrated item – the engagement of a son of one of minor princesses. 3. This issue devoted about half of its twenty news columns to the trial of a homicidal maniac. 4. Even the least informed person could not miss the fact that the much-publicized boom in the United States was due to the war and the aftermath of war repair. 5. My job on the Daily Sketch had for me what later I realized was an illusory attraction. 6. Paris underground and bus transport services were stopped today by a 24-hour warning strike called by the C.G.T. (French T.U.C.) with the support of other unions.

V. Explain the meanings of the multi-member attributive groups and translate the following sentences.

1. The American Labor Party Political Action Committee Election Campaign Planning Board launched a new fund-raising drive. 2. The British engineering industry must be nationalized to overcome the obstructive stick-in-the-mud, take it or leave it traditions of many engineering firms. 3. The preoccupation with selling papers against fierce competition leads to the American practice of an edition every thirty seconds. This mania for speed, plus the man-bites-dog news formula, works to corrupt and discourage the men who handle news. 4. Many a citizen fed up with the loud and prolonged bickering between the Republicans and the Democrats, began thinking plague-on-both-your-houses thoughts. 5. Fitch kept a hats-cleaned-by-electricity-while-you-wait establishment, nine feet by twelve, in Third Avenue. 6. He was being the boss again, using the it's-my-money-now-do-as-you're-told voice. 7. “All right,” – he said. “You be ready when I come at seven. None of this wait-two-minutes-till-I-primp-an-hour-or-two kind of business, now Dele”. 8. Vilified in everything from Little Red Riding Hood to late-night horror movies, Canis lupus, the wolf, has traditionally suffered from a bad press. 9. The actors will appear in the soon-to-be-released film.

VI. Explain the meanings of the multi-member attributive groups and translate the following sentences.

1. The local election abstention rate has always been high.
2. Singapore's previously low hotel occupancy rate is nearing its full capacity as people fleeing from riot-torn Indonesia are swiftly filling serviced apartments and hotels, according to industry officials contacted Sunday. (I.H.T., May 18, 98)
3. I believe that TV is the least effective war reporting medium, because it presents images rather than a whole story. (G., Feb. 11, 91)
4. At the moment, New York State agriculture laws say mushrooms picked in the wild can be sold if they're inspected by "an approved mushroom identification expert," but don't specify what constitutes expertise. (New York, May 9, 05)
5. Elementary schools in Providence, Cranston and Pawtucket have instituted voluntary school uniform policies. Supporters of uniforms say they build team spirit, cut down on fashion distractions and create a more positive atmosphere. (USA T., Jan. 12, 99)
6. Michael Caine was supposed to be in Cannes yesterday to promote his new film *The Actor*, written by Conor McPherson and directed by Neil Jordan. An air traffic control computer failure kept the plane on the tarmac for a time intolerable to the icon. (G., May 18, 02)
7. Tommy Morrison, the former World Boxing Organisation heavyweight champion, scored a unanimous points win over Sherman Griffin in Tulsa on Tuesday night. (Ind., Jun. 3, 94)
8. Worried councillors in North Wales have called a public meeting to discuss the extent of radioactive pollution from Sellafield along the coast. The meeting was called by Gwynedd county council's public protection committee after councillors heard reports of the high risk of radioactivity in the Irish Sea. (N.S., Dec. 26, 85)
9. Andrzej Krauze, a Guardian cartoonist, has won the United Nations Correspondents Association Ranan Lurie Political Cartoon Award for the Year 2002-2003. The award is granted for the best political cartoons reflecting the spirit and principles of the United Nations. (G., Nov. 18, 03)

VII. Explain the meanings of the multi-member attributive groups and translate the following sentences.

1. Anyone who supposes that Edwina Currie's amazing first novel is the usual sort of kill-an-hour-on-the-beach codswallop had better think again: it is much, much worse than that. (Ind., Feb. 4, 94)
2. In February 1989, the TV network CBS broadcast a terrifying report, based on NRDC [National Resources Defense Council] research, that called

Alar [apple-ripening chemical] “the most potent cancer-causing agent in our food supply.” Now 11 apple growers are bringing a suit against CBS and the NRDC. The apple growers’ case is that the NRDC’s studies were of the familiar stuff-the-mouse-with-the-chemical-till-it-bursts type. (W.S.J., Dec. 21-22, 90)

3. What is hot on the shelves on this side of the water [in Britain]? Dark jeans and humidors for the guys and soft fabrics for the ladies. And as usual a single toy has emerged as the must-have-but-nowhere-to-be-found item for parents desperate to please their offspring. Made by Hasbro, it is a fluffy robot that goes by the name of Furby. (Ind., Nov. 28,

4. Halloween has always been the season when Hollywood unleashes some of its most suspenseful and supernatural offerings. When I was a child in the late ‘60s and early ‘70s, the horror slate was a splendid array. But this mostly imaginative crop devolved to the dime-a-dozen, cut-’em-up-and-watch-’em-bleed movies, of which “Friday the 13th” is perhaps the most famous example. (N.Y.T., Oct. 23, 09)

5. During the School Board’s September meeting, I almost fell out of my chair when United Teachers of Dade President Karen Aronowitz lamented the fact that the U.S. public education system is not more like Finland’s, which often ranks among the top nations in international student assessments. I don’t think that it was a fair or constructive comparison. Such an apples-to-oranges comparison leads to misrepresentations of the quality of our education. (M.H., Nov. 11, 11)

6. Over the last decade or so, there has been a general trend in western societies towards mass populism, “rabble” democracy, and a “consumer is king” cultural mentality. (G., Oct. 5, 02)

2.2 HANDLING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Introductory Notes

Phraseological units are figurative set expressions often described as “idioms”. Such units have an important role to play in human communication. They produce a considerable expressive effect for, besides conveying information, they appeal to the reader's emotions, his aesthetic perception, his literary and cultural associations. Whenever the author of the source text uses an idiom, it is the translator's duty to try and reproduce it with the utmost fidelity.

Now an idiom's semantics are a complex entity and there are five aspects of its meaning that will influence the translator's choice of an equivalent in the target language. They are the idiom's figurative meaning, its literal sense, its emotive character, stylistic register and national colouring. The figurative meaning is the basic element of the idiom's semantics. Thus “red tape” means bureaucracy, “to kick the bucket” means to die, and “to wash dirty linen in public” means to disclose one's family troubles to outsiders. The figurative

meaning is inferred from the literal sense. “Red tape”, “to kick the bucket”, and “to wash dirty linen in public” also refer, respectively, to a coloured tape, an upset pail and a kind of laundering, though in most cases this aspect is subordinate and serves as a basis for the metaphorical use.

Idioms can be positive, negative or neutral. It is clear that “to kill two birds with one stone” is good, “to find a mare's nest” is a ludicrous mistake while “Rome was not built in a day” is a neutral statement of fact. They can also differ in their stylistic usage: they may be bookish (to show one's true colours) or colloquial (to be a pain in the neck). Besides, an idiom can be nationally coloured, that is include some words which mark it as the product of a certain nation. For instance, “to set the Thames on fire” and “to carry coals to Newcastle” are unmistakably British.

The complex character of the idiom's semantics makes its translation no easy matter. But there are some additional factors which complicate the task of adequate identification, understanding and translation of idioms. First, an idiom can be mistaken for a free word combination, especially if its literal sense is not “exotic” (to have butterflies in one's stomach) but rather trivial (to measure one's length, to let one's hair down). Second, a SL idiom may be identical in form to a TL idiom but have a different figurative meaning. Thus, the English “to lead smb. by the nose” implies “to control someone and make them do exactly what you want” and “to stretch one's legs” means “to go for a walk, especially after sitting in the same position for a long time”. Third, a SL idiom can be wrongly interpreted due to its association with a similar, if not identical TL unit. For instance, “to pull the devil by the tail”, that is to be in trouble, may be misunderstood by the translator under the influence of the Russian idioms «держатъ бога за бороду» or «поймать за хвост жар-птицу». Fourth, a wrong interpretation of a SL idiom may be caused by another SL idiom similar in form and different in meaning. Cf. “to make good time” and “to have a good time”. Fifth, a SL idiom may have a broader range of application than its TL counterpart apparently identical in form and meaning. For instance, the English “to get out of hand” is equivalent to the Russian «отбиться от рук» and the latter is often used to translate it:

The children got out of hand while their parents were away.

В отсу́тствии родителей дети совсем отбились от рук.

But the English idiom can be used whenever somebody or something gets out of control while the Russian idiom has a more restricted usage:

What caused the meeting to get out of hand? Почему собрание прошло так неорганизовано?

The possibility of misinterpreting an idiom in the source text calls for a great deal of vigilance on the part of the translator.

There are four typical methods to handle a SL idiom in the translating process. First, the translator can make use of a TL idiom which is identical to the

SL idiom in all five aspects of its semantics, e.g. “to pull chestnuts out of the fire for smb.” – таскать каштаны из огня для кого-либо.

Second, the SL idiom can be translated by a TL idiom which has the same figurative meaning, preserves the same emotive and stylistic characteristics but is based on a different image, that is, has a different literal meaning, e.g. “make hay while the sun shines” – куй железо, пока горячо.

Third, the SL idiom can be translated by reproducing its form word-for-word in TL, e.g. “People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.” – Люди, живущие в стеклянных домах, не должны бросать камни.

Fourth, instead of translating the SL idiom, the translator may try to explicate its figurative meaning, so as to preserve at least the main element of its semantics.

Selecting the appropriate method of translation the translator should take into account the following considerations:

1. Translating the SL idiom by an identical TL idiom is, obviously, the best way out. However, the list of such direct equivalents is rather limited. The translator has a good chance of finding the appropriate TL idiom if the SL idiom, is, so to speak, international, that is, if it originated in some other language, say Latin or Greek, and was later borrowed by both SL and TL. Cf. the English “Achilles' heel” and the Russian «Ахиллесова пята». Equivalent idioms may be borrowed in more recent periods, too, e.g. “the game is not worth the candle” – игра не стоит свеч (both borrowed from French). Even if the translator has managed to find an equivalent idiom in TL he may not be able to use it in his translation because of a difference in connotation. For example, the English “to save one's skin” can be replaced with the Russian «спасти свою шкуру» when its meaning is negative. But it may also have a positive connotation, which its Russian counterpart has not and then the translator will have to look for another way:

Betty saved Tim's skin by typing his report for him.

Бетти выручила Тима, напечатав за него доклад.

2. Whenever the translator fails to find an identical TL idiom he should start looking for an expression with the same figurative meaning but a different literal meaning. Cf. “to get out of bed on the wrong side” – встать с левой ноги. Here the change in the literal meaning of the idiom does not detract much from its effect. Two additional factors, however, should be taken into consideration. First, here again the translator should take care to preserve the original emotional or stylistic characteristics. So, the English “Jack of all trades” and the Russian «мастер на все руки» both refer to a person who may turn his hand to anything. However, the Russian idiom should not be used to translate the English one, as they are quite different emotionally. In English “Jack of all trades” is derogatory, for he is “master of none”, while the Russian saying implies that the man can do many different things well. Similarly, the English “can the leopard change his spots”, which is a literary idiom, should not be

translated by the Russian «черного кобеля не отмоешь до бела» which is highly colloquial, verging on the vulgar. Second, this method of translation should not be used if the TL idiom is distinctly nationally marked. As a rule the translation is presumed to represent what has been said by the foreign author of ST and he is not expected to use definitely Russian idioms such as, for instance, «ездить в Тулу со своим самоваром».

3. A word-for-word translation of the SL idiom is not possible unless the Russian reader will be able to deduce its figurative meaning. Therefore a calque of the English idiom “a skeleton in the cupboard” will be counterproductive, while “to put the cart before the horse” can be well rendered as «ставить телегу впереди лошади».

4. Obviously an explication cannot reproduce the semantics of the SL idiom in a satisfactory way and should be used only in the absence of a better alternative. Cf. “to cut off with a shilling” and «лишить наследства» or “to dine with Duke Humphrey” and «остаться без обеда».

The translator's memory should be well stocked with SL and TL idioms. Handling idiomatic phrases he will find A. Kunin's “English-Russian Phraseological Dictionary” of great assistance.

Exercises

I. Identify all the semantic aspects of the following phraseological units.

1. to mark time; 2. to play second fiddle; 3. to hide behind smb.'s back; 4. to be in the same boat; 5. to be cut of the same cloth; 6. to sit on the fence; 7. to draw in one's horns; 8. to spread like wildfire; 9. to win with a small margin; 10. to make no bones about smth.; 11. to play into smb.'s hands; 12. to show one's true colours; 13. to twist the lion's tail; 14. to send smb. to Coventry; 15. to have some strings attached; 16. to turn back the clock; 17. to throw cards on the table; 18. to put one's weight behind smth.; 19. (to sell smth.) lock, stock and barrel; 20. (to swallow smth.) hook, line and sinker

II. Find the Russian equivalents to the following English proverbs.

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. 2. A burnt child dreads the fire. 3. A rolling stone gathers no moss. 4. Necessity is the mother of invention. 5. Rome was not built in a day. 6. Small rain lays great dust. 7. Enough is as good as a feast. 8. A miss is as good as a mile. 9. It is a good horse that never stumbles. 10. It is a long lane that has no turning.

III. State what method you would choose to translate the following idioms.

1. The fish begins to stink at the head. 2. When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 3. to have money to burn. 4. to give smb. the cold shoulder. 5. to set the Thames on fire. 6. to give away the show. 7. to ask for the moon. 8. to be at the end of one's rope. 9. to bet on the wrong horse. 10. A new broom sweeps clean. 11. a fly in the ointment. 12. good riddance to bad rubbish. 13. with fire and sword. 14. You can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

IV. Translate the following sentences.

1. British periodicals prefer to give a wide berth to the delicate question of American military bases in Britain. 2. The British economy is not out of the wood yet. 3. The manager was passing the time of the day with one of his secretaries. 4. Trying to make him change his mind is just beating your head against the wall. 5. If he has spoken publicly about the truth he would have gotten the axe one way or another. 6. She gave her father a hug, and got into a cab with him, having as many fish to fry with him as he with her. 7. Students get it in the neck when they lose library books. 8. "Oh! tell us about her, Auntie," cried Imogen; "I can just remember her. She's the skeleton in the family cupboard, isn't she? And they are such fun."

V. Translate the following sentences, containing transformed phraseological units.

1. What brains he had were in his hands, and he was slow, and as stubborn as a blind mule but he was tough, and you could trust him. (M.Stewart)
2. Having a kid of her own, she began talking baby shop. (E.Aldington)
3. ... he caught at the immediate straw of "disorderly conduct". (O'Henry)
4. The small scene, when it was finally shot apparently did please him. I left at the end of the day thinking my golden hour had arrived. (C.Moore)
5. And we don't want to count our purely putative chickens before they are hatched. (W.Plomer)
6. Most children in Matilda's place would have burst into floods of tears. (R.Dahl)
7. Do you suppose if I wasn't at the end of my rope I'd come to you like this? (F.Fitzgerald)
8. It was odd now, with all his ingrained care for moderation and secure investment, Soames ever put his emotional eggs into one basket. First Irene – now Fleur. (J. Galsworthy)

9. Poirot kept the conversation ball rolling some little time longer, but when it seemed certain that Mrs. Fowlers had told all that she knew not once but many times over, he terminated the interview... (A.Christie)

10. ... and two blue jays stood on the ground nearby calling them all manner of sharp names. (J.Steinbeck)

11. It was Sim's great mistake trying to kill two or rather three birds with one stone. (N.Blake)

12. The Allies are reaping in Nazi Germany what they sowed at Versailles (A.Huxley)

13. Yahmose, whom she despised as the meekest of men, had actually been the one to kill Nofret. It turned Satipy's world upside down. Like most bullying women, she was a coward. This new Yahmose terrified her (A.Christie)

14. "Do you hear him?" he said, his grin slow, invisible. Yet rich. "He's been like a cow in a China shop." (A.Cronin)

15. "This isn't Russia, and the tea won't be Russian, either. We could order tea with lemon, if you'd prefer it." – "Why should I? When in England do as the English do?" (B.Hanna)

16. I know how much you hate lies and concealment. I do too. But honestly, it might upset the whole apple cart. Uncle Matthew has got an absolute bee in his bonnet about early marriages and the way they wreck a man's career... (A.Christie)

17. Taking a look at science-fiction again after a wartime interval, one seemed to see indications that it was trying to change its spots. (J.Wyndham)

18. Drake contemplated the situation and shook his head. "This is once I wouldn't want to be standing in your shoes, Perry." Mason grinned. "They are beginning to pinch a little." (E.S.Gardner)

19. So Annamaria, who had advertised a twenty thousand lire monthly rental, in the end doubled the sum, and Fidelman paid through both nostrils, cash for first and last months... (B.Malamud)

20. Laurel was upset, but she didn't want to talk about it, and he respected her right to keep her family skeletons locked up in her own closet. (U.Sinclair)

VI. Translate the following sentences, containing transformed phraseological units.

1. When I showed my father his letter and told him how I had replied, he looked at me gravely. "Remember," he said, "about the frying-pan and the fire." (V.Peterson)

2. Of no city, in my experience, is this more true than of Paris. There high society seldom admits outsiders into its midst, the politicians live in their

own corrupt circle, the bourgeoisie, great and small, frequent one another, writers congregate with writers... painters hobnob with painters and musicians with musicians. The same thing is true of London, but in a less marked degree; these birds of a feather flock much less together, and there are a dozen houses where at the same table you may meet a duchess, an actress, a painter, a member of Parliament, a lawyer, a dress-maker and an author. (S.Maugham)

3. Well, believe it or not, that story is made up out of the whole cloth... It's the perfect answer to people who say there's no smoke without fire. Believe me this smoke was made by rubbing two pieces of dry stick together. (J.Tey)

4. What's the good of being sentimental? Father's dear—I am awfully fond of him. You've no idea how I worry him! He has that delightful early Victorian view that short skirts and smoking are immoral. You can imagine what a thorn in the flesh I am to him. (A.Christie)

5. It was only that she had a complex—a silver spoon, and it had become natural in her mouth. (J.Galsworthy)

6. She could set all society by the ears.(R.Worren)

7. Half an hour later I stole to the open door of the room. She was still and white as the sheets of the bed. (J.Galsworthy)

8. I didn't add, because I was afraid they would think it cynical, that maybe if only Jack Almond hadn't had those wonderfully long eyelashes he might now have been alive and well, minister to some foreign power and on the high road to the Embassy in Paris. (S.Maugham)

9. We distinctly charge the dustman with throwing what they ought to clear away into the eyes of the public.(Ch.Dickens)

10. "You prefer to call a spade a spade". – "No, I don't", said Jennie, "Spades have nothing to do with it." (A.Wilson)

11. "Watton knows which side his bread is buttered." – "What extraordinary expressions we do use. It's hard to imagine that any man have failed to know which side his piece of bread is buttered. (A.Wilson)

12. Cook arrived with coffee, and put down the tray with the air of a camel exhibiting the last straw. (J.Priestley)

13. ...The blossom, too, was late this year – no blossom before they left! Well, the milk was spilled! (J.Galsworthy)

14. A new leaf! She would go at once to Bertie Curfew and get him to turn it over for her! (J.Galsworthy)

15. Milksop tied to his mother's. (J.Galsworthy)

16. Richard's live-and-let-live methods had given place, almost overnight, to the burning of heretics. For three generations heretics had burned. (J.Tey)

17. Michael was still strange, Winifrid still lost, John still buried alive, and nothing seemed new under the sun. (J.Galsworthy)

CHAPTER 3. GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

3.1 HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

Introductory Notes

Every word in the text is used in a particular grammatical form and all the words are arranged in sentences in a particular syntactic order. Grammaticality is an important feature of speech units. Grammatical forms and structures, however, do not only provide for the correct arrangement of words in the text, they also convey some information which is part of its total contents. They reveal the semantic relationships between the words, clauses and sentences in the text, they can make prominent some part of the contents that is of particular significance for the communicants. The syntactic structuring of the text is an important characteristics identifying either the genre of the text or its author's style.

Though the bulk of the information in the original text is conveyed by its lexical elements, the semantic role of grammatical forms and structures should not be overlooked by the translator. The importance of the grammatical aspects of the source text is often reflected in the choice of the parallel forms and structures in TL, as in the following example:

The Industrial Revolution brought into being the industrial proletariat and with it the fight for civil and political rights, trade union organization and the right to vote.

Промышленная революция вызвала к жизни промышленный пролетариат и вместе с ним борьбу за гражданские и политические права, пред-юнионы и право голоса.

In many cases, however, equivalence in translation can be best achieved if the translator does not try to mirror the grammatical forms in the source text. There are no permanent grammatical equivalents and the translator can choose between the parallel forms and various grammatical transformations. He may opt for the latter for there is never an absolute identity between the meaning and usage of the parallel forms in SL and TL. For instance, both English and Russian verbs have their infinitive forms. The analogy, however, does not preclude a number of formal and functional differences. We may recall that the English infinitive has perfect forms, both active and passive, indefinite and continuous, which are absent in the respective grammatical category in Russian. The idea of priority or non-performed action expressed by the Perfect Infinitive is not present in the meaning of the Russian Infinitive and has to be rendered in translation by some other means. Cf. "The train seems to arrive at 5." – Поезд,

видимо, приходит в 5. and “The train seems to have arrived at 5.” – Поезд, видимо, пришел в 5.

A dissimilarity of the English and Russian Infinitives can be also found in the functions they perform in the sentence. Note should be taken, for example, of the Continuative Infinitive which in English denotes an action following that indicated by the Predicate:

Parliament was dissolved, not to meet again for eleven years.

Парламент был распущен и не созывался в течение 11 лет.

He came home to find his wife gone.

Он вернулся домой и обнаружил, что жена ушла.

A similar difference can be observed if one compares the finite forms of the verb in English and in Russian. The English and the Russian verbs both have active and passive forms, but in English the passive forms are more numerous and are more often used. As a result, the meaning of the passive verb in the source text is often rendered by an active verb in the translation:

This port can be entered by big ships only during the tide.

Большие корабли могут заходить в этот порт только во время прилива. (The sentence can certainly be translated in some other way, e.g. *Этот порт доступен для больших кораблей только во время прилива.*)

A most common example of dissimilarity between the parallel syntactic devices in the two languages is the role of the word order in English and in Russian. Both languages use a “direct” and an “inverted” word order. But the English word order obeys, in most cases, the established rule of sequence: the predicate is preceded by the subject and followed by the object. This order of words is often changed in the Russian translation since in Russian the word order is used to show the communicative load of different parts of the sentence, the elements conveying new information (the rheme) leaning towards the end of non-emphatic sentences. Thus if the English sentence “My son entered the room” is intended to inform us who entered the room, its Russian equivalent will be «В комнату вошел мой сын» but in case its purpose is to tell us what my son did, the word order will be preserved: «Мой сын вошел в комнату».

The predominantly fixed word order in the English sentence means that each case of its inversion (placing the object before the subject-predicate sequence) makes the object carry a great communicative load. This emphasis cannot be reproduced in translation by such a common device as the inverted word order in the Russian sentence and the translator has to use some additional words to express the same idea:

Money he had none.

Денег у него не было ни гроша.

The refusal to use a parallel structure in the target text may involve a change in the number of independent sentences by using the partitioning or the integrating procedures. Here is another example of such translations:

The two boys flew on and on towards the village speechless with horror.

Мальчики бежали вперед и вперед по направлению к деревне. Они онемели от ужаса.

It should be noted that a parallel form may prove unsuitable because of its different stylistic connotation. For instance, both English and Russian conditional clauses can be introduced by conjunctions or asyndetically. But the English asyndetical form is bookish while its Russian counterpart is predominantly colloquial. As a result, it is usually replaced in the target text by a clause with a conjunction, e.g.:

Had the Security Council adopted the Soviet proposal, it would have been an important step towards the solution of the problem.

Если бы Совет Безопасности принял советское предложение, это было бы важным шагом к решению проблемы.

The translator usually finds it possible to make a relatively free choice among the possible grammatical arrangements of TT, provided the basic relationships expressed by the SL grammatical categories are intact.

Exercises

I. Translate the following sentences with the special attention to the choice of Russian equivalents to render the meaning of the English infinitives.

1. The people of Roumania lived in a poverty difficult to imagine. 2. The Security Council is given the power to decide when a threat to peace exists without waiting for the war to break out. 3. The general was a good man to keep away from. 4. This is a nice place to live in. 5. He stopped the car for me to buy some cigarettes. 6. Jack London was the best short-story writer in his country to arise after Edgar Poe. 7. In 1577 Drake set out on his voyage round the world, to return with an immense cargo of booty. 8. How different a reception awaited those workers who went to the centre of the city last May Day to be beaten and arrested by mounted policemen when they raised their banners in defence of peace. 9. Katherine had been for a walk by herself one morning, and came back to find Lenox grinning at her expectantly. 10. The Foreign Secretary said they were glad to have made such good progress at the Geneva conference last month.

II. Note the way the meaning of the English passive forms is rendered in your translation of the following sentences.

1. The Prime-Minister was forced to admit in the House of Commons that Britain had rejected the Argentine offer to negotiate the Falklands' crisis. 2. The amendment was rejected by the majority of the Security Council. 3. He rose to speak and was warmly greeted by the audience. 4. The treaty is reported to have

been ratified by all participants. 5. The general was preceded into the room by his daughter. 6. It was the late President Roosevelt who told the American people that "more than one-third of the nation is ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed". 7. People must be met, they must be faced, talked to, smiled at. 8. The Foreign Secretary was questioned in the House of Commons about the attitude of the British Government to the sentences on Nazi war criminals. 9. When our business was attended to, our bags packed, and our families taken leave of, we started from Victoria Station.

III. Select the appropriate word order in the Russian translations of the following sentences.

1. Great strikes raged in steel, meat-packing, lumber, railroad, textiles, building, marine transport, coal, printing, garment-making – wherever there were trade unions. 2. The United States government refused to recognize the Soviet government until 1933; sixteen years after the revolution. 3. It was primarily because of these concessions to Negro and white labor that big capital came to hate Roosevelt so ruthlessly. 4. The Dutch Navy rescued the crew of a British freighter which began to sink near the Dutch coast after loose cargo shifted, a Navy spokesman said. 5. More than 500 senior British scientists from 20 universities have signed a pledge boycotting research for the American Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars. 6. Japan may seem a rich country from abroad, but most Japanese still feel that basic living standards are below international par. 7. Floating on waves thousands of miles from any city, deposited on mountains and remote beaches, plastic trash is one of the most annoying of modern artifacts. 8. The position of a black hole at the centre of our galaxy, the Milky Way, has been identified by measurements that can be made only once every 19 or so years. 9. Sugar consumption was predictably down again, by 7.5 per cent, but the traditional habit of tea drinking recovered slightly.

IV. Employ the partitioning and integrating procedures to translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The United States reactionaries likewise cynically sabotaged cooperation with the USSR during World War II, in the hope that Hitler's forces would so butcher the Red Army as to make it virtually powerless after the war. 2. More than 2,600 local farmers, radical leftists and others rallied to protest against the planned expansion of Tokyo's international airport at Narita, but 10,000 riot police kept them away from the airport. 3. Typhoon Peggy cast a destructive path across the northern Philippines recently, killing more than 40 people, flooding huge areas and leaving behind a wide trail of wrecked houses, crops and building before heading towards south-east China. 4. Dr. Weinberg, the senior member of the research team that identified and cloned the gene, is

one of the pioneers in the study of cancer genes. They are known to scientists as oncogenes, and they contribute to cancer development when they are abnormal or abnormally activated. 5. Italian magistrates have issued warrants for the arrest of 40 people over a huge fruit and vegetable racket they say has defrauded the EEC of up to 33 billion lire. 6. The blood-sucking leech, which fell out of medical favor a century ago after a career that predated the Christian era, is back in the science laboratories as a result of research indicating it may have a role in treating tumors and other conditions. 7. House prices increased by 4 per cent in the third quarter of the year, the same rise as in the previous quarter, and giving an annual increase of 12 per cent to the end of September, according to the latest house price survey by the Nationwide Building Society.

3.2 HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

Introductory Notes

It has been mentioned that the source language may have a number of grammatical forms and structures which have no analogues in the target language, and some procedures were suggested for dealing with such equivalent-lacking elements.

The English grammatical form that has no direct equivalent in Russian may be a part of speech, a category within a part of speech or a syntactical structure. A lack of equivalence in the English and Russian systems of parts of speech can be exemplified by the article which is part of the English grammar and is absent in Russian. As a rule, English articles are not translated into Russian for their meaning is expressed by various contextual elements and needn't be reproduced separately. Translating the phrase "the man who gave me the book" with the Russian «человек, который дал мне книгу» the translator needn't worry about the definite article since the situation is definite enough due to the presence of the limiting attributive clause. There are some cases, however, when the meaning of the article has an important role to play in the communication and should by all means be reproduced in TT. Consider the following linguistic statement: "To put it in terms of linguistics: a sentence is a concrete fact, the result of an actual act of speech. The sentence is an abstraction. So a sentence is always a unit of speech; the sentence of a definite language is an element of that language." It is obvious that an entity cannot be both a concrete fact and an abstraction. The difference between "a sentence" (любое отдельное предложение) and "the sentence" (предложение как понятие, тип предложения) should be definitely revealed in the Russian translation as well.

Even if some grammatical category is present both in SL and in TL, its subcategories may not be the same and, hence, equivalent-lacking. Both the English and the Russian verb have their aspect forms but there are no equivalent relationships between them. Generally speaking, the Continuous forms correspond to the Russian imperfective aspect, while the Perfect forms are often equivalent to the perfective aspect. However, there are many dissimilarities. Much depends on the verb semantics. The Present Perfect forms of non-terminative verbs, for instance, usually correspond to the Russian imperfective verbs in the present tense:

I have lived in Moscow since 1940.

Я живу в Москве с 1940 г.

Progressive organizations and leaders have been persecuted.

Прогрессивные организации и передовые деятели подвергаются преследованиям.

The Past Indefinite forms may correspond either to the perfective or to the imperfective Russian forms and the choice is largely prompted by the context. Cf.:

After supper he usually smoked in the garden.

После ужина он обычно курил в саду.

After supper he smoked a cigarette in the garden and went to bed.

После ужина он выкурил в саду сигарету и пошел спать.

The Past Perfect forms may also be indifferent to these aspective nuances, referring to an action prior to some other action or a past moment. Cf.:

I hoped he had read that book.

(а) Я надеялся, что он читал эту книгу, (б) Я надеялся, что он (уже) прочитал эту книгу.

And, again, the broader context will enable the translator to make the correct choice.

Of particular interest to the translator are the English syntactical (infinitival, participial or gerundial) complexes which have no parallels in Russian. Translating sentences with such complexes always involves some kind of restructuring.

A special study should be made of the translation problems involved in handling the Absolute Participle constructions. To begin with, an Absolute construction must be correctly identified by the translator. The identification problem is particularly complicated in the case of the “with”-structures which may coincide in form with the simple prepositional groups. The phrase “How can you play with your brother lying sick in bed” can be understood in two different ways: as an Absolute construction and then its Russian equivalent will be «Как тебе не стыдно играть, когда твой брат лежит больной (в постели)» or as a prepositional group which should be translated as «Как тебе не стыдно играть с твоим больным братом».

Then the translator should consider the pros and cons of the possible translation equivalents. The meaning of the Absolute Participle construction can be rendered into Russian with the help of a clause, an adverbial participle (деепричастие) or a separate sentence. Each of these methods has its advantages and disadvantages. Using a clause involves the identification of the specific adverbial function of the construction: “Business disposed of, we went for a walk.” – Когда (так как) с делом было покончено, мы отправились погулять. This can be avoided by using an adverbial participle, but then care should be taken to refer it to the subject: Покончив с делом, мы отправились погулять. (Dangling participles are common in English but are usually not used in literary Russian. Cf.: “But coming from West Indies, his chances were very slim” and «Подъезжая к станции, у меня слетела шляпа».)

The same sentence can be rendered into Russian by two separate sentences: Работа была закончена. Мы отправились погулять. This method is not infrequently used by the translators, whenever it suits the style of the narration.

Specific translation problems emerge when the translator has to handle a syntactical complex with a causative meaning introduced by the verb “to have” or “to get”, such as: “I shall have him do it” or “I shall have him punished”. First, the translator has to decide what Russian causative verb should be used as a substitute for the English “have” or “get”. Depending on the respective status of the persons involved, the phrase “I shall have him do it” may be rendered into Russian as «Я заставлю его (прикажу ему, велю ему, попрошу его и т.п.) сделать это» or even «Я добьюсь (позабочусь о том, устройю так и т.п.), чтобы он это сделал». Second, the translator must be aware that such complexes are polysemantic and may be either causative or non-causative. The phrase “The general had his horse killed” may refer to two different situations. Either the horse was killed by the general's order (Генерал приказал убить свою лошадь) or he was killed in combat and the general was not the initiator of the act but the sufferer (Под ним убили лошадь). An error in the translator's judgement will result in a distorted translation variant.

Many equivalent-lacking structures result from a non-causative verb used in the typical causative complex. Preserving its basic meaning the verb acquires an additional causative sense. Cf.:

They laughed merrily.

Они весело смеялись.

They laughed him out of the room.

Они так смеялись над ним, что он убежал из комнаты.

In such cases, the translator has to choose among different ways of expressing causative relationships in TL. Cf.:

The US Administration wanted to frighten the people into accepting the militarization of the country.

Администрация США стремилась запугать народ, чтобы заставить его согласиться на милитаризацию страны.

He talked me into joining him.

Он уговорил меня присоединиться к нему.

It should be noted that such English structures are usually formed with the prepositions “into” and “out of” as in the above examples.

Exercises

I. Identify the definite or indefinite articles in the following sentences whose meanings should be rendered in translation. Suggest the suitable equivalents.

1. Who is she? – She is a Mrs. Erlynn. 2. A woman was loudly complaining of a pain in her back. 3. I know an old woman who can be a baby-sitter for you. 4. He decided to solve this problem at a blow. 5. What is your objection to the hour? I think the hour is an admirable hour. 6. From 1836 until his death in 1870 Dickens continued to be in general estimation the English story-teller. 7. His Pecksniff could never have worked the wickedness of which he had just heard, but any other Pecksniff could; and the Pecksniff who could do that, could do anything. 8. This was a Guernica, a Coventry, a Lidice perpetrated in part by a British ship in the service of the Americans. 9. Tomorrow I will be with Essex as the Asquith he expects, a normal Asquith, an undivided, unchanged, untouched, unalterable and eccentric Asquith who will partner him on his great mission to the Security Council. 10. He still wore knee breeches, and dark cotton stockings on his nether limbs, but they were not *the* breeches. The coat was wide-skirted, and in that respect like *the* coat, but, oh, how different.

II. Choose the appropriate Russian aspect forms to render the meanings of the verbs in bold type in the following sentences.

1. Following the war there developed an almost universal demand that Canada's status and relationship with Britain should be re-defined. 2. The militants rallied the black population and their allies against the lynchers, legal and illegal. 3. The world fascist movement which developed so rapidly during the 1930's, carried an acute threat to the people's democratic liberties. 4. During the middle 1930's the capitalist governments refused to rally to the call of the Soviet Union for an international peace-front. 5. In the Social-Democratic parties of the Americas over many years left-wing groups of militant fighters had been growing up. 6. Their appeasement policy had strengthened the fascist beast until finally it leaped upon them. 7. Flyers report that no attempt was made to intercept them until they were near Braunschweig when the Germans sent up

their fighters and put up a strong barrage. 8. This had terrified the Home Secretary within an inch of his life on several occasions.

III. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the equivalent-lacking syntactical complexes.

1. The contents of the treaty have been recently published, it being no longer necessary to keep them secret. 2. The peaceful demonstration at the big Ford plant in Dearborn was broken up, with four workers killed and fifty wounded. 3. Being remarkably fine and agreeable in their manners, Oliver thought them very nice girls indeed. 4. Bobbing and bounding upon the spring cushions, silent, swaying to each motion of their chariot, old Jolyon watched them drive away under the sunlight. 5. Just as I got there a Negro switchman, lantern in hand, happened by. 6. That gentleman stepped forward, hand stretched out. 7. As the hunger marchers moved along Pennsylvania Avenue they were flanked by two solid rows of policemen, most of them club in hand. 8. They walked without hats for long hours in the Gardens attached to their house, books in their hands, a fox-terrier at their heels, never saying a word and smoking all the time. 9. We sped northward with the high Rocky Mountains peaks far off to the West.

IV. State how the meaning of the causative structures in the following sentences should be rendered into Russian. Explain your choice of the translation method.

1. We had two enemy agents arrested, whose role was to create panic by spreading false rumours about the approach of the Germans. 2. In World War II Great Britain lost about 350,000 killed and missing and had her towns and factories blitzed. 3. A very strange thing happened to him a year or two ago. You ought to have him tell you about it. 4. I can't get him to realize that in this case the game is not worth the candle. 5. These speeches were designed to obscure the issues by inflaming public opinion and stampeding Congress into repressive action. 6. The General Executive cannot give his mind to every detail of factory management, but he can get the things done. 7. No suitable opportunity offering, he was dragooned by family and friends into an assistant-professorship at Harvard. 8. The Tory government would have the British people believe that the US missiles would strengthen the country's security. 9. The fear of lightning is a particularly distressing infirmity for the reason that it takes the sand out of a person to an extent which no other fear can, and it can't be shamed out of a person.

V. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the gerunds as complements.

1. Cambridge University is considering **videotaping** its selection interviews to head off growing complaints about the fairness of its decisions. Barry Everitt, master of Downing College, said yesterday that the university was “appreciably closer” to **recording** interviews after **tiring** of the annual outrage from its rejects. (T., Jan. 16, 04)

2. Superman had X-ray vision, which was useful for **looking** through walls when **rescuing** heroines and **collaring** villains. But beyond Hollywood, the best that engineers have been able to come up with to see inside buildings are devices that use radar. (E., Oct. 15, 09)

3. There has been a massive surge in illegal ivory trading, researchers warned last week. They have found that more than 14,000 products made from the tusks and other body parts of elephants were seized in 2009, an increase of more than 2,000 on their previous analysis in 2007. Details of this disturbing rise have been revealed on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the world ivory trading ban. Implemented on 18 January 1990, it was at first credited with **halting** the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of elephants. (Obs., Jan. 17, 10)

4. People in England and Wales run the greatest risk of having their car stolen, according to a crime survey of 24 countries. (T., Apr. 20, 94)

5. The city of Glendale is imposing a ban on artificial grass. Notices are going out to homeowners whose front yards are covered in turf. Geneva Dotson says she was forced to pay crews \$3,000 to rip up her brand new front yard after receiving a notice from city hall. “There’s enough drama in life without **having the city breathing down my back**,” says Dotson. “I’m very angry about it, to tell you the truth.” (CBS Los Angeles, Nov. 17, 11)

6. I am sick of **being made** to feel ashamed of **displaying** patriotism. (G., Sep. 15, 01),

7. At this moment, however the room bore every mark of **having been** recently and hurriedly **ransacked**. (R. L. Stevenson)

8. Robin Cook [UK Foreign Secretary] will change the law to stop torture equipment made in Britain from **being shipped** abroad, it was announced last night. The move followed the revelations in The Independent that leg-irons made in Birmingham were openly on sale in the United States despite a ban announced in 1997. (Ind., Feb. 4, 00)

VI. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the absolute constructions introduced by preposition with.

1. The number of airlines is likely to shrink – with the weak going to the wall – but not the number of passengers. (Ind., Nov. 18, 01)

2. Peter Hain, the [UK] Europe minister, claimed that sterling could find it impossible to survive alongside the euro as the new currency began to circulate yesterday. With 300 million people starting to use euro note and coins in 12 European Union countries, Mr Hain dismissed the idea that Britain could run a

“parallel currency economy,” with the pound and the euro both in use. (D.T., Jan. 2, 02)

3. The euro enjoyed one of its best days on foreign exchanges yesterday with traders relieved that the switch to the new currency had gone without any major glitches. (D.T., Jan. 3, 02)

4. Indian winters are hot and dry, with the monsoon winds blowing from the North East carrying little moisture. (T., May 28, 02)

5. Crucial talks aimed at tackling world poverty ended in anger last night, with environmentalists branding them as a ‘fudge’. The UN international conference in Bali, designed to produce a global development blueprint for the next decade was condemned as a wasted opportunity that had failed the world’s poor. (Obs., Jun. 9, 02)

6. Much commentary has been devoted to the rise in house prices over the past year, but average prices are not yet unsustainable in relation to average incomes, and there are signs that the London market – usually a leading indicator – has already turned down. With many of the latest statistics ambiguous, it makes sense to wait and see what shape the economy is really in. (Ind., Jun. 7, 02)

7. In 1941 when I was 15, I was encouraged to join the Royal Navy by the Barnardo’s [a British charity] organisations. With the war on and the Nazis threatening to invade, it looked like the right thing to do. (D.T., May 10, 02)

8. Looking out to sea from this city’s [Copenhagen’s] picturesque harbor, a wall of 70-meter windmills dominates the horizon with rotors silently spinning in the glinting sunshine as sailboats and fishing trawlers glide past. (I 11 Γ., Sep. 23, 03)

9. The Government has admitted that soaring house prices have left people on average incomes, such as teachers and nurses, locked out of buying their first homes across large parts of southern England, including London and most of the South East. A spokeswoman for the Deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, admitted last night that there was now an effective “housing apartheid,” with people in their own homes pulling further and further from those yet to get on the property ladder. With house prices rising at between 15 and 20 per cent a year, incomes, which are rising at between 5 and 10 per cent a year, cannot keep up. (Obs., Mur. 7, 04)

10. France is bracing for a week full of protests that threatens to disrupt buses, subways and trains, with the biggest planned for Thursday. On Thursday, students plan to demonstrate against a major revision of the education system, with protesters saying the changes would favor the privileged. (I.H.T., Jan. 27, 05)

3.3 HANDLING MODAL FORMS

Introductory Notes

Modality is a semantic category indicating the degree of factuality that the speaker ascribes to his message. A message can be presented by its author as a statement of facts, a request or an order, or something that is obligatory, possible or probable but not an established fact. Modal relationships make up an important part of the information conveyed in the message. There is a world of difference between asserting that something is and suggesting that it should be or might be.

Obviously a translation cannot be correct unless it has the same modality as the source text. The translator must be able to understand various modal relationships expressed by different means in SL and to choose the appropriate means in TL.

English makes use of three main types of language units to express modal relationships: modal verbs, modal words and word groups, and mood forms.

Modal verbs are widely used in English to express various kinds of modality. The translator should be aware of the fact that an English modal verb can be found in some phrases the Russian equivalents of which have no particular modal forms. Compare the following sentences with their Russian translations:

She can speak and write English.

Она говорит и пишет по-английски.

I can see the English coast already.

Я уже вижу берег Англии.

Why should you say it?

Почему ты так говоришь?

There is no direct correspondence between the English and the Russian modal verbs and the translator should choose the appropriate word which fits the particular context. The meaning of the verb “should”, for example, in the sentence “You should go and see him” may be rendered in various circumstances by one of the Russian verbs expressing obligation: (a) Вы должны навестить его. (b) Вам необходимо навестить его. (c) Вам следует навестить его. (d) Вам следовало бы навестить его, and so on. For the same reason the modal meaning expressed by the confrontation of the two modal verbs in the English original may be rendered into Russian not by two modal verbs but by some other modal forms:

Were you really in earnest when you said that you could love a man of lowly position? - Indeed I was. But I said “might”.

– Вы на самом деле не шутили, когда сказали, что могли бы полюбить человека небогатого? – Конечно, нет. Но ведь я сказала «может быть, смогла бы».

"It may rain today," he said. His companion looked at the sky. "Well, it might," she said.

– Сегодня может быть дождь, – сказал он. Его спутница подняла голову и посмотрела на небо. – Вряд ли, – ответила она.

Most English modal verbs are polysemantic. So "'must" can express obligation or a high degree of probability. "May" implies either probability or moral possibility (permission). "Can" denotes physical or moral possibility, etc. Compare the following sentences with their Russian translations:

You must go there at once.

Вы должны тотчас же пойти туда.

You must be very tired.

Вы, должно быть, очень устали.

He may know what has happened.

Может быть, он знает, что произошло.

He may come in now.

Теперь он может (ему можно) войти.

I cannot do the work alone.

Я не могу (не в состоянии) один сделать эту работу.

I cannot leave the child alone.

Я не могу (мне нельзя) оставить ребенка одного.

But when a modal verb is used with a Perfect Infinitive form, it loses, as a rule, its polysemantic character. Thus, "must have been" always implies certainty, "may have been", probability, while "can't have been", improbability. It should also be noted that the Perfect Infinitive may indicate either a prior action (after "must", "may", "cannot") or an action that has not taken place (after "should", "ought to", "could", "to be to"). Cf.:

He must have told her about it yesterday.

Должно быть, он сказал ей об этом вчера.

He should have told her about it yesterday.

Он должен был (ему следовало) сказать ей об этом вчера.

Special attention should be given to the form "might have been" where the Perfect Infinitive can have three different meanings: a prior action, an action that has not taken place and an imaginable action. Cf.:

I might have spoken too strongly.

Возможно, я был слишком резок.

You might have done it yourself.

Вы могли бы это сделать сами.

To hear him tell his stories he might have won the war alone.

Если послушать его рассказы, можно подумать, что он один выиграл войну.

Among other means of expressing modality mention should be made of parenthetical modal words: "certainly", "apparently", "presumably", "allegedly", "surely", "of course", "in fact", "indeed", "reportedly" and the like,

as well as similar predicative structures: “it is reported”, “it is presumed”, “it is alleged”, etc. They may all express various shades of modal relationships and the translator cannot be too careful in selecting the appropriate Russian equivalents. For instance, “indeed” may be rendered as «более того, поистине, фактически» и т.п., “in fact” – «на самом деле, более того, словом» и т.п., “above all” – «прежде всего, более всего, главным образом».

He was never a useful assistant to me. Indeed, he was rather a nuisance.

Он никогда не был мне хорошим помощником. Более того, он скорее даже мне мешал.

Some of the modal adverbs (“surely”, “easily”, “happily” and the like) have non-modal homonyms. Compare:

What should he do if she failed him? Surely die of disappointment and despair.

Что с ним будет, если она его обманет? – Несомненно, он умрет от разочарования и отчаяния. (Here “surely” is a modal word.)

Slowly, surely as a magnet draws he was being drawn to the shore.

Медленно и верно, как будто магнитом, его тянуло к берегу.

The English mood forms give relatively little trouble to the translator since he can, as a rule, make use of the similar moods in Russian. Note should be taken, however, of those forms of the English Subjunctive (the Conjunctive) which are purely structural and express no modal meanings that should be reproduced in translation:

It is important that everyone should do his duty.

Важно, чтобы каждый выполнил свой долг.

I suggest that we all should go home.

Я предлагаю всем пойти домой!

While handling modal forms the translator should not forget that while the English language has practically no modal particles, the Russian language has. Whenever necessary, Russian particles (ведь, хоть, мол, де, дескать и др.) should be used to express modality which is expressed in the source text by other means or only implied:

After us the deluge.

После нас хоть потоп.

He was in wild spirits, shouting that you might dissuade him for twenty-four hours.

Он пришел в неистовство и кричал, что вы можете его разубедить хоть круглые сутки.

Exercises

I. Analyze the modal verbs in the following sentences and indicate the modal meanings they have.

A

1. China's hardline policies threaten to destroy what little is left of the culture of an extraordinary people. But it does not have to happen. Indeed, many Chinese in private say it must not.

2. Under the pressure of the new knowledge that is being acquired every day we have to bring our mental world picture up to date.

3. The habit must have been fairly widespread in the seventeenth century, since it survives today in the English of America.

4. Since the sun and the moon manifestly influenced the earth, astrological doctrine held that the planets must affect human life too, but in more subtle ways.

5. So either the equipment did not work as it ought, or the crew did not operate it correctly – or, most probably, the two problems exacerbated each other.

6. The beneficiary of all this drift and muddle ought to be the opposition.

7. Politicians may be bought and sold, the rules may be made up or changed day by day, but the election is unstoppable.

8. He may have been killed three weeks ago in a plane crash, but on November 7th Mel Carnahan, the late governor of Missouri, comfortably won a seat in the Senate.

9. The streets were narrow, but the corners of narrow streets might be carefully rounded off to prevent injury to goods and riders.

10. Those helmets can get very hot, you know.

11. The actual number of Normans who settled here cannot have been very large.

12. Pasternak certainly cannot have been in the least surprised.

B.

1. At the conference tables the delusion still prevails that a thing must be proved before a serious person may – or can – concern himself with it.

2. The French president may not issue decrees. But the French government can. Though the president may refuse to sign them. He can simply insist that his “sidekick” resign.

3. But there are disadvantages to a beard. I will say that.

4. If the parties will not do it, the law must make them.

5. I said it was a great book. “You would”, – said Piper.

6. And British soldiers would be executed too, for murder and rape, under military regulations after court martial.

7. I know most readers of this book will be familiar with Dr Zhivago.

8. Imagine a crowd at a railway terminus. Some people will be arriving. Some will be leaving. And, whichever they are doing, they will be going to and fro from numerous different platforms.

C.

1. How long must the Burmese wait?
2. In the past the man who put forward a brand-new idea had to count on being despised and persecuted by the church and his colleagues.
3. Three months were to pass before the Polish and Hungarian revolts.
4. If political Islam is to spread from Iran into the ex-Soviet Union, this is where the toughest contest will come.
5. Thomas wouldn't have been found dead doing it. Conrad might have, just.
6. Between them, Philips and Thomson – along with other European firms such as Siemens, Bosch and Nokia – ought to be able to design the special semiconductor chips needed for HDTV.
7. Americans have long fantasized that a knight on a white charger might one day sweep into Washington to topple all the knaves and rogues dragging down the country.

D.

1. They can be sniffy about Kissinger, but he has never recommended the Boy Scout Handbook as a text on statecraft.
2. Then, after we sell her, she has to go home and sell her husband; but if she is determined to go, there is not much the husband can do.
3. – He just looks to me as if he's very tired and needs some rest.
– You can say that again! I told him to slow down.
4. You can't do this!
5. You can't say that!
6. You can't bloody well get away with what you said in there.
7. You can't call another man things like that.
8. Can't they just. But the Browns can.
9. I ordered a coffee at Doney's and the waiter couldn't have been nicer.
10. Given this list, Mr Kohl's government could use help.

II. Analyze the modal verbs in the following sentences and translate them into Russian.

1. This fatal policy must be reversed if we are to regain our freedom.
2. If she wanted to keep things from him, she must, he could not spy on her.
3. There is a painting by Surikov. In this picture we can see Suvorov crossing the Alps.
4. The exact and immediate cause of this letter cannot, of course, be told, though it is not improbable that Bosinney may have been moved by some sudden revolt against his position towards Soames.
5. At nineteen he was a limber, freckled youth with a wide mouth, light eyes, long dark lashes, a rather charming smile, considerable knowledge of what he should not know, and no experience of what he ought to know.
6. I am afraid, I'll have to leave earlier today.
7. Come, now,

that's good, sir – that's very good. Your uncle *will* have his joke. 8. One has only to read the business journals of Wall Street – to see the real origin of the arms race. 9. Under the pressure of the US Ambassador in Paris the President of France abandoned his intention of seeing Charlie Chaplin's picture. We cannot say how he felt about the matter, but I have yet to meet a single Frenchman who did not see in this an insult to his own national dignity.

III. Interpret the meaning of the modal forms in bold type and suggest their Russian equivalents.

1. In his opinion the two superpowers should have made more progress at the Geneva talks. 2. “You couldn't have tried so very hard,” said Carrie. 3. But for the sweetness of family gossip, it must indeed have been lonely there. 4. The lamp lit her face and she tended the long pipe, bent above it with the serious attention she might have given to a child. 5. **Phuong** lit the gas stove and began to boil the water for tea. It might have been six months ago. 6. It was a strange situation, and very different from any romantic picture which his fancy might have painted. 7. “We'll take it to my den.” – “Why, of course! Might have thought of that before.” 8. Entering the church he looked like a childlike man ... His feet scarcely wakened the slightest sound. He might have been trying to steal in unobserved in the middle of a sermon. 9. Physically he looked like his parents – in every other respect, he might have dropped from the moon for all resemblance he had to them.

IV. Translate the following taking special care to render the meanings of modal words.

1. The workers demand a radical change in foreign policy, and this demand they address not only to their MP's, but above all to the British government. 2. The British realities put the problem of foreign policy before the British people, and the working class above all, in a sharper way than ever before. 3. In telling what I saw and heard on this trip I'll let as many Soviet people speak for themselves. And above all, in this series of articles the facts will speak for themselves. 4. When Italy invaded and annexed Ethiopia she was not checked by the League of Nations. In fact, England gave us a reason for refusing to act in behalf of Ethiopia that it was not “sufficiently advanced to enter the League”. 5. Just over a year before a boycott of public transport in Barcelona hit the world's headlines as indeed it would, showing that the Spanish people are prepared to act in defence of their rights. 6. This Tory in fact proposed that England should make plans for either eventuality – for the defeat of the USSR and for the Soviet victory over Hitler. 7. That democracy will eventually grow far beyond its present limitations – indeed, that men will one day look back on this era and wonder how we could even think we had

democracy – is, I think, certain. 8. George looked delighted. Of all his relations it was this little toad alone whom he at all tolerated. Indeed, he made a favourite of him. 9. I want to remind you of our curious – indeed our precarious – position. 10. The President had allegedly done his best to get the treaty signed.

V. What modal meanings are expressed by the mood forms in the following sentences? Where should they be reproduced in translation and in what way?

1. Glancing at her husband, she found no help from him, and as abruptly as if it were a matter of no importance, she threw up the sponge. 2. “She's your child. I'm not the person to stand in your way. I think if it were my child I'd rather see her.” 3. Should a significant amount of oil be found beneath any of Paris' monuments, officials say, it would simply be pumped out from a distance. 4. I really don't see why you should make such a fuss about one picture. 5. It was a long time before takeoff, and there seemed no reason why I should not step back to collect the missing material. I knew there would be a row if it was left behind. 6. She was by now intensely anxious that the boy should speak openly and tell her everything. 7. It is unthinkable that our sons and daughters, our grandchildren should live to see the horrors of the concentration camps. 8. I had telephoned Margaret that morning insisting that we should meet and talk it out, and she had given way.

CHAPTER 4. STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

4.1 HANDLING STYLISTICALLY-MARKED LANGUAGE UNITS

Introductory Notes

In different communicative situations the language users select words of different stylistic status. There are stylistically neutral words that are suitable for any situation, and there are literary (bookish) words and colloquial words which satisfy the demands of official, poetic messages and unofficial everyday communication respectively. SL and TL words of similar semantics may have either identical (a steed – скакун, aforesaid – вышеозначенный, gluttony – обжорство, to funk – трусить) or dissimilar (slumber – сон, morn – утро, to swap – менять) stylistic connotation. The translator tries to preserve the stylistic status of the original text, by using the equivalents of the same style or, failing that, opting for stylistically neutral units.

The principal stylistic effect of the text is created, however, with the help of special stylistic devices (see 4.2) as well as by the interworking of the meanings of the words in a particular context. The speaker may qualify every object he mentions in his own way thus giving his utterance a specific stylistic turn. Such stylistic phrasing give much trouble to the translator since their meaning is often subjective and elusive. Some phrases become fixed through repeated use and they may have permanent equivalents in TL, e.g. true love – истинная любовь, dead silence – мертвая тишина, good old England – добрая старая Англия. In most cases, however, the translator has to look for an occasional substitute, which often requires an in-depth study of the broad context. When, for example, J. Galsworthy in his “Forsyte Saga” refers to Irene as “that tender passive being, who would not stir a step for herself”, the translator is faced with the problem of rendering the word “passive” into Russian so that its substitute would fit the character of that lady and all the circumstances of her life described in the novel.

A common occurrence in English texts is the transferred qualifier syntactically joined to a word to which it does not belong logically. Thus the English speaker may mention “a corrupt alliance”, “a sleepless bed” or “a thoughtful pipe”. As often as not, such combinations will be thought of as too bizarre in Russian or alien to the type of the text and the qualifier will have to be used with the name of the object it refers to. “The sound of the solemn bells” will become «торжественное звучание колоколов» and “the smiling attention of the stranger” will be translated as «внимание улыбающегося незнакомца».

Note should also be taken of the inverted qualifier which syntactically is not the defining but the defined element. Such a qualifier precedes the qualified word which is joined to it by the preposition “of”: “this devil of a woman”, “the

giant of a man”, etc. The phrase can be transformed to obtain an ordinary combination (a devilish woman, a gigantic man) and then translated into Russian. The translation may involve an additional element: the devil of a woman – чертовски хитрая (умная, неотразимая ит.п.) женщина.

Stylistically-marked units may also be certain types of collocations. Idiomatic phrases discussed above may be cited as an example. Another common type includes conventional indirect names of various objects or “paraphrases”. A frequent use of paraphrases is a characteristic feature of the English language.

Some of the paraphrases are borrowed from such classical sources as mythology or the Bible and usually have permanent equivalents in Russian (cf. Attic salt – аттическая соль, the three sisters – богини судьбы, the Prince of Darkness – принц тьмы). Others are purely English and are either transcribed or explained in translation: John Bull – Джон Буль, the three R's – чтение, письмо и арифметика, the Iron Duke – герцог Веллингтон.

A special group of paraphrases are the names of countries, states and other geographical or political entities: the Land of Cakes (Scotland), the Badger State (Wisconsin), the Empire City (New York). As a rule, such paraphrases are not known to the Russian reader and they are replaced by official names in the translation. (A notable exception is “the eternal city” – вечный город.)

Complicated translation problems are caused by ST containing substandard language units used to produce a stylistic effect. The ST author may imitate his character's speech by means of dialectal or contaminated forms. SL territorial dialects cannot be reproduced in TT, nor can they be replaced by TL dialectal forms. It would be inappropriate if a black American or a London cockney spoke in the Russian translation in the dialect, say, of the Northern regions of the USSR. Fortunately, the English dialectal forms are mostly an indication of the speaker's low social or educational status, and they can be rendered into Russian by a judicious employment of low-colloquial elements, e.g.:

He do look quiet, don't 'e? D'e know 'oo 'e is, Sir?

Вид-то у него спокойный, правда? Часом не знаете, сэр, кто он будет?

Here the function of the grammatical and phonetical markers in the English sentence which serve to show that the speaker is uneducated, is fulfilled by the Russian colloquialisms «часом» and «кто он будет».

Contaminated forms are used to imitate the speech of a foreigner. Sometimes, both SL and TL have developed accepted forms of representing the contaminated speech by persons of foreign origin. For example, the speech of a Chinese can be represented in English and in Russian in a conventional way, which facilitates the translator's task:

Me blingee beer. Now you pay.

Моя плинесла пиво, твоя тинель платить.

If no such tradition exists, the translator has to select some possible contaminated Russian forms to produce the desired effect, e.g.:

When you see him quid' then you quick see him 'perm whale (the speech of a Kanaka).

Когда твоя видел спрут, тогда твоя скоро-скоро видел кашалот.

Exercises

I. Suggest the Russian equivalents to the different types of qualifiers in the following sentences.

1. By contrast with European countries, which were always deeply involved in diplomacy, the diplomatic service of the United States was notoriously amateurish and shabby. 2. She might have been one of the great actresses of the age, indeed, the highbrow critics still thought a lot of her. 3. Mr. Mandeville's attire was festive, perhaps a little too festive; the flower in his buttonhole was festive; the very varnish on his boots was festive; but his face was not at all festive. 4. She had a powerful and rather heavy face of a pale and rather unwholesome complexion, and when she looked at anybody she cultivated the fascinations of a basilisk. 5. "We've come at the appointed time," grumbled Granby, "but our host's keeping us waiting the devil of a time." 6. The day which had been brilliant from daybreak was now glowing and even glaring; but Father Brown carried his black bundle of an umbrella as well as wearing his black umbrella of a hat. 7. The man is a proud, haughty, consequential, turned-nosed peacock. 8. From the Splendid Hotel guests and servants were pouring in chattering bright streams. 9. She was a faded white rabbit of a woman.

II. Identify the referents of the following paraphrases.

1. the Emerald Isle; 2. the Land of White Elephants; 3. the Land of the Shamrock; 4. the Land of the Thousand Lakes; 5. from John O'Groat's to Land's End; 6. the Mother State; 7. the Golden State; 8. the Evergreen State; 9. the City of Brotherly Love; 10. the City of Seven Hills; 11. the vale of misery; 12. John Barleycorn; 13. the Man of Destiny; 14. the Wise Men of the East; 15. a white elephant; 16. a white slave; 17. a white crow; 18. the Union Jack; 19. the Stars and Stripes; 20. John Doe.

III. Translate the following sentences taking special care to reproduce the stylistic effect of substandard forms.

1. When I came home it was midnight and everybody was in the sack. 2. While the father kept giving him a lot of advice, old Ophelia was sort of horsing around with her brother, taking his dagger out of the holster and teasing him and

all while he was trying to look interested in the bull his father was shooting. (After seeing "Hamlet") 3. When we was three or four hundred yards downstream we see the lantern show like a little spark at the door for a second, and we knowed by that that the rascals had missed their boats. (Huckleberry Finn) 4. "Wery much obliged to you, old fellers," said Sam, ladling away at the punch in the most unembarrassed manner possible, "for this 'ere compliment, wich, comin' from such a quarter, is wery overvelmin." 5. Before she sang the French girl would say, "And now we like to geeve you our impression of Vooly Voo Fransay. Eet ees the story of a leetle Fransh girl who comes to a beeg cccty, just like New York." 6. "Here is moneys," says General Rompiro, "of a small amount. There is more with me – moocho more. Plentee moneys shall you be supplied, Senor Galloway. More I shall send you at all times that you need. I shall desire to pay feefty-one hundred thousand pesos, if necessario, to be elect."

4.2 HANDLING STYLISTIC DEVICES

Introductory Notes

To enhance the communicative effect of his message the author of the source text may make use of various stylistic devices, such as metaphors, similes, puns and so on. Coming across a stylistic device the translator has to make up his mind whether it should be preserved in his translation or left out and compensated for at some other place.

Metaphors and similes though most commonly used in works of fiction, are not excluded from all other types of texts. A metaphor and a simile both assert the resemblance between two objects or processes but in the latter the similarity is made explicit with the help of prepositions "as" and "like".

Many metaphors and similes are conventional figures of speech regularly used by the members of the language community. Such figurative units may be regarded as idioms and translated in a similar way. As in the case of idioms their Russian equivalents may be based on the same image (a powder magazine – пороховой погреб, white as snow – белый как снег) or on a different one (a ray of hope – проблеск надежды, thin as a rake – худой как щепка). Similarly, some of the English standard metaphors and similes are rendered into Russian word for word (as busy as a bee – трудолюбивый как пчела), while the meaning of others can only be explained in a non-figurative way (as large as life – в натуральную величину).

More complicated is the problem of translating individual figures of speech created by the imagination of the ST author. They are important elements of the author's style and are usually translated word for word. Nevertheless the original image may prove unacceptable in the target language and the translator will have to look for a suitable occasional substitute. Consider the following example:

They had reached the mysterious mill where the red tape was spun, and Yates was determined to cut through it here and now. (St. Heym. "Crusaders")

"Red tape" is usually translated as «бюрократизм, волокита», but bureaucracy cannot be spun or cut through. The translator had to invent an occasional substitute:

Они уперлись в стену штабной бюрократии, но Йейтс твердо решил тут же пробить эту стену.

A similar tactic is resorted to by the translator when he comes across a pun in ST. If the SL word played upon in ST has a Russian substitute which can also be used both literally and figuratively, a word-for-word translation is possible:

Whenever a young gentleman was taken in hand by Doctor Blimber, he might consider himself sure of a pretty tight squeeze.

Когда доктор Блаймбер брал в руки какого-нибудь джентльмена, тот мог быть уверен, что его как следует стиснут.

In other cases the translator tries to find in TL another word that can be played upon in a similar way:

He says he'll teach you to take his boards and make a raft of them; but seeing that you know how to do this pretty well already, the offer... seems a superfluous one on his part.

Here the word "teach" is intended by the owner of the boards to mean "to punish" but the man on the raft prefers to understand it in the direct sense. The Russian equivalent «учить» does not mean "to punish" and the translator finds another word which has the two required meanings:

Он кричит, что покажет вам, как брать без спроса доски и делать из них плот, но поскольку вы и так прекрасно знаете, как это делать, это предложение кажется вам излишним.

A very popular stylistic device is to include in the text an overt or covert quotation. Unlike references in scientific papers the stylistic effect is usually achieved not by citing a complete extract from some other source, giving the exact chapter and verse and taking great care to avoid even the slightest change in the original wording. In literary or publicist texts quotations often take the form of allusions with a premium put on a general impression. It is presumed that the cited words are well known to the reader and can readily suggest the sought-for associations.

Translation of such allusions is no easy matter. The translator has to identify the source and the associations it evokes with the SL receptors and then to decide whether the source is also known to the TL receptors and can produce the similar effect. He may find the allusion untranslatable even if the source is sufficiently popular. For instance L. Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" was many times translated into Russian and is much enjoyed both by children and adults in this country. However, the translator will hardly preserve the obvious allusion to the book in the following sentence:

The Tories were accused in the House of Commons yesterday of “living in an Alice in Wonderland world” on the question of nuclear arms for Germany.

Вчера в палате общин консерваторов обвинили в том, что они питают призрачные иллюзии по поводу ядерного вооружения ФРГ.

As a rule, previous translations of the source of the allusion are widely used to render it into Russian. This can be exemplified by S. Marshak's translation of the popular English nursery rhyme about Humpty Dumpty which is often cited in Britain and USA. In the translation Humpty Dumpty who “sat on the wall and had a great fall” was called «Шалтай-Болтай» and “all the king's men” who “cannot put Humpty Dumpty together again” became «вся королевская рать». And ever since all allusions to the rhyme have been translated on the basis of Marshak's version. So, when C. Bernstein and B. Woodward called their famous Watergate story “All the President's Men”, it was unquestionably rendered into Russian as «вся президентская рать».

Some stylistic devices may be ignored by the translator when their expressive effect is insignificant and their reproduction in the target text would run counter to the spirit of TL. One of the oldest and most commonly used stylistic devices in English is alliteration. Many headings, strings of epithets and other phrases in English texts consist of words which begin with the same letter. An Englishman seems to be very happy if he can call an artificial satellite “a man-made moon” or invent a headline like “Bar Barbarism in Bars”. As a rule, the formal device cannot be reproduced in the Russian translation where it would look rather bizarre and often distort the meaning of the phrase. There are, however, infrequent exceptions when the repetition of the initial letters assumes a particular communicative value. A much cited example is from Ch. Dickens “Little Dorrit”:

“Papa is a preferable mode of address,” observed Mrs. General. “Father is rather vulgar, my dear. The word Papa, besides, gives a pretty form to the lips. Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism, are all very good words for the lips, especially prunes and prism.”

Obviously the Russian equivalents to the “good” words should all begin with the letter «п» even if they referred to quite different objects, e.g.: папа, пряник, персик, просьба, призма, etc.

Still more infrequent is the reproduction in translation, of another common English stylistic device, the so-called zeugma, when a word enters in several collocations within one sentence each time in a different sense, e.g.:

(The man) ... took a final photograph of Michael in front of the hut, two cups of tea at the Manor, and his departure.

In Russian such usage is outside the literary norm (cf. Шли три студента: один – в кино, другой – в сером костюме, а третий – в хорошем настроении).

A stylistic effect can be achieved by various types of repetitions, i.e. recurrence of the word, word combination, phrase for two times or more. A

particular type of repetition is the reiteration of several successive sentences (or clauses) which usually includes some type of lexical repetition too, e.g.:

England is a paradise for the well-to-do, a purgatory for the able, and a hell for the poor.

Англия – рай для богачей, чистилище для талантливых и ад для бедняков.

Repetition is a powerful means of emphasis. It adds rhythm and balance to the utterance. In most cases the translator takes pains to reproduce it in TT. Repetition, however, is more often used in English than in Russian and the translator may opt for only a partial reproduction of the English long series of identical language units.

Exercises

I. Suggest the possible ways of translating the metaphors in the following sentences.

1. The tool business is one of the most competitive industries in America – dog eat dog down to the puppies. 2. The Tory card-castle of illusions of the British Empire's glorious future lay in ruins. 3. The owners of the coal mines knew which side their bread was buttered on. 4. I always knew you to be a rolling stone that gathered no moss, but I never thought you would have taken away what little moss there was for my children to lie upon. 5. No amount of eating your cake and wanting to have it could take the place of common honesty. 6. Jolyon stood a moment without speaking. Between this devil and this deep sea – the pain of a dreadful disclosure and the grief of losing his wife for two months – he secretly hoped for the devil, yet if she wished for the deep sea he must put up with it. 7. The racists in South Africa began to feel the waves of Africa liberation lapping round their ankles. 8. Father Brown seemed to take it quite naturally and even casually, that he should be called in to consider the queer conduct of one of his flock, whether she was to be regarded as a black sheep or as a lost lamb. 9. Mel, airport general manager – lean, rangy and a powerhouse of disciplined energy – was standing by the Snow Control Desk, high in the control power.

II. Translate the following similes into Russian.

1. There was a mile of clear road ahead, straight as a die. 2. I came into her room half an hour before the bridal dinner, and found her lying on her bed as lovely as the June night in her flowered dress – and as drunk as a monkey. 3. It had begun to rain. Umbrellas sprouted like mushrooms to right and left. 4. Here and there, among the more familiar things, plants of cactus stood up like the listening ears of strange animals. 5. All day since reading that letter there'd been

a queer taste in my mouth, like copper, like blood. 6. He makes most people with so-called principles look like empty tin cans. 7. Luckily the night was mild. He won't have caught pneumonia. Besides, he's as strong as an ox. 8. The sanitation won't bear looking at. In a dry summer the kids die like flies with infantile cholera. 9. All were packed, despite the elongation of the vehicle, like herrings in a tin. 10. Mary would be all right now, right as rain.

III. Explain the translator's tactics to be used to render the puns in the following sentences into Russian.

1. Even the Conservatives were refusing to call themselves Conservatives again, as if there was something ridiculous about the word, and they knew there was really nothing to conserve. 2. There's a lot of feet in Shakespeare's verse but there are not any legs worth mentioning in Shakespeare's plays. 3. But their united sagacity could make nothing of it, and they went to bed – metaphorically – in the dark. 4. If our cannon balls were all as hot as your head, and we had enough of them, we should conquer the earth, no doubt. 5. He said he had come for me, and informed me that he was a page. “Go long,” I said, “you ain't more than a paragraph.” 6. Well, I was stunned; partly with this unlooked-for stupidity on his part, and partly because his fellows so manifestly sided with him and were of his mind – if you might call it mind. 7. When he had done that, he corked the bottle tight, with the air of a man who had effectually corked the subject also and went to sleep for three stages. 8. Then the hostler was told to give the horse his head; and his head being given him, he made a very unpleasant use of it: tossing it into the air with great disdain and running into the parlour window over the way.

IV. Analyze the following sentences. Point out the source of the allusions and suggest their Russian translations.

1. Freedom of speech, like many other equalities, was more honoured in the breach than in the observance. 2. Obviously something was rotten in the State of Alabama – something putrid and stinking. 3. The watchword of the graft-busting drive was “Beware of Agents Bearing Gifts”. 4. The conservationists try to get the industry to realize that grime does not pay. 5. A Federal judge said at the time that the decision had made a shambles of the Smith Act. But Humpty Dumpty has been put together again by the new Administration. 6. His hair couldn't have been more violently on end, if it had been that moment dressed by the Cow with the crumpled horn in the house that Jack built. 7. As a true artist the writer held up his mirror to catch the flashes of light and shadow that make up the struggle of the working class. 8. Each member of the union must be prepared to offer his widow's mite to help the starving children of the strikers.

V. Analyze various types of repetitions in the following sentences and suggest the ways of rendering them into Russian.

1. The Union ranks grow in struggle and it is in struggle that we recruit our leadership and the ranks of the best men and women of the working class. 2. Come war, come deluge, come anything and everything except the popular uprising against the scarcity-dividend system, the international machine of profit-making must pound on. 3. The wretched slaves had no knowledge, no rights, no protection against the caprices of their irresponsible masters. 4. Examination convinced him that the deacon was dead – had been dead for some time, for the limbs were rigid. 5. She did more that day than any other. For, in the morning she invariably cleared off her correspondence; after lunch she cleared off the novel or book on social questions she was reading; went to a concert clearing off a call on the way back; and on first Sundays stayed at home to clear off the friends who came to visit her.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR SELF-TRAINING

Context-bound nouns

1. On Monday, Greenpeace for the first time issued a national guide for American consumers that rates toilet tissue brands on their environmental **soundness**.
2. It has been a long contest for the most powerful job going, a tight race run as much on matters of **character** and political acumen as on the major **issues**.
3. His administration has never built a strong case for **engagement** with Iran.
4. The exact combination of **bribery and/or incompetence** that allowed him to slip away is unclear.
5. It gives you **access** and credibility you just don't have when you are 22 and right out of college.
6. The current **discourse** in Italy centers upon the immigrants.
7. In Mr. Sarkozy's **projection** of his own and France's ambitions, there are new elements, but, as before, reality points to insufficient means.

Context-bound verbs

1. **Troubles** thus started may **spread and grow** until they lead to far-reaching movements of plunder and conquest.
2. Huge spending **cuts beckon**.
3. When Joseph Stiglitz said in November that he would quit as the World Bank's top economist, **plausible speculation said** that he had been forced out.
4. **The books** in this hall **take** the casual browser a day **to traverse**.
5. All of this would **fortify** our intellectual **culture, invigorate debate**.
6. Stubbornly high unemployment is **blighting lives** and **souring politics**.
7. It also carries two big dangers: that it could slow or even **derail multilateral liberalization**, and that it could **leave out** many of the world's poorest **countries**.

Explication of prepositions

1. This has been a week of noise, stretched nerves and pain, but also of much confusion.
2. It was an atmosphere of least-said-soonest-mended.
3. The world would welcome Iran with opens arms if it were not pursuing a nuclear program with no civilian use.
4. Over 54% of French 15-24-year-olds in work are on temporary contracts.
5. Though the mushroom cloud dominated nightmares, multiple scenarios for civilization-ending mass destruction became possible.

Transferred epithet

1. The restaurant is a gathering place for artists and dealers alike.
2. They raised a warning finger in the Gulf War, but then the finger wobbled.
3. This is precisely why Mr de Villepin wanted to loosen the firing rules for the young.
4. There are angry people in the wings looking for a wrecking opportunity.
5. Michael Mates was still refusing to resign for what the prime minister called “a misjudgement” but “not a hanging offence”.

Attributive groups and false friends

1. The northern Chinese tend to be fond of home, slow in accepting new ideas, steadfast of purpose, frugal, serious, miserly and moral.
2. The Chinese themselves say that the southerners are relatively quick to accept new ideas, easy to persuade, ready to change their habits, alert in action, radical in politics and fond of travel.
3. He is not a man to back down in a fight.
4. Yet human beings today are on the whole healthier, wealthier, longer-lived, better-fed, and better-educated than ever before.
5. High-minded, worthy and honest, the Independent thrived at first, an impressive achievement in Britain’s crowded newspaper market.
6. To uncover the role of British **popular** enthusiasm for the Soviet Union, and of ways in which this enthusiasm rose and fell, we need to turn from opinion polls and press reports to more **intimate** and **individual** accounts of **popular** beliefs.
7. Like most **popular** histories these two books set out to tell their readers what they think they want to hear.
8. In **popular** history, the case against oil is open and shut.
9. As the ghastly scale of the death toll in Turkey’s earthquake became apparent in the days after the tremor, so did the tardiness of the **official** rescue and relief effort.
10. Over the years the US government and many international agencies have developed methodologies, and created **bureaucratic competencies** to handle such tasks.
11. It is a fair bet that global warming is going to lead to rise in **human** sickness and death.
12. More important, there has been no **public** panic.
13. Is all that booing a genuine **critical** response?

False friends (the adjectives derived from names of countries)

1. The deadline the **Israeli withdrawal** is concentrating **Lebanese minds** on the hope of a political settlement to stave off civil war.
2. America's **Iranian arms** fiasco has been blamed on the weakness of the President.
3. A flurry of scandals in recent years over the easy entry into Canada of crooks and thugs has soured **Canadian attitudes**.
4. Many a white bureaucrat, ruling a reservation like a colonial army officer, has assumed that **Indian acquiescence** stemmed from either respect or servility.
5. It was Moscow's first formal response to the **American action** last Friday of placing a B-52 bomber modified to carry cruise missiles with nuclear warheads into active service.

Modulation

1. Many of the buildings lining Olinda's sinuous cobbled streets have seen far less care and maintenance.
2. Black men have a one-in-three chance of being imprisoned at some point in their lives.
3. Federal prisons are operating at more than 130 % of capacity.
4. The prisons may keep offenders off the streets, but they fail to discourage them from offending.
5. Several journalists and parliamentarians met unexplained death.
6. The main problem facing the road haulage industry is overcapacity – too many trucks chasing too little work.
7. In 1939, at the age of 16, his blue blood got him deported to Siberia with his father.
8. This new Internet access provider has as much business as it can handle.
9. On November 16th Mr. Penry came within four hours of being executed, saved by a rare stay of execution from the federal Supreme court in Washington, DC.
10. Over the decades, psychologists have managed to build maps of the brain, showing roughly what goes on where.
11. However, computer models of this sort are only as useful as the quality of the data with which they have been built.
12. But the technology has also created new ways for things to go wrong.
13. If you felt cornered in a hostile world, were on your uppers and had no real friend to call your own, you could do worse for your own protection than to cultivate a reputation for being a whacky, pistol-packing danger to society.

14. Electoral resentment will grow if Mexico's economy in the next few years piles pain on top of the past six years of anguish.

15. Police reinforcements moved in on a black township of Newcastle after four days of violence sparked by an increase in bus fares.

16. Undoubtedly, Foreign Secretary David Owen's public championing of the Shah's cause has not endeared Britain to the Iranian people.

17. America's Iranian arms fiasco has been blamed on the weakness of the President.

18. His non-partisan dedication, thrift with public funds and relentless criticism of fiscal chicanery endeared him to voters.

19. There have been a large number of sightings, a high proportion of which have been by responsible, steady sorts of guys, like airline pilots and ship's captains, (and not hysterical wives and small schoolboys trying to get their names in the papers).

Grammatical transformations (transforming the structure of a sentence)

1. The conference may want to look for money elsewhere.

2. The New York Times/CBS News poll asked people whether they preferred the budget surplus to be spent on cutting taxes, paying off the national debt or preserving Social Security.

3. The draft report looks at whether it would be feasible to shut down two kinds of nuclear reactor.

4. A recent check of government employees in Schleswig-Holstein found that one in four had a regular job on the side.

5. Black's indictment accuses him of siphoning off thousands of corporate dollars to pay for a vacation in Bora-Bora.

6. Conventional wisdom used to say the indigenous peoples took better care of unspoiled land than the developers who snatched it from them.

7. Conservative estimates put the number of women smuggled each year into the European Union at 300,000.

8. He could no more resist being witty than could one of the ladies.

9. With its protests and political tumult of the past years, Venezuela has been anything but hospitable to business.

10. In his search for ways to cut the crime rate, Mr. Straw could do worse than look at a scheme in Brighton which has had remarkable success in preventing drug addicts from reoffending.

11. Here on any evening may be German bankers with alluring lines of credit or Korean car makers with plans for traffic jams in every city in Central Asia.

12. The fight left several students injured and put a black student in a neck brace and on crutches.

13. Foreign criticism of the bill has been mild.
14. Edward, the youngest of the Kennedy brothers, has not lost one senatorial race since 1962.
15. Barring another stock market crash, the company should stumble through this year.

Grammatical transformations (adverbial verbs)

1. With margins shrinking, Mr. Skilling tried **to stretch** the brand **into new areas**.
2. Companies raising private finance to build a toll road would probably need to offer at least 9-10%, given that many investors want compensation against the risk that a future government might expropriate the project or **regulate it into unprofitability**.
3. Compared to the United Kingdom, here libel suits are more or less **laughed out of court** and damages for medical malpractice are derisory.
4. The conventional wisdom of the late 1970s blamed Britain's high unemployment on the trade unions, which **priced workers out of jobs**.
5. In 1991 Jorge Serrano, Guatemala's president at that time, **steamrolled** his country and its generals **into accepting** Belize's right to exist.

Grammatical transformations (substitution)

1. But speed is also a matter of a company's decision-making progress. Bureaucracy is a killer.
2. Residents of the U.S. Gulf Coast don't have to be reminded that water can be a killer.
3. A broken lift in office is a nuisance; in the emergency wing of a hospital it may be a killer.
4. The reformers will also have to deal with voters' disenchantment with ideology. In local elections in April they consistently chose doers rather than talkers.
5. Global Business Network employs an 80-strong network of thinkers that includes economists, computer scientists, journalists, planners, bankers, an astronaut and even the odd rock musician.
6. Although it may be hard to believe, railways are rapid adapters of new technology.
7. America is the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, and the only developed-world polluter, other than Australia, not to ratify the Kyoto protocol to control emissions.

8. The United States, the world's second-largest consumer of gold, is also the world's largest holder of gold reserves.

9. The most zealous Kurd-bashers of all are the Iraqis.

10. His work also manages to be a compelling page-turner.

11. A few more months will make little difference – so long as the outcome is a sound treaty with flexible provisions and institutions that endure.

12. Such conditions join with extremes of temperature and rainfall in placing most of Asia under the handicap of low efficiency, both agricultural and human.

13. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and many vegetables and fruits would yield more per acre than now.

14. Idaho similarly excels Arkansas in potatoes.

15. Soaring oil prices idled tractors and irrigation pumps in the neediest nations.

16. Their history gives them direct knowledge of where nationalism and racism can lead.

17. A quick glance told him May Mitchell's apartment was on the top floor.

Metaphor

1. What this preacher couldn't stand were agnostics: namby-pamby, mushy pap, weak-tea, weedy, pallid fence sitters.

2. That also transforms the West's military alliance into a boiled-cabbage political bureaucracy that one can consult into impotence.

3. At a time when most American art galleries are experiencing hard times financially, Mr. Krens is making a deliberate attempt to jolt his own institution and others out of a rut.

4. The best, but so far elusive solution is to humble the Iraqi regime, not to carve the country up or bomb it into rubble.

5. There has been a tendency in Democratic circles to regard values as a sideshow the Republicans use to fool the working class into voting against its self-interest.

PART II

TEXTS

WHY FICTION IS GOOD FOR YOU

By Jonathan Gottschall

The beautiful lies of novels, movies, and TV stories have surprisingly powerful effects – and may even help make society tick.

Is fiction good for us? We spend huge chunks of our lives immersed in novels, films, TV shows, and other forms of fiction. Some see this as a positive thing, arguing that made-up stories cultivate our mental and moral development. But others have argued that fiction is mentally and ethically corrosive. It's an ancient question: Does fiction build the morality of individuals and societies, or does it break it down?

This controversy has been flaring up – sometimes literally, in the form of book burnings – ever since Plato tried to ban fiction from his ideal republic.

Until recently, we've only been able to guess about the actual psychological effects of fiction on individuals and society. But new research in psychology and broad-based literary analysis is finally taking questions about morality out of the realm of speculation.

This research consistently shows that fiction does mold us. The more deeply we are cast under a story's spell, the more potent its influence. In fact, fiction seems to be more effective at changing beliefs than nonfiction, which is designed to persuade through argument and evidence. Studies show that when we read nonfiction, we read with our shields up. We are critical and skeptical. But when we are absorbed in a story, we drop our intellectual guard. We are moved emotionally, and this seems to make us rubbery and easy to shape.

But perhaps the most impressive finding is just how fiction shapes us: mainly for the better, not for the worse. Fiction enhances our ability to understand other people; it promotes a deep morality that cuts across religious and political creeds. More peculiarly, fiction's happy endings seem to warp our sense of reality. They make us believe in a lie: that the world is more just than it actually is. But believing that lie has important effects for society – and it may even help explain why humans tell stories in the first place.

It's not hard to see why social critics have often been dismayed by fiction. We spend a huge amount of time lost in stories, with the average American spending four hours per day watching television alone.

And if the sheer time investment were not enough, there's the content. Since fiction's earliest beginnings, morally repulsive behavior has been a great staple of the stories we tell. Fiction's obsession with filth and vice has led critics

of different stripes to condemn plays, novels, comic books, and TV for corroding values and corrupting youth.

Moreover, it's clear that these stories really can change our views. History, too, reveals fiction's ability to change our values at the societal level, for better and worse. For example, Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" helped bring about the Civil War by convincing huge numbers of Americans that blacks are people, and that enslaving them is a mortal sin. On the other hand, the 1915 film "The Birth of a Nation" inflamed racist sentiments.

So those who are concerned about the messages in fiction – whether they are conservative or progressive – have a point. Fiction is dangerous because it has the power to modify the principles of individuals and whole societies.

But fiction is doing something that all political factions should be able to get behind. Beyond the local battles of the culture wars, virtually all storytelling, regardless of genre, increases society's fund of empathy and reinforces an ethic of decency that is deeper than politics.

All these questions about the effects of fiction lead up to one big one: Why are humans storytelling animals at all? Why are we – as a species – so hopelessly addicted to narratives about the fake struggles of pretend people? Evolution is a ruthlessly utilitarian process. How has the seeming luxury of fiction – the apparent waste in time and creative energy – not been eliminated by the evolutionary process? One possibility is that fiction has hidden benefits that outweigh its costs.

Fiction is often treated like a mere frill in human life, if not something worse. But the emerging science of story suggests that fiction is good for more than kicks. By enhancing empathy, fiction reduces social friction. At the same time, story exerts a kind of magnetic force, drawing us together around common values.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Сформулируйте основную идею текста.
2. Как можно охарактеризовать стиль данного текста? Как автор относится к предмету обсуждения? Какими средствами аргументации пользуется? Приведите примеры из текста.
3. Найдите в тексте имена собственные. Предложите для них русскоязычные соответствия.
4. Как вы понимаете аллюзию "...ever since Plato tried to ban fiction from his ideal republic"? Предложите варианты ее реализации в переводе.
5. Предложите и обсудите варианты перевода метафор, построенных на контрасте: *we read with our shields up* и *we drop our intellectual guard*.
6. Найдите в тексте следующие выражения, содержащие многозначные слова: *religious and political creeds*; *social critics*; *critics of*

different stripes; conservative or progressive (messages). Предложите для них контекстуальные соответствия.

7. Предложите варианты перевода аллитерированных синонимов *corroding values and corrupting youth* с учетом контекста и функции их использования в тексте.

8. Как вы понимаете высказывание “*Why are humans storytelling animals at all?*” Предложите варианты его перевода с учетом контекста.

9. Найдите значение словосочетания *make society tick*. Предложите и обсудите в группе варианты перевода заголовка и подзаголовка.

10. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

POWER OF IMPLICATION

When we read, as when we listen, we can deepen our appreciation of what is being said by looking for implications and making inferences. Be careful not to confuse these two terms. Remember that the writer or speaker *implies* and the reader or listener *infers*. Drawing the proper inference, understanding the writers’s implication, is illuminating and often pleasurable and is an important part of what makes literature an experience of discovery.

In general, we can say that more intelligence, more precision, more subtlety, more grace – in short, more artistry – are needed to imply a thought or an idea than to stand up, open wide one’s mouth, and bellow it forth. A simple line drawing by a skillful artist can catch a person’s essence as well as or better than a copiously detailed painting. A gesture or a look can speak volumes. An implication can tell more than a bald statement and can tell it more directly and more powerfully.

Why is an implication more powerful? Rather than being told an idea, we discover it for ourselves. Arriving at a conclusion on our own, we understand it better and remember it longer. Because the idea has in a sense come to us from “within” (we have *inferred* it), its impact is immeasurably greater.

Look, for example, at Samuel Johnson’s “Letter to Lord Chesterfield”. Despite its brevity, this document expresses a great deal. It is a remarkable instance of the penetrating power of implication. The author begins respectfully enough and harmlessly, but the second sentence already indicates that the letter will be no mere note of complacent thanks: “To be so distinguished is an honor which, being very little accustomed to favors from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.”

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Сформулируйте основную идею текста.

2. Как можно охарактеризовать стиль данного текста? Какими средствами прагматического воздействия на читателя пользуется автор? Приведите примеры из текста.

3. Предложите русскоязычные соответствия противопоставленным в тексте глаголам *imply* vs. *infer*. Входят ли предложенные варианты в категорию «термины»?

4. В чем заключаются особенности передачи на русский язык модального глагола *can*?

5. Какую роль в тексте выполняют термины живописи *a simple line drawing* и *a copiously detailed painting*? Предложите варианты перевода на русский.

6. Вспомните о языковых средствах и приемах выражения иронии в русском языке. Какими средствами реализуется ирония в последнем абзаце текста? Предложите варианты ее передачи.

7. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

THE WRITER IN AMERICA

By Michael Gold

(Fragment)

In America as soon as a writer establishes his talent and achieves success, he falls prey to the great machine of corruption. Hemingway explained the process in a judgement he once passed on others. "Something happens to our good writers at a certain stage", he said. "They make money. Then they have to raise their standart of living and they are caught. They have to write to keep up their establishments, their wives and so on, and they write slop."

An American critic has written several books to prove that no writer was ever permitted to grow to full stature in America. "Our literature is a long list of spiritual casualties," he wrote. "The blighted career, the arrested career, the diverted career are with us the rule."

The critic made a certain mystique out of the process, not seeing too clearly its material base. Also he tended to exaggerate the decay, and to ignore the healthy seeds always germinating under the dirt. Yet it's true: our best-known writers are not fulfilling in this crisis their task of spiritual leadership.

The pressure on bourgeois intellectuals is in the direction of cynicism, climberism, the self-absorbing passion for comfort, philistine passivism and escapism, and mental prostitution, the mercenary sale of their brains, their hearts, their whole being, to the highest capitalist bidder.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Сформулируйте основную идею текста.
2. Как можно охарактеризовать стиль данного текста? Как вы оцениваете манеру изложения автора. Найдите в тексте слова и выражения, выделяющиеся своей экспрессивностью. Это слова автора или цитируемых им людей? При переводе текста обратите внимание на стилистическую цельность текста.
3. Охарактеризуйте авторские метафоры *great machine of corruption; spiritual casualties; the healthy seeds always germinating under the dirt*. Предложите варианты их перевода. Обсудите плюсы и минусы предложенных вариантов.
4. На каком приеме строится данное предложение: “*The blighted career, the arrested career, the diverted career are with us the rule*”? Каков его стилистический эффект? Предложите варианты перевода с учетом различной частотности тех или иных приемов в английском и русском языках.
5. Предложите варианты перевода последнего абзаца текста с учетом его структурных особенностей (большого количества многозначных и абстрактных существительных), а также наличия в каждом языке привычного словоупотребления.
6. Предложите варианты перевода заголовка.
7. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

SKETCHES ABOUT WRITERS

A. What is common to all who writes is the desire to make the finished work, creative or factual, a magnet that will draw the reader to the writing and hold him so enthralled and entranced that he will eagerly resist all competing entreaties for his time and attention. There is only one way of accomplishing this, and that is to make the written work more interesting than life itself, more compelling than the usual distractions of the world.

The minds and emotions of men – and this is the field the responsible writer respects but will not cater to – are more selective and diverse in tastes than the most ravenous stomach or the most sophisticated gullet.

It is due to his respects for the human mind and emotions that serious student of writing will suspect and question periodic appearances of new trends and new waves which exalt form over substance. Authentic innovations in writing are not the result of chance discovery or invention; they are the result of arduous, painstaking thought and experiment by writers through decades and centuries of work. In all areas of writing, in order to achieve form, first there must be substance.

In the field of fiction, in particular, the heralding of this ism and that tic is usually proclaimed by those who have failed, due to lack of diligence and talent, to produce readable, meaningful storytelling.

Without the magic of its art, storytelling is like a window without a view, love without recompense.

B. All who write fiction have a purpose in common. The purpose is to strive to express, each in his own fashion and to the best of his ability, a meaningful concept of some phase of human existence. The concept may be inspiring or depressing, it may be commonplace and uneventful, or exotic and exciting; but, whatever the tempo and however slight or momentous the occasion, the driving aim of the author is to give the reader a memorable impression of life.

This concept is either the author's own, derived from personal experience and observation, or it is the interpretation he gives to another person's life.

What this means, essentially, whether in poetry, fiction, drama, history, biography, or journalism, is that when we write we are relating a story of some person or some thing. The craftsman of the telling, and the talent we are able to bring to bear upon it, make the distinction between one writer and another writer. Simplicity of style or the complexity of it will set two writers apart. Introspective content or objective subject matter will be distinctive of two others.

The two broad categories of writing – creative and factual – give all writers alike the opportunity to prove worth, and, like all human struggle and endeavor, it is left to each of them to prove what worthiness they have in their chosen field. The poet has no more reason to scorn the journalist than the journalist has reason to scorn the dramatist. A savory taste to one person can easily be a bitter herb to another.

C. For the most part, writing writers are inarticulate as public speakers, they have an unhealthy appearance when seen on television, and they are not socially congenial at literary teas and cocktail parties. In fact, they may even be downright rude on certain occasions. However, they too live like authors: obscure, reflective, retiring, hardworking, and intent upon the use of whatever creative talents they may possess.

The workroom of such a dedicated writer is a sanctuary in a noisy, raucous, slam-bang world of money-making and hectic notoriety, and here is where he lives his life unobserved but observing, unpublicized but productive. Here in his everyday work he is freed from the impositions of the outside world and is able to strive to bring forth in living images created by mere words a conception of people and events in such a way that readers are more spellbound and enthralled by his meaningful storytelling, and its implications, than by life itself.

There is an obvious reason why a particular writer is successful and another one is unsuccessful. The reason is that it requires years of diligence to

learn the craft of writing, and without craftsmanship no art can be achieved no matter how sincere the desire or how noble the purpose. Even a seemingly chaotic composition, when artistically effective, has a positive design to its disorder. And when a writer is able to excel in his art with diligence and talent, he weaves a magnetic web that ensnares and captures the reader's mind and emotions with all the dexterous skill of a spider trapping a blithely unsuspecting fly.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Определите функциональный стиль и жанр текста, его тему.
2. Какие особенности – структурные, логические, синтаксические, лексические – присущи этому тексту?
3. Как бы вы определили «языковую личность» писавшего, его социально-культурную принадлежность? С какой степенью точности необходимо, на ваш взгляд, предавать в переводе идиостиль и микроидиостиль данного текста?
4. Назовите основные, на ваш взгляд, трудности перевода текста. Какие переводческие задачи имеют для текста первоочередное значение, какие важны в меньшей степени?
5. Подумайте над возможными вариантами перевода слов *creative*, *factual*, *student*, *concept*, *conception*. Можно ли назвать все эти слова ложными друзьями переводчика? Оцените их наиболее знакомые, очевидные словарные эквиваленты с точки зрения соответствия общему смыслу текста, контексту.
6. Охарактеризуйте авторское словотворчество во фразе “*the heralding of this ism and that tic*”. Являются ли подчеркнутые элементы в данном контексте словами или морфемами?
7. Назовите возможные способы перевода модального слова *in fact*.
8. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

HUMANS HAVE THE NEED TO READ

By Gail Rebuck

It doesn't matter if books are delivered in print or by smartphone, the main thing is to get lost in reading them

Why should we bother reading a book? All children say this occasionally. Many of the 12 million adults in Britain with reading difficulties repeat it to themselves daily. But for the first time in the 500 years many among our educated classes are also asking why, in a world of accelerating technology,

increasing time poverty, should they invest precious time sinking into a good book?

The beginnings of an answer lie in the same technology that has posed the question. Psychologists from Washington University used brain scans to see what happens inside our heads when we read stories. They found that “readers mentally simulate each new situation encountered in a narrative”. The brain weaves these situations together with experiences from its own life to create a new mental synthesis. Reading a book leaves us with new neural pathways.

The discovery that our brains are physically changed by the experience of reading is something many of us will understand instinctively, as we think back to the way an extraordinary book had a transformative effect on the way we viewed the world. This transformation only takes place when we lose ourselves in a book, abandoning the emotional and mental chatter of the real world. That's why studies have found this kind of deep reading makes us more empathetic. This is significant because recent scientific research has also found a dramatic fall in empathy among teenagers in advanced western cultures.

Rationally, we know that reading is the foundation stone of all education, and therefore an essential underpinning of the knowledge economy. So reading is – or should be – an aspect of public policy. But perhaps even more significant is its emotional role as the starting point for individual voyages of personal development and pleasure. Books can open up emotional, imaginative and historical landscapes that equal and extend the corridors of the web. They can help create and reinforce our sense of self.

If reading were to decline significantly, it would change the very nature of our species. If we, in the future, are no longer wired for solitary reflection and creative thought, we will be diminished. But as a reader and a publisher, I am optimistic. Technology throws up as many solutions as it does challenges: for every door it closes, another opens. So the ability, offered by devices like e-readers, smartphones and tablets, to carry an entire library in your hand is an amazing opportunity. As publishers, we need to use every new piece of technology to embed long-form reading within our culture. We should concentrate on the message, not agonise over the medium. We should be agnostic on the platform, but evangelical about the content.

We must also get better at harnessing the ability of the internet to inform readers, and potential readers, about all the extraordinary new books that are published every year, and to renew their acquaintance with the best of Britain's rich literary tradition. The research shows that if we stop reading, we will be different people: less intricate, less empathetic, less interesting. There can hardly be a better reason for fighting to protect the future of the book.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Сформулируйте основную идею статьи.
2. Как можно охарактеризовать стиль данной статьи? Прокомментируйте соотношение когнитивной и эмоциональной информации. Приведите примеры из текста. Как это повлияет на выбор стратегии перевода?
3. Какими средствами аргументации пользуется автор? Как удерживает внимание читателя? Приведите примеры из текста.
4. Какую функцию выполняет в последнем предложении первого абзаца модальный глагол *should*? Обсудите варианты перевода данного фрагмента с учетом этой функции.
5. Найдите в статье терминологические наименования. К какой предметной области они относятся? Подберите для них русскоязычные соответствия.
6. Как вы понимаете авторскую метафору “*Books can open up emotional, imaginative and historical landscapes that equal and extend the corridors of the web*”? Предложите варианты перевода.
7. На каком приеме строится предложение “*We should be agnostic on the platform, but evangelical about the content*”? Обсудите варианты перевода с учетом большего объема значений слова *evangelical*, а также большей частотности употребления библейской лексики в английском языке.
8. На каком риторическом приеме строится следующее предложение: “*The research shows that if we stop reading, we will be different people: less intricate, less empathetic, less interesting*”? Какими средствами можно реализовать запланированный эффект в переводе?
9. Предложите и обсудите в группе варианты перевода заголовка и подзаголовка.
10. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

THE CASE FOR READING FICTION

by Christine Seifert

Some of the most valuable skills that managers look for in employees are often difficult to define, let alone evaluate or quantify: self-discipline, self-awareness, creative problem-solving, empathy, learning agility, adaptiveness, flexibility, positivity, rational judgment, generosity, and kindness, among others. Recent research in neuroscience suggests that you might look to the library for solutions; reading literary fiction helps people develop empathy, theory of mind, and critical thinking. Research suggests that reading literary fiction is an effective

way to enhance the brain's ability to keep an open mind while processing information, a necessary skill for effective decision-making.

When we read, we hone and strengthen several different cognitive muscles, so to speak, that are the root of emotional intelligence. In other words, the act of reading is the very activity – if done right – that can develop the qualities, traits, and characteristics of those employees that organizations hope to attract and retain.

High-level business leaders have long touted the virtues of reading. But business visionaries who extol the virtues of reading almost always recommend nonfiction. When it comes to reading, we may be assuming that reading for knowledge is the best reason to pick up a book. Research, however, suggests that reading fiction may provide far more important benefits than nonfiction. For example, reading fiction predicts increased social acuity and a sharper ability to comprehend other people's motivations. Reading nonfiction might certainly be valuable for collecting knowledge, it does little to develop the emotional intelligence, a far more elusive goal.

How Books Shape Employee Experiences

Research suggests that reading literary fiction is an effective way to enhance the brain's ability to keep an open mind while processing information, a necessary skill for effective decision-making. One reason fiction works so well in the workplace is that characters, plots, and settings in foreign locales help anchor difficult discussions. The narrative allows employees to work through sensitive and nuanced issues in an open and honest manner.

Nancy Kidder, a facilitator with the nonprofit organization Books@Work, recalled a workplace discussion. Participants read short stories and/or novels, which they then discussed together during work hours, guided by their facilitator. When discussing the story, a team leader Kidder was working with noted that after participating in the discussion along with his team, they had a new language for discussing their work. In Kidder's experience, participants who read and discuss are more willing to tackle tough questions. Her participants have pondered questions about how we balance tradition with innovation; how we sometimes fail to see others' viewpoints; and how we might listen to each other with more care.

CEOs may be reluctant to invest the kind of time, money, and energy facilitated literary reading and discussion requires, but initial reports suggest that instructor-led literature groups are useful. Nancy Kidder credits the program with increasing work teams' candor and general ability to communicate effectively through a shared language.

While there is no specific academic data on how workplace literature study impacts employees, research on reading shows literature study to be one of the best methods for building empathy, critical thinking, and creativity. If we want better thinkers in the business world, we have to build better readers.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Определите функциональный стиль текста. Чему он посвящен? Что послужило поводом к его созданию и публикации?
2. Не меняется ли при переводе характер аудитории? На перевод какого места/каких мест в тексте это может влиять?
3. Существуют ли правила передачи в переводе названий компаний и организаций? Какую роль играет в данном случае норма перевода? Можно ли сказать, что нынешняя норма перевода предусматривает универсальный, однозначный способ передачи названий компаний и организаций? От чего зависит выбор способа? Какой способ предпочтителен в данном тексте? Найдите в интернете информацию о том, как организация Books@Work называется сейчас. Почему, на ваш взгляд, организация сменила название?
4. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

WRITERS ARE MYTHICAL, MAGICAL, AND DAMAGED

By Teri Holbrook and Melanie Hundley

In two recent conversations, we heard comments that show the images of writers people carry in their heads. “Oh, you know how writers are,” said one guest to another over dinner. “They live in a garret and observe the world from somewhere above the rest of us.” At a bookstore, a middle-school student stood among the stacks of books and stated, “Authors aren’t real people. They’re like fairies who wave their wands and stories get created.” These two views – author-in-garret and author-as-wand-waver – point to an abiding notion about writers circulated in popular culture: They are different from – and perhaps somewhat above – you and me. In addition to being magical beings not of this world, they are also fragile and incapable of dealing with the routines and stresses of daily life, so they drink, do drugs, need help, and occasionally slip into murderous madness. These traits make up four of the most prevalent representations of writers in the media, and they present a problem. After all, given these kinds of on-the-job hazards, who would ever aspire to the writing life?

Undoing the Myth: How Real People Live the Writing Life

It’s no easy task to undo the myths surrounding the writing life; after all, they are so persistent because they hold threads of truth (writing does require solitude; some writers do abuse drugs and alcohol and are depressive). Plus, to be frank, they make for good drama. But instead of mistaking these myths as glamorous, desirable, or inevitable, it’s important for aspiring authors to stave off cultural portraits that are unhelpful so they can imagine other kinds of writing lives for themselves. This is especially true in the digital age when the

notion of being a writer is more available to a greater number of people. One possible move is to analyze common themes circulating about writers and then strategize ways to combat them. For example, fear of rejection is a common character trait in representations of writers, and talk of rejection is common in books about writing. In tandem with fear of rejection, however, is recognition that successful writers are resilient, and as Jane Piirto points out, they learn to take rejection and criticism as part of the life-long writing process.

Another possible shift is to move from seeing writers as mythical and magical to seeing writers, like most of us, as working stiffs. Author and creative writing instructor Kristine Kathryn Rusch argues that the primary problem with writing as a profession is that it isn't seen or taught as a profession. It's a pastime or a passion but not a career. To develop as an author, writers are often advised to workshop their manuscripts-in-progress, but these workshops can be detrimental. Frequently, the focus of peer workshops is on constant critique, leading authors into a trap of revising a single piece until they give up. Instead, Rusch advises, writers should see their work as part of a career where they improve through continued effort, ongoing practice, and frequent submissions, a self-forgiving and practical stance that undercuts portraits of writers as people obsessed about their personal failures and the imperfections of their work.

Part of understanding writing as a profession or career – or even an avocation that isn't destructive – is to recognize the unglamorous day-to-day pace of writing. As author Anne Lamott points out, writing will have its moments when it is exhilarating. It will also have its moments when it is agonizing or flat dull. The key, she stresses, is to sit down and write, even if the words are slow to come and even if when they do come they aren't very good. This is part of the writing life, and it isn't fantastical, magical, and fearsome. It's the job.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Определите функциональный стиль текста. Совпадают ли особенности стиля с особенностями аналогичного стиля в языке перевода?
2. Назовите основные, на ваш взгляд, трудности перевода текста. Какие переводческие задачи имеют для текста первоочередное значение, какие важны в меньшей степени?
3. В чем сложность перевода заглавия? Объясните его смысл. Дайте несколько вариантов перевода, сравните их между собой.
4. Имеются ли в тексте реалии/культурные аллюзии? Какие способы перевода подобных явлений вам известны?
5. В чем особенность реализации семантики английской лексической единицы *mythical* в отличие от соответствующей ей русской?

6. В чем трудность перевода предложения “*These two views – author-in-garret and author-as-wand-waver – point to an abiding notion about writers circulated in popular culture*”? Почему по-русски нельзя перевести подчеркнутую часть фразы дословно?

7. Как бы вы охарактеризовали логическое построение текста, его синтаксис? Представляет ли синтаксис какие-либо особые трудности при переводе? Если да, то какие?

8. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

WHAT’S RIGHT ABOUT READING

By Anna Quindlen

Ever since I was very small, I’ve had the sense that I ought to be somewhere else. I remember watching trains click by – a blur of gray, the diamonds glitter of sunshine on glass – and wishing I was aboard. I remember going to the airport with my parents when I was 13 and reading the destinations board, seeing all the places I could go: San Juan, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, London.

But the trains sped by and the planes took off without me, so I wandered the world through books. I went to Victorian England in the pages of *Middlemarch* and *A Little Princess*, and to St. Petersburg before the fall of the czar with *Anna Karenina*. I went to Tara and Manderley and Thornfield Hall, all those great houses with their high ceilings and high drama, as I read *Gone With the Wind*, *Rebecca* and *Jane Eyre*.

My home was in a pleasant place outside of Philadelphia. But I really lived, truly lived, somewhere else. I lived within the covers of books.

There was a club chair in our house, a big one, with curled arms and a square ottoman, sitting in the living room catty-corner to the fireplace, with a barrel table next to it. In my mind, I am flung into it, reading, with my skinny legs slung over one arm. “It’s a beautiful day,” my mother is saying. She said that always – autumn, spring, even when there was fresh snowfall. “All your friends are outside.”

It was true; they always were. Sometimes I went out with them, coaxed into the street, out into the fields, down by the creek, drawn by the lure of what I knew intuitively was normal childhood. I have clear memories of lifting rocks at the creek that ran through Naylor’s Run to search for crayfish, of laying pennies on the tracks of the trolley and running to fetch them, flattened, when the trolley had passed.

But there was always a part of me, the best part of me, at home, within some book laid flat on the table to mark my place, its imaginary people, waiting for me to return and bring them back to life. That was where the real people were, the trees that moved in the wind, the still, dark waters.

In books I traveled, not only to other worlds, but into my own. I learned who I was and who I wanted to be, what I might aspire to, and what I might dare to dream about my world and myself. In the years since those days in my club chair, I have learned that I was not alone in my devotion to books, although at the time it seemed I was the only child anyone knew who preferred reading a book to ice skating or playing kick-the-can.

By the time I became an adult, I realized that the world was often as hostile, or at least as blind, to the joy of reading as my girlfriends had been when they banged on our screen door, begging me to put down the book – “that stupid book,” they usually called it.

While we pay lip service to the virtues of reading, there is still in our culture something that suspects those who read too much (whatever “too much” means) as lazy, aimless dreamers, as people who need to grow up and come outside where the real life is, as people who think themselves superior in their separateness.

There is something in the American character – a certain hale and heartiness – that is suspicious of reading as anything more than a tool for advancement. America is also a nation that prizes sociability and community, that believes that alone leads to loner, loner to loser. Any sort of turning away from human contact is suspect.

We have a get-out-and-get-going ethos at the heart of our national character. The images of American Presidents that stick are those that portray them as men of action: Theodore Roosevelt on safari, John Kennedy throwing a football around with his brothers. There may only be Lincoln to give solace to the inveterate reader, a solitary figure sitting by the fire who believed that books held the knowledge he so eagerly sought. “My best friend’s man who’ll get me one,” he once said.

Perhaps at base we readers are dissatisfied people, yearning to be elsewhere, to live vicariously through words in a way we cannot live directly through life. Perhaps we are the world’s great nomads, if only in our minds. I travel today in the way I once dreamed of traveling as a child – on airplanes and in trains. And the irony is that I don’t care for it very much. I am the sort of person who prefers to stay at home, surrounded by family, friends, familiarity, books. The only thing I do like about traveling is the time on airplanes spent reading.

It turns out that when my younger self thought of taking wing, she wanted only to let her spirit soar. Books are the plane, and the train, and the road. They are the destination, and the journey. They are home.

Предпереводческий анализ текста

Ответьте на вопросы и выполните задания к тексту:

1. Сформулируйте основную идею текста.

2. Как можно охарактеризовать стиль данного текста? Как вы оцениваете манеру изложения автора? Приведите примеры из текста. Как это повлияет на выбор стратегии перевода?

3. Найдите в тексте имена собственные. Предложите для них русскоязычные соответствия.

4. Какие русскоязычные соответствия можно предложить для следующих игр и занятий детей из текста, которые автор описывает как *normal childhood: search for crayfish; laying pennies on the tracks of the trolley and running to fetch them, flattened, when the trolley had passed; play kick-the-can?*

5. За счет каких средств автор передает контраст между реальным миром и миром художественного произведения? Приведите примеры. Как это повлияет на переводческие решения?

6. Как вы понимаете высказывание автора “*We have a get-out-and-get-going ethos at the heart of our national character*”? Предложите варианты его перевода.

7. Охарактеризуйте авторские метафоры “*Perhaps we are the world’s great nomads, if only in our minds*”. “*...when my younger self thought of taking wing, she wanted only to let her spirit soar. Books are the plane, and the train, and the road. They are the destination, and the journey. They are home*”. Предложите варианты их перевода с учетом того фактора, что автор поместил их в сильную позицию в тексте. Обсудите плюсы и минусы предложенных вариантов.

8. Предложите и обсудите в группе варианты перевода заголовка.

9. Выполните письменный перевод текста.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Алексеева, И.С. Введение в перевод введение: Учеб. пособие для студ. филол. и лингв, фак. высш. учеб. Заведений / И.С. Алексеева. — СПб.: Филологический факультет СПбГУ; М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2004. — 352 с.
2. Бузаджи, Д.М. Техника перевода. Сборник упражнений по переводу с английского языка на русский. Часть I. Грамматические аспекты перевода / Д.М. Бузаджи, А.С. Маганов. — М.: Р.Валент, 2018. — 200 с.
3. Бузаджи, Д.М. Текст. Анализ. Перевод. Практикум по письменному переводу с английского языка на русский / Д.М. Бузаджи, В.К. Ланчиков. — М.: Р.Валент, 2012. — 200 с.
4. Казакова, Т.А. Практические основы перевода / Т.А. Казакова. — СПб.: «Союз», 2000. — 319 с.
5. Комиссаров, В.Н. Пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский. Часть II. Грамматические и жанрово-прагматические основы перевода / В.Н. Комиссаров, Я.И. Рецкер, В.И. Тархов. — М.: Высшая школа, 1965. — 287 с.
6. Комиссаров, В.Н. Теория перевода (лингвистические аспекты) / В.Н. Комиссаров. — М.: «Высшая школа», 1990. — 253 с.
7. Комиссаров, В.Н. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учеб. пособие для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. яз. / В.Н. Комиссаров, А.Л. Коралова. — М.: «Высшая школа», 1990. — 127 с.
8. Комиссаров, В.Н. Общая теория перевода: Проблемы переводоведения в освещении зарубежных ученых: (Учебное пособие); Отв. ред. Б. А. Ольховиков; Моск. гос. лингвистич. ун-т, Межотрасл. ин-т повыш. квалификации и переподг. спец-тов МГЛУ, Каф. лингвист. прагматики и межкульт. Коммуникации / В. Н. Комиссаров. — Москва : Юрайт, 2000. — 132 с.
9. Ланчиков, В.К. Техника перевода. Сборник упражнений по переводу с английского языка на русский. Часть II. Лексические проблемы перевода. Проблемы передачи экспрессивности / В.К. Ланчиков, Д.В. Псурцев. — М.: Р.Валент, 2007. — 200 с.
10. Левицкая, Т.Р. Пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский / Т.Р. Левицкая, А.М. Фитерман. — М.: «Высшая школа», 1973. — 136 с.
11. Левицкая, Т.Р. Проблемы перевода: на материале современного английского языка / Т.Р. Левицкая, А.М. Фитерман. — М.: «Международные отношения», 1976. — 208 с.
12. Погодин, Б.П. Перевод контекстуально обусловленных английских слов / Б.П. Погодин. — М.: Р.Валент, 2017. — 331 с.

13. Полуян, И.В. Очерки по практике перевода с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский / И.В. Полуян. – М.: Р.Валент, 2008. – 144 с.

14. Полуян, И.В. Очерки-2 по практике перевода с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский / И.В. Полуян. – М.: Р.Валент, 2010. – 128 с.

15. Полуян, И.В. Очерки-3 по практике перевода с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский / И.В. Полуян. – М.: Р.Валент, 2013. – 112 с.

16. Псурцев, Д.В. Стратегия перевода. Пособие по письменному переводу с английского языка на русский для завершающего этапа обучения / Д.В. Псурцев. – М.: Р.Валент, 2015. – 188 с.

17. Рецкер, Я.И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика / Я.И. Рецкер. – М.: «Международные отношения», 1974. – 240 с.

Учебное издание

**Бармина Евгения Александровна
Скидан Ольга Геннадьевна
Москаленко Ольга Александровна
Местанко Наталья Анатольевна**

**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ПЕРЕВОДУ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
НА РУССКИЙ**

Учебное пособие

В авторской редакции

Изд. № 2/2024. Объем 5,75 п.л. Усл. печ. л. 5,35. Уч.-изд. л. 5,64.
РИИЦМ ФГАОУ ВО «Севастопольский государственный университет»