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**LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL AND STYLISTIC ASPECTS  
OF ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN AND UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH  
TRANSLATION**

**Навчально-методичний посібник  
для студентів за спеціальністю  
035 Філологія Германські мови та літератури  
(переклад включно)**

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**Голуб О.М., Роман В. В.**

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У навчально-методичному посібнику розглянуто основні теоретичні проблеми, пов'язані з визначенням, класифікацією та особливостями застосування у практиці перекладу лексичних, граматичних та стилістичних трансформацій. Матеріал, викладений у посібнику, може бути використаний на заняттях з теорії і практики перекладу, усного послідовного перекладу, основ перекладацького аналізу та редагування, практики усного та писемного мовлення. Призначений для студентів, посібник може бути використаний також аспірантами та викладачами лінгвістичних дисциплін.

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## PREFACE

Навчально-методичний посібник ‘Lexical, Grammatical and Stylistic Aspects of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English Translation’ призначений для студентів освітнього ступеня «Магістр» за спеціальністю «035. Філологія. Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)». Створено його з метою підвищення якості навчально-методичного забезпечення підготовки фахівців із зазначеної спеціальності. Підручники з перекладознавства, що використовуються у навчальному процесі (див. [11; 15; 16]) не покривають усіх тем програми, подають застарілу інформацію, інколи – написані не англійською мовою, а також не містять достатньо вправ з усіх розділів. Все це підтверджує нагальну потребу у створенні ґрунтовного, базового посібника для навчальної дисципліни «Теорія і практика перекладу».

Підготовка перекладачів передбачає формування та розвиток перекладацької компетенції. Сформованість ключових складових фахової компетенції перекладача – запорука якісно зроблених усних і письмових перекладів, що є невід’ємною частиною успішних міжнародних контактів, розвитку співробітництва у різних галузях.

Навчально-методичний посібник ‘Lexical, Grammatical and Stylistic Aspects of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English Translation’ сприятиме систематизації знань про лексичні, граматичні трансформації, переклад текстів різних жанрів, правила політичної коректності у перекладі тощо, частина з яких висвітлюється і на аудиторних заняттях, а решта – відводиться лише на самостійне опрацювання. Крім того, запропоноване видання дозволить сформуванню та розвинути основні перекладацькі уміння.

Модель формування основних умінь майбутнього перекладача з англійської на українську та з української на англійську мову включає теоретичне опрацювання поданих нижче тем, а також вправління із зазначених практичних аспектів перекладознавства.

Назви змістових модулів і тем	Кількість годин									
	Денна форма					Заочна форма				
	Ра- зом	зокрема				Ра- зом	зокрема			
		Л	П	лаб	с.р.		Л	П	лаб	с.р.
<b>Змістовий модуль 3. Transformations in translation.</b>										
Тема 1. Lexical transformations.	14	2	2		10	14	2	1		11
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Разом за змістовим модулем 3.	28	4	4		20	28	4	2		22

<b>Змістовий модуль 4. Stylistic problems of translation.</b>										
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Поданий у посібнику матеріал покриває 50% програмного часу з навчальної дисципліни «Теорія і практика перекладу». Опрацювання трьох тем передбачає аудиторну і самостійну роботу студента. Дві теми магістранти опрацьовують самостійно, під час консультацій викладач перевіряє якість засвоєння теоретичного матеріалу, рівень виконання вправ і перекладів, що винесені у самостійну роботу.

Окрім сучасного, актуального теоретичного матеріалу, у навчально-методичний посібник 'Lexical, Grammatical and Stylistic Aspects of English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English Translation' вміщено вправи як на розпізнавання відповідних перекладацьких явищ, так і на їх практичне застосування у власному письмовому перекладі.

У розділі 'Texts for Translation' розміщені завдання до самостійної роботи – тексти лінгвокраїнознавчої, суспільно-політичної, економічної тематики тощо, виконання яких підсумовує роботу над розділами посібника. Матеріали були підібрані з офіційних інтернет-публікацій англомовних та україномовних ЗМІ, таких як: офіційний сайт Євросоюзу [www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/document](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/document); сайт українського інтернет-видання [www.newzz.in.ua](http://www.newzz.in.ua); офіційний сайт телевізійної служби новин України [www.tsn.ua](http://www.tsn.ua); офіційний сайт НАТО [www.nato.int](http://www.nato.int); офіційний сайт ОБСЄ [www.oscepa.org](http://www.oscepa.org); та [www.osce.org/uk/ukraine](http://www.osce.org/uk/ukraine); сайти інформаційних програм України [www.svit.ukrinform.ua](http://www.svit.ukrinform.ua); та [www.info.com.ua](http://www.info.com.ua); офіційний сайт МВФ [www.imf.org](http://www.imf.org); та офіційний сайт ООН [www.uno.org](http://www.uno.org), що забезпечує автентичність як змісту, так і термінології.

Автори сподіваються, що розроблений навчально-методичний посібник стане якісною, надійною основою підготовки висококваліфікованих спеціалістів у галузі перекладу в цілому й у галузі англо-українського перекладу зокрема.

## § 1. LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

The main objective of the lecture 'Lexical Transformations' is to work out the definition of transformations in translation, outline their classification, study the main terms applied in theory and practice of translation referring to transformations, such as differentiation, specification of meaning, semantic development etc. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting the basic lexical and lexico-grammatical transformations.

The outline of the lecture comprises the following issues:

1. Lexical transformations in translation: definition and classification.
2. Differentiation of meaning.
3. Specification of meaning.
4. Semantic development.
5. Antonymous translation.
6. Integral transformation.
7. Compensation of losses in translation.
8. Addition of words for lexical reasons.
9. Omission of words for lexical reasons.

### 1. Lexical transformations in translation: definition and classification

English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English dictionaries list regular correspondences between elements of lexical systems of languages. But words do not function as isolated units in speech. Their meaning depends largely on context and situation. To disclose such contextual meaning one should resort to some logical and semantic regulations. Thus in the process of translating one has to find it on their own which of the meanings of a polysemantic word is realized in a particular context, to see if under the influence of this context the word has acquired a slightly new shade of meaning and to decide how this new shade of meaning (not listed in any dictionary) can be rendered in the target language (TL). For example, English-Ukrainian dictionary does not list the verb **призначати** as the equivalent of the English verb **to be** used in the sentence *Is it for me?* which should be translated like *Це призначено для мене?* Moreover, every language has its specific way of expressing things, a way that may be quite alien to other languages. That is why a literal (word-for-word) translation of a foreign text may turn out clumsy (if not ridiculous) in TL. To avoid it one has to resort to some special devices worked out by the theory of translation and known as lexical transformations (or contextual substitutions). Lexical transformations are such techniques of thinking that aim at disclosing the meaning in which the source language (SL) word is used in the context. Linguists speak about various types of transformations, but the most comprehensive classification includes such:

1. Differentiation of meaning;
2. Specification of meaning;
3. Generalization of meaning;
4. Semantic development;

5. Antonymous translation;
6. Integral transformation;
7. Compensation of losses in translation;
8. Addition of words for lexical reasons;
9. Omission of words for lexical reasons.

## 2. Differentiation of meaning

Differentiation of meaning is used in translating words with wide and non-differentiated meaning. The essence of this transformation lies in translating such words of SL by words with specified concrete meaning in TL. Differentiation of meaning is closely connected and often, but not always, is followed by its specification, though in many instances differentiation of meaning may occur without its specification. When translating from English into Ukrainian it is used especially often in the sphere of verbs. If English verbs mostly denote actions in a general way, Ukrainian verbs are very concrete in denoting not only the action itself but also the manner of performing this action as well:

*The girl was on a couch. – Дівчинка сиділа на кушетці.*

*After some 50 meters there was an explosion. – Через 50 метрів пролунав вибух.*

*The picture is on the wall. – Картина висить на стіні.*

V. I. Karaban suggests such possible equivalents for the English verb **to be** used in a particular context: **зосередити(ся) на чомусь, полягати, становити, виступати, мати, лежати, сидіти, висіти, приїздити, відбуватися, траплятися, стояти, позначати, їздити, ходити, входити, приходити, тримати, робитися, лунати, доноситися, класти в основу, розташовуватися, навідуватися, існувати**. The choice of a particular Ukrainian equivalent of the English verb **to be** depends on the context. One should keep in mind that in all given cases **to be** preserves its general meaning **знаходитися**. This transformation is applicable not only to verbs but to all words of wide semantic volume, no matter what part of speech they belong to: adverbs, adjectives, nouns etc. For example, due to their most vague meaning such nouns as **a thing, stuff, a camp** are used to denote practically anything, often remaining neutral stylistically. In Ukrainian, however, nouns with such general meaning are less universal. That is why in every case a word should be found with a more concrete meaning denoting that particular “thing” or “stuff” which is meant by the author:

*Things moved quickly after that. – Після цього справи стали рухатися швидше.*

*The night seemed like an alive thing to him at that moment. – У ту мить ніч здавалася йому чимось живим.*

Differentiation of meaning is often applied in translating abstract nouns. For example, the noun **justice** becomes differentiated in word-groups, when the units **справедливість, праводсуддя, юстиція** etc. are used, as in the word-groups: *Department of Justice – Міністерство юстиції, court of justice – суд*.



It is necessary to take into consideration not only denotative but connotative meanings as well. The verb **to employ** is usually translated as **наймати, давати роботу**. But if M. Twain's character is *accused of employing toothless and incompetent old relatives to prepare food for the foundling hospital*, of which he is warden, the verb acquires a shade of negative meaning (he is said to have used his position in order to pay money to his relatives for the work which they could not do properly); so it should be translated by a less "general" verb – e. g.: **вляштувати**.

The English pronoun **you** deserves special attention. It can be translated only with the help of differentiation, i. e. either **ти** or **ви**. The choice depends on the character, age, the social position of the characters, their relations and the situation in which they speak. One should remember that the wrong choice can ruin the whole atmosphere of the text.

### 3. Specification of meaning

Specification of meaning often follows its differentiation. It is based on the substitution of the word of generic meaning with a word of specific meaning. Words having concrete, specific meanings often create vivid images in the minds of translation recipients. As many Ukrainian words have more specific semantics, they are often used in translating English lexical units of general meaning, for example,

*Have you had your meal?* – *Ви вже поснідали/пообідали/повечеряли?*

Translation of the noun *student* often calls for specification in translation, as its meanings vary from **студент, учень середньої школи** to **вчений**. Taking into account the situation and the context, the translator may render the noun **man** as **хлопчик, старик, солдат** etc.

In English-Ukrainian translations specification of meaning is used in rendering such lexical units as **thing, point, piece, affair, business, concern, fine, good, nice, to be, to get, to have** etc. For example, *family pet* – *домашня кішечка*, *shelter* – *навіс, притулок, укриття, сховище, курінь*.

*The focus is on the description of the selection process itself.* – *Основну увагу зосереджують на самому процесі відбору.*

Specification of meaning should be applied with due regard given to the combinability of the verb being translated: *A ball on a hillside can roll to the bottom spontaneously but will never **go up** the hill unless it is pushed.* – *М'яч на схилі пагорбу може сам по собі покотитися донизу, але він ніколи не **покотиться доверху**, якщо його не штовхнути.*

### 4. Generalization of meaning

This type of transformation is opposite in its nature and is called **generalization**. Generalization presupposes the substitution of the specific name used in the source text by a generic name in the target text. For example,

*Кожух теплий, тільки шкода, не на мене шитий* (Т. Шевченко). – *The coat is warm...*

In many cases the norms of TL make it unnecessary or even undesirable to translate all the particulars expressed in SL. Englishmen usually name the exact height of a person, e. g.: *He is six foot three tall*. In Ukrainian it would hardly seem natural to introduce a character saying, «Його зріст 6 футів 5 дюймів», substituting centimeters for feet and inches would not make it much better: «Його зріст 190,5 сантиметрів.» The best variant is to say: «Він дуже високий». This transformation works well in fiction, though translators recommend using exact figures in scientific texts, e. g.:

*The temperature was an easy ninety.* – *Була нестерпна спека.* (literary translation); *Температура дорівнювала 32 градусам (за шкалою) Цельсія.* (scientific translation). Though often avoided, generalization may still be used in rendering scientific texts:

*The samples exhibit high resistivity.* – *Ці зразки характеризуються значним опором.*

Generalization is also used in those cases when a SL word with the differentiated meaning corresponds to a word with a non-differentiated meaning in TL (e. g.: *a hand* – *рука*, *an arm* – *рука*).

The necessity to use generalization may be caused by purely pragmatic reasons. In the original text there may be many proper names informative for the native speakers of SL and absolutely uninformative for the readers in TL. They may be names of some firms, of the goods produced by those firms, of shops etc. For example, Englishmen know that ‘Tonibell’ is the name of various kinds of ice-cream produced by the firm Tonibell, while ‘Trebor’ means sweets produced by Trebor Sharps LTD and ‘Tree Top’ denotes fruit drinks produced by Unilever. Transcribed in the Ukrainian text these names are absolutely senseless for the reader who would not see any difference between «Тонібел», «Требор», «Трі Топ» or even «Тоутал», which is not eatable since it is petrol. That is why it is recommended to substitute names (unless they are internationally known or play a special role in the context) by generic words denoting the whole class of similar objects:

*Він віддає свої сорочки до “Снігової королеви”.* – *He has his shirts washed at the laundry.*

Ukrainian verbs introducing direct speech often become generalized in translation, when the whole range of words (**заявляти, стверджувати, відповідати, питати, погоджуватися, не погоджуватися, заперечувати, попереджати, покликати, вибачитися, прощатися, повідомити, здивуватися, запевняти**) is rendered with one and the same verb **to say**.

*«Шкода, що так трапилося», – вибачився я, коли повернувся.* – *‘I’m sorry about that,’ I said as I came back.*

*«Ні», – не погодився Павло, на цей час рішуче.* – *‘No,’ said Pavlo, definitely now.*

## 5. Semantic development

Semantic development presupposes the substitution of a regular equivalent by a contextual one, logically connected with it. It is based upon logical connection

between two phenomena (usually it is a cause-and-effect type of connection), one of which is named in the original text and the other is used as its TL equivalent. This transformation presupposes semantic and logical analysis of the situation described in the text and lies in semantic development of this situation. If the situation is developed correctly, that is if the original and translated utterances are semantically connected as cause and effect, the transformation helps to render the sense and to observe the norms of TL:

*Mr Kelada's brushes ... would have been all the better for a scrub* (S. Maugham) – *Щітки містера Келади ... не вирізнялися чистотою.*

It may seem that the translation *не вирізнялися чистотою* deviates somewhat from the original *would have been all the better for a scrub*. However, the literal translation *були б набагато чистішими від чищення* is clumsy while *не вирізнялися чистотою* is quite acceptable stylistically and renders the idea quite correctly: **why** *would they have been all the better for a scrub?* – **because** they *не вирізнялися чистотою*. Another example:

*When I went on board I found Mr Kelada's luggage already below* (S. Maugham).

The word-for-word translation *я знайшов багаж містера Келади вже внизу* will violate the norms of the Ukrainian language. The verbs *знайшов* or *виявив* do not render the situation adequately. It is much better to translate it as *...багаж містера Келади був уже внизу*, which describes the situation quite correctly: **why** *did I find his luggage below?* – **because** він *...був уже внизу*.

These two examples illustrate the substitution of the cause for the effect: the English sentence names the effect while the Ukrainian variant names its cause. There may occur the opposite situation – the substitution of the effect for the cause:

*I not only shared a cabin with him and ate three meals a day at the same table ...* (S. Maugham) – *...три рази на день зустрічався з ним за одним столом.*

*Three long years had passed ... since I had tasted ale...* (M. Twain) – *Цілих три роки я не брав у рота пива...*

In these examples the English sentences name the cause while the Ukrainian versions contain the effect (*I ate three meals a day at the same table with him*, **so** *...три рази на день зустрічався з ним за одним столом*; *three long years had passed since I tasted ale*, **so** *цілих три роки я не брав у рота пива*).

Thus semantic development is the use of a TL word which is the result of logical development of the SL lexical unit. It is required in cases where word-for-word translation cannot secure the adequate rendering which arise due to the combinability and general usage differences between SL and TL. Semantic development is often used in technical translation, for example, *to drop* – *впустити щось з рук*, *to fall down* – *впасти додолю* have exactly such relations between them:

*He dropped his watch.* – *Його годинник впав.*

*Additional evidence comes from comparative studies of living animals and plants.* – *Додаткові докази можна отримати через порівняльні дослідження існуючих тварин та рослин.*

## 6. Antonymous translation

Antonymous translation as a lexical and grammatical transformation may be treated both as a language antonymous translation and as a converse translation. Language antonymous translation covers positive-negative and negative-positive inversion and converse translation is often treated as the highest degree of semantic development leading to the use of the antonym as an equivalent. For example, *Harry knew he ought to feel sorry that Mrs Figg had broken her leg, but it wasn't easy when he reminded himself it would be a whole year before he had to look at Tibbles, Snowy, Mr Paws and Tufty again.* – *Гаррі розумів, що негарно радіти з приводу зламанної ноги місіс Фіґ, але стриматися було важко, бо він збагнув, що тепер лише через рік знову побачить знімки Мурчика, Білосніжки, Лапоньки і Марсика.* The negative predicate is rendered by the affirmative form in translation. So, it is an example of language antonymous translation, namely, negative-positive inversion. One more example: *He rolled on to his back and tried to remember the dream he had been having.* – *Він ліг горілиць і спробував пригадати свій сон.* One and the same Harry Potter's posture is rendered through the notion **back** in the original and through the notion **face** in the translation: **back** – the rear part of the human body especially from the neck to the end of the spine; **горілиць** – обличчям догори; протилежне ниць. In this particular example one observes the use of the converse translation.

V. I. Karaban classified antonymous translation into the following subtypes:

1) positive-negative inversion (a word or a word group without any negative seme being formally expressed is rendered by means of a lexical unit having some negative component like the negative prefix **не-** or a word group with the negative particle **не**), for example: *He turned to smile at the tabby, but it had gone.* – *Усміхнувшись, він повернувся до кицьки, але її вже там не було.*

2) Negative-positive inversion (a word or a word group with a negative seme being formally expressed is rendered by means of a lexical unit without any negative component). Such transformation requires other transpositions as well, for example: *Ten years ago, there had been lots of pictures of what looked like a large pink beach ball wearing different-coloured bobble-hats – but Dudley Dursley was no longer a baby.* – *Десять років тому там стояло безліч фотографій чогось такого, що нагадувало великий рожевий надувний м'ячик у різнокольорових шапочках з бомбончиками, але тепер Дадлі Дурслі виріс.* Negative-positive inversion in the pair *no longer – тепер* brings about antonymous translation in the pair *was (no longer) a baby – виріс*.

3) Levelling of two negative semantic components, for example, *Potter wasn't such an unusual name.* – *Поттер – звичайне (розповсюджене) прізвище.* Composite sentences with the negative particle **not** (as well as with other elements having a negative seme) and with conjunctions **until**, **unless** are translated by means of antonymous transformation not only due to purely language reasons but also because of the influence of some extra-linguistic factors such as emotional colouring, e. g.: *It was plain that whatever 'everyone' was saying, she was not going to believe*

it **until** *Dumbledore told her it was true.* – Було очевидно, що, попри всі чутки, вона **повірить** їм **лише тоді**, коли їх підтвердить Дамблдор.

Two negative components are far more often used in English than they are in Ukrainian. V. I. Karaban has studied meiosis in Ukrainian-English translation, as in the sentence: *Його метод **досить схожий** на велику загальну теорію у фізиці.* – *His method is **not unlike** the Grand Unification Theory in physics.*

What particular linguistic and extra-linguistic conditions bring about antonymous translation?

Language antonymous translation is applied when one of the regular equivalents in the pair contains an implicit negative seme. Such cases are especially numerous in literary translation, for example, *grudgingly* – *неохоче*, *suddenly* – *несподівано*, *to keep somebody away* – *не знатися з кимось*, *casually* – *недбало*, *still* – *непорушно*. The negative seme pertaining to the given and similar lexical units is, however, not expressed formally, and only becomes evident due to the componental analysis of their semantic structure: **grudging** – *unwilling, reluctant*; **sudden** – *happening or coming unexpectedly*; **to keep away** – *to avoid smb or smth*; **casually** – *feeling or showing little concern*; **still** – *devoid or abstaining from motion*. As the analysis of the ways in which this implicit negative seme becomes formally expressed in the target language shows, such positive-negative inversion does not usually require the re-structuring of the whole sentence, does not involve further transformations: *It was on the corner of the street that he noticed the first sign of something **peculiar** – a cat reading a map.* – *Уже на розі вулиці він помітив першу ознаку чогось **незвичайного** – кицьку, яка уважно вивчала мапу.* One can easily trace the negative seme in the semantic structure of the word **peculiar** – *different from usual or normal, i. e. not usual, not normal.*

Traditional antonymous equivalents are typical of set phrases, clichés, phraseological units, as in: *'We may never know.'* – *«Можна лише здогадуватися»* – negative-positive inversion. – *We'd better get this over with.* – *...не марнуймо часу* – positive-negative inversion. In many instances of antonymous translation it is not as much the style of the text or the context etc. that predetermines the use of the opposite notion in translation but also the translator's choice, whose task is to assess the adequateness of the construction, the degree of expressiveness and so on. So the latter example allows translation without the positive-negative inversion if considered proper by the translator: *Покінчимо з цим. / Завершимо цю справу.*

If one analyses the text of J. K. Rowling's novel 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' and its translation into Ukrainian, it will become evident that structures with such words as **hardly**, **little**, **last**, **almost** and the like often require the use of the negative form in translation: *Although owls normally hunt at night and are **hardly** ever seen in daylight ...* – *Хоча сови полюють переважно вночі і **майже ніколи не** літають удень ...* *'We've had precious **little** to celebrate for eleven years.'* – *Цілих одинадцять років ми **майже нічого** не святкували. ... the very **last** place you would expect astonishing things to happen.* – *... **нітрохи не скидаючись** на місце, де могло б статися щось дивне. 'Sorry,' he grunted, as the tiny old man stumbled and **almost** fell.* – *Перепрошую, – буркнув він маленькому старому чоловічковві, що заточився й **мало не** впав.*

The preposition **without** contains a negative seme in its meaning (*used as a function word to indicate the absence or lack of something or someone*), and it is exactly this component of its semantic structure which becomes explicit in translation: *Harry Potter rolled over inside his blankets **without** waking up.* – *Гаррі Поттер, **не прокидаючись**, повернувся у ковдрах на другий бік.*

In English sentences containing the structure **neither ... nor** the predicate functions in the affirmative form, while in corresponding Ukrainian constructions beside the conjunctions **ні ... ні** the negative particle **не** is used with the predicative verb, for example: *... for **neither** as a cat **nor** as a woman **had** she **fixed** Dumbledore with such a piercing stare as she did now.* – *... бо **ні** кицька, **ні** жінка **не** могли б так пронизливо вп'ятися очима в Дамлдора.*

The use of the antonymous translation is often caused by stylistic considerations, for instance, *'You don't mean – you can't mean the people who live here?' ... – **Та ви що?..** – Невже ви маєте на увазі людей, які мешкають отут? ... '**... but you can't pretend** he's not careless ...'* – *«... **але ж погодьтеся** – він легковажний».* In the given pair of equivalents *he's not careless – він легковажний* the levelling of two negative elements functioning in the source text is observed.

Antonymous translation often arises as the result of a complete transformation of the original text, due to which one and the same situation or event is presented from an absolutely opposite point of view. In such cases antonymous translation occurs as context-conditioned. For example, in the source sentence *She threw a sharp, sideways glance at Dumbledore here, as though hoping **he** was going to tell her something, but he didn't ...* the subject *he* performs the action expressed by the predicate *was going to tell*, whereas in translation *Тут **вона** скося блимнула на Дамблдора, наче сподівалася щось **почути**, але той мовчав...* – the subject *вона* performs the action expressed by the predicate *сподівалася **почути***. Moreover, in the translation of *he didn't (tell her)* by means of the phrase *але той промовчав* the antonymous translation has been as well resorted to. This and similar examples prove in no uncertain terms the interpretation of antonymous translation as the highest degree of semantic development.

Positive-negative inversion is often applied in the translation of constructions like **I wish I could**. This pattern is often used to express the speaker's regret about something being done or not being done, impossible, for instance, *I wish I could fly.* – *Шкода, що я не вмю літати. I wish you had informed me about it before.* – *Шкода, що ти не повідомив мені про це раніше.* More examples from J. K. Rowling's novel 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' and its translation into Ukrainian: *'It's sort of secret,' he said, but he wished at once he hadn't ...* – *Це таємниця, – вимовив він, відразу пошкодувавши про це ... Harry lay in his dark cupboard much later, wishing he had a watch.* – *Згодом Гаррі лежав у своїй темній комірчині, шкодуючи, що не має годинника. Harry was thinking about this time yesterday and bitterly wishing he'd opened the letter in the hall.* – *Гаррі згадував учорашній день, гірко шкодуючи, що не відкрив листа ще в коридорі.* Sentences are rendered by means of negative structures to reveal their sense to the highest possible degree of adequateness.

Thus antonymous translation is one of lexical and grammatical transformations used in translation. The types of language antonymous translation are negative-positive inversion and positive-negative inversion. Conversive translation is treated as the highest degree of semantic development.

## 7. Integral transformation

Integral transformation as well as the above-mentioned antonymous translation may be considered a separate kind of semantic development.

The essence of integral transformation lies in the fact that not separate words are translated into TL, but the meaning of the whole text (or of a unit of translation) is rendered by means of TL. The information expressed by words, syntagmas, sentences is translated not by its elements, but as a whole unit. This causes the loss of connection between the meaning of separate words in SL and TL, e. g.: *How do you do. – Здрастуйте! Welcome! – Ласкаво просимо! Here you are. – Ось, будь ласка. Well done! – Bravo! Молодець! Help yourself. – Пригощайтесь. Here, here! – Правильно, правильно!*

The method of integral transformations may be carried out in one of three ways:

1. Neutral transformation;
2. Figurative transformation;
3. Idiomatic transformation.

Neutral transformation is used for the translation of stylistically neutral units or word combinations, e. g.: *administrative efficiency – оперативність, wishful thinking – самообман.*

Figurative transformation is important for rendering phraseological units, e. g.: *not fit to hold a candle – не здатний і сліду ступити (ні на що не здатний).*

Idiomatic transformation may be used even if the SL word combination is not an idiom, e. g.: *I do not take lessons in morality from Two Bomb Truman: of course, when he speaks of self-seeking he should know what he is talking about. – Я не збираюся вчитися моралі у Двобомбового Трумена. Звичайно, коли він говорить про саморекламу, йому і карти в руки.* Here *he should know what he is talking about* is a free word combination though it may be rendered by phraseological unit in TL (*йому і карти в руки*). Other examples of integral transformation are: *thick as thieves – водою не розлити, sink or swim – або пан, або пропав.*

Integral transformations may take place on two levels: the level of a word-group and the level of a sentence. On the level of word groups they usually occur when translating phraseological units which may correlate in SL and TL in sense, but differ in their form, e. g.: *to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth – народитися в сорочці; to set the fire to – запустити червоного півня.* But more often than not one resorts to integral modifications when rendering the whole utterances, e. g.: *The others can go right along the road. – Решта нехай провалюють. Have you ever in all your born days seen the like?—Ти колись за своє життя бачив щось подібне? I had the right of way. – Ви повинні були*

*поступитися мені дорогою.* A translator may resort to integral modifications in two ways:

1) when there is a ready correspondence in TL to render a given SL speech unit which presupposes a complete transformation. This is a case when dealing with various well-established notices, warnings, etc. that have a fixed form, cf. *Video controlled – Ведеться відеоспостереження; Fragile – Обережно, скло; Mind your head – Обережно, низька стеля.*

2) when a translator refrains from using a dictionary correspondence and thinks of a different way of translating a certain unit in a given context that he finds more appropriate for a given occasion, cf. *Except for those two things, life is nau-se-at-ing – Без задоволень і влади життя – ж-жахливе.* Thus in the former case integral modifications are regular and constant, while in the latter case they are individual, optional and contextual.

## 8. Compensation of losses in translation

Compensation is the replacement of a SL word which has no regular equivalent by a TL unit with an approximate/close meaning or an acceptable way of referring to an object named. Compensation can be of two types: 1) *semantic* compensation which is used as a means to compensate for sense losses especially while translating culture-bound and nationally specific units and thus render the intended meaning in an acceptable form for the target language reader, e. g.: *five-and-ten-cent store trade – дешеві крамниці; from soup to nuts and a Corona Corona – повний обід – від суну до десерту і дорогої сигари, Christmas holidays – зимові канікули, 5 o'clock tea – ситна вечеря з чаєм.* 2) *stylistic* compensation which can be local and non-local and is employed to compensate for stylistic losses that may be due to differences in stylistic reference of correlated units. Compare English correspondences used to translate Russian young people's slang, *буча (драка) – a scrap, a brawl; Леся Українка (зображення на купюрі) – 200 hryvnias.* In cases of non-local compensation a translator fails to find a proper correspondence for a certain stylistically marked unit in a SL text, so he tries to restore the intended effect elsewhere. As a result, the overall impression of a text is believed to be balanced.

To be exact, it is not so much a transformation but rather a general principle of rendering stylistic peculiarities of a text when there is no direct correspondence between stylistic means of SL and TL. This transformation is widely used to render speech peculiarities of characters, to translate puns, rhyming words, etc. Its essence is as follows: it is not always possible to find stylistic equivalents to every stylistically marked word of the original text or to every phonetic and grammatical irregularity purposefully used by the author. That is why there should be kept a general stylistic balance based on compensating some inevitable stylistic losses by introducing stylistically similar elements in some other utterances or by employing different linguistic means playing a similar role in TL. Suppose a character uses the word **foolproof** which is certainly a sign of the colloquial register. In Ukrainian there is no colloquial synonym of the word **надійний, безпечний**. So the colloquial **fool-proof** is translated by the neutral **абсолютно надійний** and the speech of the character



loses its stylistic colouring. This loss is inevitable, but it is necessary to find a way of compensation. It is quite possible to find a neutral utterance in the speech of the same character that can be translated colloquially, e. g.: *I got nothing*. Taken separately it should be translated *Я нічого не отримав/Мені нічого не дали*, but it allows to make up for the lost colloquial marker: *Я дістав фігу/Я дістав дулю з маком*. It results in getting one neutral and one colloquial utterance both in the original and in the translated texts.

There is another variety of compensation which consists in creating the same general effect in TL with the help of means different from those used in SL. A combination of phonetic and grammatical mistakes is used by G. B. Shaw to show that his character is an uneducated person: *Old uns like me is up in the world now*. It is impossible to make the same mistakes in the corresponding Ukrainian sentence: *Таких старих, як я високо цінують*. Nevertheless, speech characteristics are very important for creating the image of Beamish, so it is necessary to make him speak in an uneducated manner. In Ukrainian mistakes in the category of number would hardly produce this effect, they would rather be taken for a foreign accent. One also cannot omit sounds in any of the words in the sentence. That is why it is better to achieve the same result by lexical means, using words and their forms typical of popular speech: *Такі-но старі на дорозі не валяються!*

## 9. Addition of words for lexical reasons

Addition in translation is a device intended for the compensation of structural elements implicitly present in the source text, semantic components or paradigm forms missing in TL. For example, *decontextualized* – *поза контекстом*, *to trot* – *бігти руссю*, *to jog* – *бігти підтюцем*, *theorist* – *вчений-теоретик*.

*The Times wrote about it editorially.* – *Газета "Таймс" писала про це у своїй передовій статті.*

Additions in translation from English into Ukrainian stem from the differences in the syntactic and semantic structures of these languages. In English, which is an analytical language, the syntactic and semantic relations are often implicitly expressed through order of syntactic elements and context environment whereas in predominantly synthetic Ukrainian these relations are explicit (expressed in relevant words). When translating from English into Ukrainian a translator is to visualize the implicit objects and relations through additions. The so-called "noun clusters" frequently encountered in newspaper language are especially rich in "hidden" syntactic and semantic information to be visualized by addition in translation, e. g.: *Green Party federal election money* – *гроші Партії зелених, призначені на вибори на федеральному рівні*; *fuel tax protests* – *протести, пов'язані з підвищенням податку на паливо*; *peer-bonded goods* – *товари, розраховані на споживання певною віковою групою*.

Additions in translation are made to secure complete rendering of thought and to observe the combinability rules of TL. It is applied in technical translation on a par the literary one. For example,

*Also of interest of bionicists are electrical properties of some biomaterials. – Значний інтерес для фахівців з біоніки становлять електричні властивості деяких біоматеріалів (додавання прикметника). Stability and control are the major problems in devising such machines. – Забезпечення стабільності роботи та надійності управління – ось головні проблеми в конструюванні таких машин.*

Terms in English tend to be more concise than they are in Ukrainian and this requires to ensure their motivation and to observe TL norms: *racing engine* – двигун гоночного автомобіля, *wet grip* – зчеплення шин з вологою поверхнею дороги, *underwater hammer* – пароповітряний молот для підводного забивання паль.

## 10. Omission of words for lexical reasons

Omission is the reduction of the source text elements which are considered redundant from the viewpoint of TL structural patterns and stylistics.

Omission is the opposite of addition – to understand it, consider the literal translation into English of the above noun clusters from their Ukrainian translation and compare these translations with the original English text: *Green Party federal election money* (1) – гроші Партії зелених, призначені на вибори на федеральному рівні – *Green Party money intended for the elections at the federal level* (2). If we have similar Ukrainian combinations, we should translate them like Pattern (1) omitting the unnecessary elements present in Pattern (2); *fuel tax protests* (1) – протести, пов'язані з підвищенням податку на паливо – *protests related to the increase of the fuel tax* (2).

The meaning of their constituents being the same, a number of expressions do not require translation into Ukrainian in their full form, e. g.: *null and void* – недійсний/нечинний, *dead and gone*, *fair and square*, *far and away*, *good and well*, *lord and master*, *odds and ends* – рештки, *regular and normal* – звичайний, *rules and regulations* – правила.

Omission is the compression of explicit information in translation, for example, *Потенціал дії набуває поширення вздовж осі.* – *The action potential propagated axially. This is the most important task to do.* – *Це найважливіше завдання.*

The omission of words for lexical reasons is but rarely used in technical translation, e. g.: *The proposal was rejected and repudiated.* – *Цю пропозицію було відкинуто. This is an apt remark to make.* – *Це є влучне зауваження (вилучення означення).*

## QUESTIONS

1. How can you define the term **transformation in translation**?
2. Dwell on various classifications of transformations.
3. Define and exemplify differentiation of meaning.
4. Define and exemplify specification of meaning;
5. Define and exemplify generalization of meaning;
6. Define and exemplify semantic development;

7. Define and exemplify antonymous translation;
8. Define and exemplify integral transformation;
9. Define and exemplify compensation of losses in translation;
10. Define and exemplify addition of words for lexical reasons;
11. Define and exemplify omission of words for lexical reasons.

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 1.** Translate the following sentences employing **the specification of meaning**. Pay attention to the meanings of the verb **to make**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. You're making a big mistake, Mrs. Grey. 2. I always make a cup of tea last thing. She drinks it in bed... 3. It made me feel worse than ever. 4. They were made for each other. 5. 'I'm not going to make any speech,' the Boss said. 6. Clutterbuck's father makes all the beer round here. 7. 'And flags, Diana. There should be flags left over from last time.' 'I made them into dusters,' said Dingy... 8. Presently, the door opened again, and two more boys looked in. They stood and giggled for a time and then made off. 9. 'Me, a butler,' said Philbrick, 'made to put up tents like a blinking Arab.' 'Well, it's a change,' said Paul. 'It's a change for me to be a butler,' said Philbrick. 'I wasn't made to be anyone's servant.' 10. As if to make their appeal the more imperative, the following appeared in one of the papers the very next day... 11. The clerk makes for the door, whistling the latest popular love ballad.

**Exercise 2.** Translate the following sentences employing **the specification of meaning**. Pay attention to the meanings of the verbs **to get, to want**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. You can always get money. 2. How did you get into my apartment? 3. 'Is it quite easy to get another job after – after you've been in the soup?' asked Paul. 'Not at first, it isn't, but there're ways'. 4. 'So he sat down there and wrote me a letter of recommendation... I've got it still.' 5. By this time anonymous letters were getting to be an important part of my mail matter. 6. 'I've got to help the gardeners...' 7. All this was a great deal easier than Paul had expected; it didn't seem so very hard to get on with the boys, after all. 8. 'Florence, will you get on to the Clutterbucks on the telephone and ask them to come over...' 9. [Mary doesn't feel well in the morning. Her husband is trying to comfort her] 'I'll get you something ... Stay down'. 'I can't. I've got to get the children to school' ... After a moment she said, 'Ethan, I don't think I can get up. I feel too bad'.

**Exercise 3.** Translate the following sentences employing **the specification of meaning**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. In a corner were some golf clubs, a walking stick, an umbrella, and two miniature rifles. Over the chimneypiece was a green baize notice-board covered with lists; there was a typewriter on the table. In a bookcase were a number of very old textbooks and some new exercise-books. There were also a bicycle pump, two armchairs, a straight chair, half a bottle of invalid port, a boxing glove, a bowler hat, yesterday's 'Daily News' and a packet of pipe-cleaners. 2. Do you know, I've never been in a boat before in all my life. 3. Let this be a lesson to you. 4. Sally was

extremely uncomfortable. 5. ...an opera singer tells of the persecution she currently endures at the hands of the tenor's wife... 6. The baby, Carl, was the only reality of her life. 7. I'm going to Ireland. 8. She took a drag of the coffee and then a deep drag of the cigarette. 9. I'm a photographer. I do celebrities and authors for book jackets, stuff like this. 10. Sighing, Dan took the phone. 11. I want to get married.

**Exercise 4.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the words written in bold type and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not correct, give your own way of interpretation employing *the generalization of meaning*.

1. Річний план на 1999 рік становить 80 млн. тонн вугілля; вже **відвантажено** майже 33 млн. тонн. 2. Для того, щоб теплові електростанції могли акумулювати необхідні резерви на зимовий період, шахтам наказано щоденно **відвантажувати** на станції 100 тис тонн вугілля. 3. Це мені **подарував** Петро. 4. Ви **служили** в армії? 5. О восьмій ранку ми добре **поснідали**. 6. В угоді не йшлося про єдину державу або державоподібне **утворення**. 7. За законом, корпорація є єдиною **юридичною особою**, що може позиватися та відповідати у суді. 8. Нейтрон можна розглядати як одну з суттєвих складових атома, навіть якщо він, як і адрон, є складним **утворенням**. 9. Кошти заощаджуються одним **підприємством** в одному кінці світу, а використовуються іншим **підприємством** для виробництва товарів в іншому кінці світу. 10. Медалі та відзнаки є явними свідченнями заслуг, які особа має перед державою або керівним **органом**. 11. Будь-який цифровий комп'ютер складається з 4 основних складових: обчислювально-логічного **блока**, **блока** пам'яті, **блока** управління та вхідного і вихідного **пристроїв**. 12. Яким є онтологічний статус творів мистецтва, або ж що це за **річ** – твір мистецтва? 13. Музикальні традиції афро-американців почали формуватися як певне **явище** у другій половині XVIII ст. 14. Можливо, це перший тематичний рок-альбом, задуманий як тематично єдиний музичний **твір**. 15. Негатронне випромінювання призводить до збільшення на одну **одиницю** атомного числа. 16. Таким чином, історія відносин між філософією та релігією є давньою та непростю **справою**. 17. Носіння масок виникло під час народних гулянь на основі народних традицій; часто воно мало характер спонтанного суспільного **дійства**.

1. The yearly plan for 1999 is 80 million tons of coal; nearly 33 million tons **have** already **been sent** to consumers. 2. In order for thermo-electric stations to accumulate the necessary reserves for the winter period, mines are being instructed **to send 100,000** tons of coal daily to the stations. 3. Petro **has given** it to me. 4. **Were** you in the army? 5. At eight o'clock in the morning we had a **square** meal. 6. The treaty did not speak of a single state or a state-like **entity**. 7. In law, a corporation is a single **entity**, a person that may sue or be sued. 8. The neutron may be regarded as one of the basic constituents of the atom, even though it (like all hadrons) is a complex **entity**. 9. Funds are saved by one **entity** in one part of the globe and are used by a second **entity** to produce goods in another part of the world. 10. Medals and decorations are conspicuous tokens of services rendered by an individual to a

state or governing **entity**. 11. Any digital computer contains four basic elements: an arithmetic and logic **unit**, a memory **unit**, a control **unit**, and input-output **units**. 12. What is the ontological status of works of art, or what kind of **entity** is a work of art? 13. African American musical traditions began to emerge as an identifiable **entity** in the latter half of the 18th century. 14. Perhaps this is the first rock album designed thematically as a single musical **entity**. 15. Negatron emission results in an increase in atomic number of one **unit**. 16. The history of the relation between philosophy and theology is thus a long and mixed **affair**. 17. Masking originated in folk festivals and traditions; often it was an impromptu social **affair**.

**Exercise 5.** Translate the following sentences by defining which Ukrainian words should be interpreted by means of *generalization* (in the English translation it is appropriate to use one of the words with broad semantics: **entity**, **unit** or **affair**).

1. Співробітники корпорації не несуть особистої відповідальності за дії корпорації як юридичної особи. 2. Він стверджував, що для пояснення всіх змін потрібно відповісти на 2 запитання, пов'язані з двома причинами: 1) матеріальною причиною – з чого складається річ, та 2) формальною причиною – формою, яку набуває річ, що змінюється. 3. Безперечно, Середземне море залишалося більш впізнаним утворенням, ніж Європейський континент, аж до XVI сторіччя. 4. Ця течія робить Атлантичний океан як фізичне утворення відмінним від інших. 5. У 1977 році Конгрес схвалив план Джиммі Картера про об'єднання різних програм цивільної оборони та різних програм з надзвичайних ситуацій в один орган – Федеральне управління з надзвичайних ситуацій. 6. На кінець століття кубинська література стала культурним явищем, яке істотно відрізнялося від іспанської літератури. 7. Батальйон – це основний підрозділ у структурі збройних сил, який виник наприкінці XVI ст. як найменший тактичний підрозділ піхоти та кінноти. 8. Ще в інших суспільствах розлучення – це переважно економічна справа; звичайно, це пов'язано з поверненням платежів, зроблених під час весілля.

**Exercise 6.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the ways of translation of the verb **to be** and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not correct, give your own way of interpretation employing *the generalization of meaning*.

1. Картина **висить** на стіні. 2. Увага **зосереджується** на відносній позиції суттєво подібних елементів. 3. Його письмовий стіл **стоїть** посередині кімнати. 4. Літера М позначає «March». 5. Він **ходив** до школи і університету разом з директором компанії. 6. Це **трапилося** лише два роки тому. 7. Для британського уряду Північна Ірландія **становить** значну проблему. 8. Проблема **полягала** в тому, що вони не знали, як діяти. 9. З-за кордону **стало** менше **лунати** закидів на адресу цієї країни щодо порушення прав людини. 10. Коли не розплющиш очі, завжди бачиш площину, що **має** два виміри. 11. Робота таксиста **полягає** у тому, щоб возити людей туди, куди їм потрібно. 12. Стара хатинка **стояла** на нашій ділянці. 13. Діяльність цих терористів **становить** загрозу міжнародному співтовариству. 14. Під рукою він тримав сувій газет, щоб показати, що він **ходив** за поштою. 15. Коли я повернувся зі

школи того вечора, батько вже **поїхав** до міста. 16. Майже завжди він **входив до складу** шкільної ради. 17. Хлопчисько часто **приходив** до нас додому. 18. Це **призначено** для мене? 19. Дівчинка **сиділа** на кушетці. 20. Я гадаю, що це **відбудеться**. 21. 20 травня 1474 року у Києві **відбувся** землетрус. 22. Потім **почувся** тихий шепіт. 23. На стіні **висить** картина. 24. У демократичній пресі **зчинився** галас, проте цього й слід було очікувати. 25. Через 50 метрів **пролунав** вибух. 26. **З'явилася** непідтверджена чутка, що Вартазарова як глава політичної партії обвинувачується у порушенні президентського припису стосовно державної служби. 27. **Було зроблено** спробу включити таке положення у новий карний кодекс.

1. The picture **is** on the wall. 2. The focus **has been** upon the relative position of essentially similar units. 3. His desk **is** in the middle of the room. 4. The letter M **is** for Mach. 5. He **had been** to school and university with the CEO. 6. It **was** only two years ago. 7. Northern Ireland **has been** a great strain on British government. 8. The problem **was** they did not know how to act. 9. There **have been** fewer reproaches from abroad directed at the country over human rights violations. 10. Whenever you open your eyes, you see a plane which **is of** two dimensions. 11. A cab driver's job **is** to drive people anywhere they want to go. 12. The very little, old log cabin **was** on our land. 13. The terrorists' activities **are** an international threat. 14. He had a big roll of papers under his arm, to show that he **had been** for his mail. 15. When I came from school that night father **had been** to town. 16. Almost always he **has been** on the school board. 17. The laddie **has been** at our house often. 18. **Is** this for me? 19. The girl **was** on a couch. 20. I think it's interesting. 21. **There was** an earth tremor in Kyiv on May 20, 1474. 22. Then **there was** a slight whisper. 23. **There is** a painting on the wall. 24. **There was** an outcry in the democratic press, but that was only to be expected. 25. After some 50 metres **there was** an explosion. 26. **There was** an unconfirmed rumor that Vartazarova, as head of a political party, was incriminated in violating the presidential regulation on state service. 27. **There was** an attempt to include that provision in the new criminal code.

**Exercise 7.** Translate the following sentences employing *the specification of meaning* (or *employing the generalization of meaning*). Pay attention to the meanings of the verb **to be**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. Коли це відбудеться? 2. Іронія тут полягає в тому, що церква, з якою бунтівники шукають унії, все ще не вирішила, як бути із наданням сану священника жінкам. 3. Протягом наступних двох сторіч Ірландія становила загрозу безпеці Великобританії. 4. У Великобританії релігія має незначне політичне значення. 5. Книга лежить на столі. 6. Вона приїздила сюди на свята. 7. Стій, де стоїш. 8. Минулого тижня ми їздили до Німеччини, щоб підписати угоду. 9. Він учиться в університеті і збирається стати адвокатом. 10. Особливість української внутрішньополітичної ситуації полягає в тому, що основний вододіл між партіями проходить не в економічній, а в зовнішньополітичній сфері. 11. Центр Дніпропетровська розташований на високому правому березі Дніпра, а на низькому лівому березі розкидані окраїнні райони. 12. Міліція вже навідалася сюди. 13. А зараз я скажу тобі, який зв'язок існує між цими двома речами. 14. Ті, хто виступає за надання сану

священника жінкам, стверджують, що якщо Ісус не може бути представлений жінками за олтарем, то як тоді він може представляти жінок на розп'ятті? 15. Його руки міцно тримали «дипломат». 16. Я мало знаю цього чоловіка; він приїздив сюди у справах один раз чи двічі. 17. Сьогодні робляться прогнози, досягнення української команди у Сіднеї повинні бути майже такими ж, що й в Атланті. 18. Мій досвід свідчить про те, що за кордоном люди приймають цей прапор за прапор Швеції. 19. Найбільше зростання націоналізму спостерігається у колишніх комуністичних країнах Східної Європи. 20. Проблема полягає у тому, що влада ще не займається серйозно фінансовою стабілізацією.

**Exercise 8.** Translate the following sentences employing *the specification of meaning (or employing the generalization of meaning)*. Pay attention to the meanings of the construction **there is**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. Надійшло непідтвержене повідомлення про смерть одного з них у лікарні. 2. Настала хвиля мовчання. 3. Почувся сильний грюкіт у двері. 4. На ринку відбулося лише тимчасове й незначне зниження цін. 5. На стелі сидить комар. 6. Потім відбувся озброєний напад на компанію «Фрам», внаслідок чого залишилося два трупи. 7. Юнак був схвильований. У його питанні відчувалося благання. 8. Настала пауза. 9. У супі плаває муха. 10. Відбулося також незначне зниження цін на продукти першої необхідності. 11. Вночі перед підписанням російсько-української угоди про поділ Чорноморського флоту у всьому п'ятизірковому готелі зчинився буквально фурор. 12. У період з середини вересня до середини жовтня відбулося безпрецедентне зростання виробництва на 15 відсотків. 13. Незадовго до виборів було зроблено витік інформації. 14. В ущелині відбулася збройна сутичка між проурядовими та антиурядовими угрупованнями. 15. Він зачинився у кабінеті голови відділу, відкрив пакунок, і потім пролунав вибух... 16. Прошло ще кілька днів, і відбувся напад на міліцейську дільницю у Вінниці. 17. Так, було віддано наказ про припинення вогню, але дуже важко утримати солдатів з автоматами, коли тут проходить лінія фронту. 18. Черговий офіцер по місту сказав кореспонденту, що надійшов анонімний дзвінок про бомбу, закладену у цьому кінотеатрі, але то була фальшива тривога. 19. За тиждень до викрадення надійшло неофіційне повідомлення, в якому стверджувалося, що міністр оборони готує збройне вторгнення. 20. Всупереч очікуванням, 12 травня відбувся обмін полоненими та заручниками. 21. Негайно надійшла реакція від Паризького клубу. 22. Я казав, що тоді і зараз відбувалася елементарна боротьба за владу. 23. Внаслідок цього відбувся замах на життя колишнього міністра оборони.

**Exercise 9.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the ways of translation of the verb **to say** and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not correct, give your own way of interpretation employing *the generalization of meaning*.

1. «Двісті солдатів!», – **вигукнув** полковник, прочитавши донесення. 2. «Приведи його сюди», – нарешті **наказав** він. 3. «Добре, добре», – нарешті

**погодився** Михайло, – «цього достатньо». 4. «Почуваєш себе не так добре сьогодні?», – **спитала** вона. 5. «О, я в повному порядку», – **відповів** він. 6. «Йди-но сюди, любий», – **покликала** Марія. 7. «Шкода, що так трапилось», – **вибачився** я, коли повернувся. 8. «Розумію», – **погодився** я знову. 9. «До побачення», – **попрощався** Мирон з юнаком. 10. «Ні», – **не погодився** Павло, на цей раз рішуче.

1. 'Two hundred soldiers!', **said** the colonel after he had read the reports. 2. 'Bring him here,' he **said** finally. 3. 'Okay, okay,' Mykhailo **said** at last, that's enough. 4. 'Not feeling so well today?' she **said**. 5. 'Oh, I'm great!', he **said**. 6. 'Come here, darling,' **said** Maria. 7. 'I'm sorry about that,' I **said** as I came back. 8. 'I see,' I **said** once more. 9. 'Goodbye,' Myron **said** to the young man. 10. 'No,' **said** Pavlo, definitely now.

**Exercise 10.** Translate the following sentences employing *the specification of meaning (or employing the generalization of meaning)*. Pay attention to the meanings of the verb **to say**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. «Чи я щось їв на обід?», – спитав він. «Ой, зовсім нічого», – відповіла вона. 2. «Іване!», – нетерпляче покликала вона його. «Поквапся, а то ми спізнаємося». 3. «Інші жінки ніколи не носять таких капелюшків». «Так,» – погодилася вона, – «не носять». 4. «Що трапилось?», – знову спитала дівчина. 5. «Що тут відбувається?», – спитав я. 6. Він заявив: «У мене складається враження, що прокуратурою керує не генеральний прокурор, а хтось зі сторони». 7. «А ну, забирайся!», – наказав господар хлопцю. 8. «Рівень води у річці Прип'ять не повинен піднятися більше ніж на 4–4,5 м», – заявляє директор Радіоекологічного центру. 9. «Послухай», – звернувся я до дитини, – «зараз ми подивимося твоє горло». 10. «Вони почнуть з вас», – попередив гість. 11. «Ви можете довіряти мені», – запевнив чоловік. 12. «Ви винні чи невинні?» «Невинний». «Дуже добре», – зауважив суддя. «Можете сідати». 13. «Які у вас маленькі ручки!», – здивувався студент із Бонну. 14. «Сподіваюся, ви не втомилися після подорожі.» «Так», – погодилася сестра. 15. «Після обіду приїдять два нових гостя», – повідомив завідувач пансіону. 16. «Чудовий день, чи не так?» «Так», – погодився я. 17. «О-о!», – нервово вигукнув хлопчик. 18. «Продовжуйте, татку», – зацікавлено попросив хлопчик. 19. Вона спитала: «Де ти знайшов це?» 20. «У такому разі», – зауважив він, – «із нашою думкою доведеться рахуватися».

**Exercise 11.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the ways of translation of the word **thing** and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not correct, give your own way of interpretation employing *the generalization of meaning*.

1. Проте у цьому випадку талановиті **речі** з'являються далеко за межами цього. 2. Фізичні **предмети**. 3. **Одне**, що турбує багатьох коментаторів - це удар, завданий національній самосвідомості. 4. І ще **одне**: як завжди, я покладаюся на Бога. 5. Ще **одне**, чи залишив він заповіт? 6. **А** це означає **одне**: населення повинно остерігатися «коров'ячого сказу». 7. **Перше**, що я подумав, було «Де моя рушниця?» 8. **Перше**, що вона почула, було: «Навіщо ж воно



тобі?» 9. **Це** офіційно було схвалено нагорі. 10. **Я** б хотів, щоб **таке** люди обговорили зі мною. 11. Цим я не хочу сказати, що **таке** спрацює в ядерний вік. 12. Беручи **все** до уваги, ми повинні бути обережними. 13. **Це** робить **все** легшим для слідчого. 14. У такому разі **все** закінчиться погано тільки для частини найближчого оточення президента. 15. **Чого** вони не могли очікувати від нього – так це того, що він був там першим. 16. «Чи є ще щось?» «Так, **багато чого**». 17. Як же так кепсько пішли **справи**? 18. Після цього **справи** стали рухатися швидше. 19. Я зроблю це **перш за все**. 20. **Це єдине**, у чому ми можемо бути впевнені.

1. But, in this case, talented **things** emerge far beyond this framework. 2. Material **things**. 3 **One thing** that worries many commentators is the blow to national identity. 4. And another **thing**: as ever, I put my trust in God's grace. 5. **One thing** more, has he left a will? 6. And this means **one thing**: the population should beware of mad cow disease. 7. **The first thing** I thought of was 'Where is my rifle?' 8. **The first thing** she heard was: 'Why on earth do you want that?' 9. **This thing** had been officially okayed from the top. 10. I'd rather people discussed **this sort of thing** with me. 11. I am not saying that **this sort of thing** will work in the nuclear age. 12. **All things** considered, we should be cautious. 13. This makes **things** easier for the investigator. 14. In this case **things** will turn out badly for only part of the President's closest entourage. 15. **The thing** they wouldn't be expecting him to do was to be there in the first place. 16. 'Is there anything else?' 'Yes, **many things**.' 17. How had **things** gone so very wrong? 18. **Things** moved quickly after that. 19. I'll do it **first thing**. 20. This is **the one thing** we can feel certain about.

**Exercise 12.** Translate the following sentences employing *the specification of meaning (or employing the generalization of meaning)*. Pay attention to the meanings of the noun **thing**. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. Він продовжував бурмотати щось незрозуміле. 2. Ви повинні вибрати або те, або інше. 3. Він все забуває. 4. Це єдине, що мені було потрібне. 5. Ти завжди щось вигадуєш! 6. Все це просто, як два на два. 7. Справи так собі. 8. Справа у тому, що мені це не подобається. 9. Він зробив вигляд, що забув про все це. 10. Перше, що потрібно зробити – це забути про політику. 11. Не кожна країна має таке. 12. І ще одне – він дуже непокоївся, тому що не міг захистити Олену від наклепу. 13. Як це називається? 14. Це не те і не інше. 15. Ми почнемо навчати тебе літати на одній з цих машин. 16. Все йде шкереберть. 17. «Можливо пізніше, добре?» «Гаразд, Іване». 18. «Так, я багато чого можу зробити», сказала вона, фліртуючи з ним. 19. Її метод робить наголос на розвитку ініціативи та самостійності, дозволяючи дітям самим робити те, що їх цікавить. 20. Це зробив мороз. 21. Люди почали говорити про перемогу як про щось таке, про що вони знали. 22. Не турбуйся ні про що. 23. Тільки тоді все певною мірою стало зрозумілішим. 24. Він завжди говорить щось не те. 25. Наука – одне, а мистецтво – зовсім інше. 26. Ось те, що становить радість життя. 27. Все у природі взаємопов'язане. 28. Він вчинив щось дивне. 29. І насправді, все це простіше простого. 30. «Старий» до такого не звик. 31. Ще одне, що робить ці дві кампанії схожими – це те, що йому потрібно отримати абсолютну більшість голосів виборців. 32. Олексій кивнув головою, обдумуючи

справи. 33. Перше, що вони зробили – це спитали про зниклих. 34. Та машинка могла робити таке, чого не міг робити жодний домашній комп'ютер. 35. Усе це почалося із запуску першого у світі штучного супутника. 36. Я дуже зайнятий, але коли все трохи вляжеться, я вас відвідаю. 37. У таке я аж ніяк не втручаюся. 38. Справи зараз йдуть не так вже й добре. 39. І ще одне. Раніше закордонні пацієнти в інституті були переважно із братніх соціалістичних країн. 40. Нам є ще багато чому навчитися. 41. «Коли ви зможете дістати мені перелік того, що вам потрібно?», – спитала Ганна. 42. Нехай все йде так, як і йшло. 43. Ми знаємо багато такого, чого ви не знаєте. 44. Багато що, включаючи гормональні відхилення, може спричинити безплідність. 45. Він був майже впевнений, що все це не вийде. 46. Це ні те, ні се. 47. Він збирається все це звалити на вас. 48. Ми ніколи не чули про це. 49. Та все ж я хочу мати змогу слідкувати за справами. 50. «Тільки-но зачекай, поки ми повернемося». «Авжеж, Григоре, ми чекатимемо». 51. Рішеннями Верховного суду за часів Маршалла встановлено, поміж іншого, право Суду визнавати законодавчі акти Конгресу неконституційними. 52. Перш за все, не завжди було зрозумілим, хто точно належав до цієї групи. 53. Ти знаєш, що я бажаю їй щастя понад усе. 54. Я тут, щоб вчити чомусь. 55. Це не те, що повинні знати всі. 56. Пробач мене і нехай все буде-так, як і раніше. 57. Та вони сказали мені те, чому я не можу повірити. 58. Це те, що зовсім дивує мене. 59. Я читав про таке у книжках, але раніше з цим не стикався.

**Exercise 13.** Translate the sentences employing *the generalization of meaning*.

When they had gone, she was left with a well-remembered dread from her school and college years. Had she passed the finals? 2. He wants his dinner. 3. The Boss was already sitting in the front by the driver's seat when I got to the Cadillac. 4. Jack sat up and stretched out his legs. 5. Three long years had passed over my head since I had tasted ale, beer, wine, or liquor of any kind. 6. Paul did not have to travel alone. Potts was at Croydon, enveloped in an ulster and carrying in his hand a little attaché case. 7. ...a waiter advanced staggering under the weight of an ice-pail from which emerged a Jeroboam of champagne. 8. Close to the window... James..., like the bulky Swithin, over six feet in height, but lean, – brooded over the scene with his permanent stoop. 9. But Christmas with no children about – he still remembered the holly and snapdragons of Park Lane in his own childhood – the family parties; ... 10. 'What'll you have now – cheese?' 'Thank you, sir; I've had too much already, but I won't say No'. 'Two Stiltons,' said Michael.

**Exercise 14.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not correct, give your own way of interpretation employing *the generalization of meaning or specification of meaning*.

1. I have been at him all the evening. – Я докучала йому цілісінький вечір.  
2. It might seem bizarre in the United States or in the rest of Europe where for years, the directors of the national security and intelligence agencies have been routinely announced. – У Сполучених Штатах та в решті країн Європи це могло б здаватися дивним, бо там керівник національних спецслужб, як правило,

називалися у пресі.

3. Miss Spence's car was standing by the front door. – Авто пані Спенс припаркували біля парадного під'їзду.

4. Dinny waited in a corridor which smelled of disinfectant. – Дінн чекала у коридорі, що просяк карболкою.

5. Oh dear, have you started bidding already? – Дороженька, ти вже показала масть?

6. 'I could certainly swallow a highball,' said Logan. – «Я не від того, щоб перехилити коктейль», – зауважив Лоуген.

7. She snatched away their plates with mock something. – Вона прибрала тарілки з липовими стравами.

8. ... he asked her if she could use a drink. –... він запропонував їй келишок віскі.

9. Libbard is only a country doctor. You ought to see a specialist. – Ліббард – всього-на-всього сільський лікар, вам варто було б проконсультуватися у кардіолога.

10. ... the boy was reading a pulp magazine with intense concentrating. – ... молодик зосереджено читав дешевий журнал.

11. On the other hand, she did not like the American cross-talking and dancing pair. А втім, вона не любила американський естрадний дует.

**Exercise 15.** Translate the following sentences employing **the semantic development**.

1. 'Does it make any difference?' 'It always makes a difference'. 2. 'Daddy and I are going out to dinner. It's Uncle Oliver's birthday'. 'You are always going out'. 'No, honey. We haven't been out all week'. 3. That's your opinion, not mine. 4. 'Has Tina told you anything?' 'Not directly, in so many words'. 5. 'Dan, listen – you'd like to stop progress, but it can't be done. Set your mind on the twenty-first century.' Gloom settled on Dan's face. 'My mind's already on it'. 6 'Are your shoes all right? The dew's so heavy now.' 7. Between the towns the roads were comparatively empty, he was making ample time. 8. He searched for writing paper, but there wasn't any in the room, it wasn't that kind of hotel, an endless one-nighter. 9. Off the screen Annabel Christopher looked a puny little thing. 10. 'Oh, dear, oh, dear. I can see that things are going to be very difficult.' 11. Then a second later a little bald-headed fellow, wearing a white coat which ought to have been in the week's wash came plunging through the crowd... 12. What did she want? 13. The telephone rang. 'Answer it. I'm not home.' 14. What makes you think that? 15. His luck was with him. 16. 'Ah, don't be stupid.' 'Men always like to think women are stupid.' 17. I suppose the funeral will be a big event. 18. You see he's a new person, don't you? 19. Clive made no comments. 20. We don't like to intrude on a day like this, Mrs. Grey. 21. ...the trees gave way to sunlight and a grassy orchard... 22. He throws it [the bullet] on the table; the noise it makes testifies to its weight. 23. The tide was low and there was a strip of weedstrewn beach that was almost as firm as a road.

**Exercise 16.** Translate the following sentences employing **semantic development**.

1. *Something jarred in me almost painfully while he was speaking his farewell*

words. 2. *At last he found his voice.* 3. I don't think she's living here at the moment. *Her bed wasn't slept in.* 4. A carpet was on the floor, so thick and soft that *it felt like piles* of velvet under my feet. 5. His *beardless face* was thin, worn, and transparently pale, but not wrinkled. 6. *I never moved and never spoke.* 7. *On this night, however, as soon as the cloth was taken away, he took up a candle and went into his business room.* 8. *I am painfully situated,* Utterson, my position is a very strange one – a very strange one. 9. *I have no wind,* if you want to know the truth. 10. One of the biggest reasons I left Elkton Hills was because I was *surrounded* by phonies. 11. He was small, and very plantly dressed; and the look of him, even at that distance, *went somehow strongly against the watcher's incline.*

**Exercise 17.** Translate the following sentences employing **the antonymic translation.**

1. I don't suppose you are in any hurry to get back? 2. I cannot forget the smallest detail of that room. 3. You have to remember that this was in the sixties. 4. 'It wasn't a pretty story, was it?' 'No, not pretty.' 5. I don't suppose you were too fond of him. 6. 'Are you sure you're feeling all right, Sally?' 'Meaning 'Am I sane?' Yes, I'm quite, quite sane, Oliver.' 7. He tried to be off-hand and not too obviously uninterested. 8. Honey, a thin, not unattractive Negro girl of twenty, enters the living room with the morning paper. 9. 'I didn't come here to make any speech... And I didn't come here to ask you to give me anything, not even a vote.' 10. He wished Beth [his wife] were there... 11. I don't think he knew what he was saying. 12. ...the wretched plane didn't land till after seven. 13. 'There's nothing wrong with your eyes. Off you go.' 14. I wish the doctor hadn't gone. 15. It wasn't long before I heard the pacing start. 16. Paul had very little difficulty in finding the dining hall.

**Exercise 18.** Translate the following sentences employing **the integral translation.**

1. Sleep on it, tomorrow is a new day. 2. Robbing Peter to pay Tom. 3. It's easy to be wise after the event. 4. No gain without pain. 5. Do as you would be done by. 6. Black sheep. 7. Re-inventing the wheel. 8. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

**Exercise 19.** Compensate for the necessary elements in translation employing **addition of words for lexical reasons or omission of words for lexical reasons.**

1. 'How's your boy?' the Boss asked. 'Ain't been so good,' Old Leather-Face allowed. 'Sick?' 'Naw', Old Leather-Face allowed, 'jail.' 2. There is things which you have done which is unbeknowens to anybody but me. You better trot out a few dols, to yours truly, or you'll hear through the papers from HANDY ANDY. 3. AUGUSTUS. I came here to promise the Mayor a knighthood for his exertions. THE CLERK. The Mayor! Where do I come in? AUGUSTUS. You don't come in. You go out. 4. ...Mr. Prendergast made a little joke about soles and souls. 5. My daddy's coming tomorrow on a nairiplane. 6. I've noticed he don't – doesn't – talk that way. He has nice manners. 7. 'What else had you to learn?' 'Well, there was ... Mystery, ancient and modem, with Seaography...' 8. '...he taught us Drawling, Stretching, and Fainting in Coils'. 'What was *that* like?' 'Well, I can't show it you, myself,' the Mock Turtle said: 'I'm too stiff.' 9. '...different branches of Arithmetic – Ambition, Distraction, Uglification, and Derision'. 'I never heard of Uglification,' Alice

ventured to say. ‘What is it?’ The Gryphon lifted up both its paws in surprise. ‘Never heard of uglifying!’ he exclaimed. ‘You know what to beautify is, I suppose. Don’t you?’ ‘Yes,’ said Alice, doubtfully: ‘it means – to – make – anything – prettier’. ‘Well then,’ the Gryphon went on, ‘if you don’t know what to uglify is, are a simpleton’.

**Exercise 20.** Compensate for the necessary elements in translation employing *addition of words for lexical reasons or omission of words for lexical reasons*.

1. She has never travelled internationally. 2. They watched the criminal out of the court room. Professionally, he can be completely relied on. 3. According to the company’s president, the reorganization is inevitable. 4. There were no villagers nearby to ask the way. 5. This problem is becoming increasingly relevant. 6. He jumped to his feet and ran after them. 7. Why scratching your left ear with your right hand? 8. The invaders came to kill and murder civil population. 9. Working men and women deserve a better life. 10. We were sick and tired of waiting for hours and hours. 11. The flowers carpeted the hills and fields.

**Exercise 21.** Translate employing **lexical transformations** of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable.

1. Dawn was already rising at the window. 2. A great storm was predicted for tomorrow. 3. There was sweat on his forehead, and his knees buckled. 4. I should have phoned ahead. 5. I’ve been using it [perfume] for the last two years at least. 6. There were few wedding presents. 7. A line of stiff yellowish half-washed clothes jittered on a rusty wire in the side yard. 8. A stout elderly woman dressed in a tweed coat and skirt and a jaunty Tyrolean hat advanced to the Doctor. 9. A child had appeared among the palms, about a hundred yards along the beach. 10. Presently there was a knock at the door, and a small boy came in. 11. The poet’s lips moved as he read... 12. Breasley ... came in from the garden, as David stood at the foot of the stairs uncertain of where breakfast took place. 13. Billy lifted it [the script] and started to read it, standing by the refrigerator, while she fried his eggs and bacon. 14. The environment was comparatively new to him, he had never acted in films. 15. He didn’t seem to notice my silence, he was so wrapped up in his own. 16. He wasn’t a film actor, really, Annable said. 17. My grandmother said, after she had sighed, ‘It’s time you had your eyes tested.’

**Exercise 22.** Translate into Ukrainian employing **lexical transformations** of what ever elements it is necessary or desirable.

1. Ten new countries have joined Europe amid hype and hoopla (making a lot out of something, noise, etc.). The road ahead will be *tougher* than they expect. 2. In a public scolding unprecedented for a British prime minister, 52 former senior British diplomats called for a ‘fundamental reassessment’ of Tony Blair’s *handling* of Iraq and the Middle East peace process. 3. Demands from Washington are likely to worsen Blair’s relationship with *senior* generals as well. 4. The officials are *talking tough* about the bloodbath in the southern half of the country. 5. *Tough Times* for Thaksin (= Thailand’s Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra). 6. Can’t spend enough on your pet? There’s a new way to *unload a fortune*. 7. They (people in the Bible) noshed (= munched) on the Creator’s unrefined and unprocessed provisions: fig’s, goat’s milk, cold-water fish. 8. But the book’s (= ‘Maker’s Diet’ by Jordan Rubin)

about more than *eating your way to a Samson-or-Delilah-like* bod (= body). 9. The 21<sup>st</sup> century dawned with an *ear-bending* range of options from *niche entrepreneurs* that have left the telecom giants *in the dust*. 10. Rural Irish unhappy about EU entry were quickly *bought off* with generous investments funded by the union. 11. From the earliest days of European integration, Germany was the paymaster (BrE = big wallet; AE = deep pocket) *that made all good things financially possible*. 12. But after spending a trillion euros over a decade on the former East Germany, money in Berlin – and hence in Brussels – *much tighter*. 13. It can be also destabilizing for *fledgling democracies* whose institutions are not yet firmly *rooted*. 14. Politics without *real policy choice* undermines political legitimacy – and breeds public cynicism. 15. *Small wonder* that people across the region *are coming* to view their most moderate national parties and parliaments as meaningless rubber stamps. 16. *The bottom line* (= fundamental issue, basic point) is that while the economic benefits of joining the EU are clear, the longer – term consequences for capitalism and democracy are less so. 17. Many of Greece's current problems have been *brewing* for decades and integration into Europe has been *fraught* (= troubled) from the get –go (= very start). 18. What's more, many economists argue that subsidies have ultimately slowed economic progress by *propping up* an overblown state bureaucracy and uncompetitive industries. 19. The incomes of the 74 million Easterners are only one third of those of their richer *cousins* in the West. 20. It will take the country years if not decades to *bounce back* from a recession that *shrank* (= reduced) the economy by 25 per cent.

**Exercise 23.** Translate into English employing **lexical transformations** of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable.

1. У жовтні цього року, у місті Фрайзбурзі на південному заході Німеччини заарештували молодика афганської національності, що ймовірно був біженцем, за звалтування й убивство 19-річної німецької студентки, тіло якої було знайдено у річці Драйзам. 2. Експерти висловлюють надію, що знайдені на місці розкопок будівлі, інструменти, побутове і кухонне начиння, а також величезні гробниці зможуть дати імпульс до відновлення туристичної індустрії, що перебуває в занепаді з часу повалення президента Хосні Мубарака в 2011 році, і через політичну нестабільність і потрясіння в країні. 3. Згідно з дослідженнями, опублікованими в журналі Biology Letters тварини, які живуть в просторах світлих приміщення на товстих підстилках із чистої соломи, випромінюють життєлюбність, а ті, хто мешкає у тісноті і без соломи, демонструють смуток, який, втім, після появи світла і соломи. 4. Всеукраїнське опитування громадської думки було проведено Інститутом публічної політики консалтингу ІНПОЛІТ спільно із Independent British Council of Foreign Relations та за фінансової підтримки асоціації випускників Robert Gordon University (Великобританія). 5. Згідно даного опитування, найбільше довіряють українці Церкві – 76.2 %, трохи менше волонтерам – 51.4 %. 6. При цьому респонденти висловили велику недовіру ЗМІ. Антирейтинг довіри українським медіа складає 78 %. Вітчизняні ЗМІ значно втратили у довірі порівняно з 2014 роком, і баланс довіри до них перейшов у негативний. 7. Низький рівень довіри серед Громадян України спостерігається й до різних гілок державної влади. «Президенту

України довіряють 13.7 %, уряду довіряє 18.9 %, депутатському корпусу – 7.3%”, – йдеться в результатах опитування. Варто зазначити, що 97,4% українців не довіряють й розслідуванням корупційним справ.

**Exercise 24.** Give the translation in writing into Ukrainian employing **lexical transformations** of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable and point out all of them.

#### TWO-YEAR-OLD GIRL KILLED IN CHURCH ATTACK

A two-year-old girl has died from injuries she sustained in an attack at a church on the island of Borneo in Indonesia. Intan Olivia Marbun was severely burned after an attacker threw petrol bombs at a group of small children playing outside the church on Sunday. Three other children were injured.

Police arrested a suspect after he was captured by local people following attack. The attacker has been identified as a militant linked to local extremists supporting the so-called Islamic State (IS) group.

The US threat in south-east Asia

Is Indonesia winning its fight against extremism?

‘The man passed by the church and threw what we suspected was low-explosive cocktail bombs, causing light injuries to four children who were playing there,’ local police spokesman Fajar Setiawan told the AFP news agency. Police say the attacker was wearing a t-shirt emblazoned with the word ‘jihad’, the agency adds. ‘Marbun suffered extensive burn injuries and respiratory problems and doctors could not save her,’ Mr Setiawan said.

The other children suffered ‘less serious injuries and were still being treated in hospital’ but would likely be discharged soon, according to Reuters, which quoted a hospital spokesman.

## § 2. GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

The main objective of the lecture ‘Grammatical Transformations’ is to work out the definition of grammatical transformations in translation, outline their classification, study the main terms applied in theory and practice of translation referring to grammatical transformations, such as transposition, replacement, replacement of parts of speech, replacement of members of the sentence, replacement of sentence type, reasons of using additions and omissions of words etc. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting the basic grammatical transformations.

The outline of the lecture comprises the following issues:

1. Grammatical transformations in translation: definition and classification.
2. Transpositions.
3. Replacements.
4. Addition of words for grammatical reasons.
5. Omission of words for grammatical reasons.

### **1. Grammatical transformations in translation: definition and classification**

Divergences in the structures of the source and target languages are so considerable that in the process of translation various grammatical and lexical transformations become indispensable to achieve equivalence. These transformations may be classed into four types: 1) transpositions; 2) replacements; 3) additions; 4) omissions. This classification, however, should be applied with reservation. In most cases they are combined with one another, moreover, grammatical and lexical elements in a sentence are so closely interwoven that one change involves another, e. g.:

*As they leave Washington, the four foreign ministers will be traveling together by plane.*

*Усі чотири міністри закордонних справ летітимуть з Вашингтону разом.*

The following types of transformations have been resorted to in the translation of this complex sentence:

1. The complex sentence is translated by a simple one (replacement of sentence type);
2. The word order is changed (transposition);
3. The subordinate clause of time is rendered by an adverbial modifier of place (replacement of member of the sentence);
4. The meaning of the predicate and of the adverbial modifier is rendered by the predicate (both lexical and grammatical transformations – replacement and omission);
5. The meaning of the definite article is rendered lexically (addition).

The above analysis shows that all four types of transformations are used simultaneously and are accompanied by lexical transformations as well.



## 2. Transpositions

Transposition may be defined as a change in the order of linguistic elements: words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Their order in the TL text may not correspond to that in the SL text.

This change of order is necessary to preserve fully the content of the utterance while observing the norms of TL.

In considering the universal categories of definiteness and indefiniteness mention should be made of the two main parts of the sentence from the point of view of communication, viz. the known (theme) and new (rheme) elements of the utterance and their respective place in English and in Ukrainian sentences. It should also be noted that the traditional word order in English is Subject – Predicate – Object – Adverbial modifiers while the common tendency in Ukrainian is to place adverbial modifiers at the beginning of the sentence to be followed by the predicate and the subject at the end, e. g.:

*Strikes broke out in many British industries.*

*У низці галузей промисловості Великобританії спалахнули страйки.*

Transposition can also be effected within a complex sentence. The arrangement of clauses in English is often governed by syntactical hierarchy, whereas in Ukrainian precedence is taken by logical considerations, e. g.:

*He started back and fell against the railings, trembling as he looked up.*  
(W. M. Thackeray).

*Поглянувши вгору, він здригнувся, відскочив і, весь тремтячий, прихилився до огорожі.*

## 3. Replacements

The substitution of parts of speech is a common and most important type of replacements. Every word functions in the language as a member of a certain grammatical clause, that is, as a distinct part of speech: noun, verb, adjective or adverb. But the source and target languages do not necessarily have correlated words belonging to the same grammatical class. In such cases replacements or replacements plus additions are necessary, e. g.:

*an early bedder – людина, яка рано лягає спати;*

*to cutvote somebody – отримати більше голосів на виборах, ніж ...*

*The Times wrote editorially... – У передовиці газета Таймс писала...*

The adverb is translated by a noun modified by an adjective.

A frequent use of nominal and phrase predicates with the key notion expressed by a noun or an adjective often results in the replacement of a noun by a verb.

*A professor of Essex University was critical of the Government social security policy.*

*Професор Ессекського університету критикував урядову політику соціального забезпечення.*

Semantically link verbs are highly diversified. Sometimes it is hard to draw a clear demarcation line between a nominal predicate and a case of secondary predication.

*The door at the end of the corridor sighed open and sighed shut again.*  
(G. H. Cox).

*Двері у кінці коридору ледве чутно відчинилися і знову ледве чутно зачинилися.*

A phrase predicate is replaced by a verbal predicate.

Adjectives derived from geographical names are usually replaced by nouns as such Ukrainian adjectives evidently tend to express some permanent characteristic trait but not a temporary one, e. g.:

*Chilean copper – чилійська мідна руда but Chilean atrocities – звірства в Чілі.*

Degrees of comparison also sometimes cause replacements. Such adjectives in the comparative degree as *more, less, higher, lower, shorter*, etc. are often translated by other parts of speech.

*More letter bombs have been rendered harmless.*

*Було знешкоджено ще кілька листів з бомбами.*

Another linguistic phenomenon which frequently causes replacements in translation is the use of nouns denoting inanimate things, abstract notions, natural phenomena and parts of the body as subjects – agents of the action.

*Election year opens on in America which is more divided and bitter than at any time in recent history.*

*Цього року відбудуватимуться вибори в Америці, яка ще ніколи не була такою роз'єднаною й розлюченою.*

As a matter of fact the subject in such constructions is purely formal. Actually it expresses adverbial relations of time, place, cause, etc.

Parts of the sentence often change their syntactical function in translation thus causing a complete or partial reconstruction of the sentence by means of replacements.

*The White House correspondents have largely been beaten into submission by the President.*

*Президент брутальним натиском змусив підкоритися більшість кореспондентів при Білому Домі.*

Various syntactic substitutions of sentence types in translation refer to this category as well. The usual types of replacements are the substitution of a simple sentence by a complex one and vice versa; of the principal clause by a subordinate one and vice versa; the replacement of subordination by coordination and vice versa; the replacement of asyndeton by polysyndeton and vice versa. These kinds of replacements are often caused by the existence of various complexes and structures in the English language, e. g.:

*I saw him cross the street and buy a newspaper.*

*Я бачив, як він перейшов вулицю і купив газету.*

A simple sentence is replaced by a complex one.

*Marsel Daussault, the airplane manufacturer who is said to be the richest man in France had defrauded the government of \$ 300 million in taxes.*

*Марсель Дассо, власник автобудівельної компанії, котрий, як кажуть, є найзаможнішою людиною у Франції, обікрав уряд, не сплативши 300 мільйонів доларів податків.*

Simple sentences containing infinitive complexes are usually translated by complex sentences.

A simple sentence with an absolute participle or a nominative absolute construction is usually rendered by a subordinate or coordinate complex sentence.

*With the fog rolling away and the sun shining out of a sky of icy blue the trevellers started on the leg of their climb.*

*Коли туман піднявся і сонце засяяло на холодному блакитному небі, альпіністи почали останній етап свого підйому.*

It should also be noted that the type of the subordinate clause may be changed on the strength of usage.

*She glanced at Brendon, where he sat on a chair across her. (W. Deeping).*

*Вона подивилася на Брендона, котрий сидів на стільці проти неї.*

The adverb *where* probably does not function here as an adverb of place but rather as a word qualifying *the sitter*.

Apart from replacing a simple sentence by a subordinated or coordinated complex sentence it can also be replaced by two or more simple sentences. It is especially practiced in the translation of the so-called "leads". A lead is the first sentence of news-in-brief which contains the main point of the information. It usually coincides with the first paragraph and is usually divided into two or more sentences in translation.

*Thousands of Algerians tonight fled from the "dead city" of Orleansville after a twelve-second earthquake had ripped through central Algeria, killing an estimated 1,100 people.*

1. *Тисячі мешканців тікали сьогодні вночі з "мертвого міста" Орлеанвіля, рятуючись від землетрусу, що тривав дванадцять секунд.*

2. *Землетрус стався у центральних районах Алжиру.*

3. *За попередніми даними загинуло 1100 чоловік.*

On the other hand a complex sentence may be replaced by a simple one.

*It was at the 5<sup>th</sup> Congress that the Great Russian writer Maxim Gorky met Lenin for the first time.*

*Великий російський письменник Максим Горький вперше зустрівся з Леніном на V з'їзді партії.*

*He could not say anything unless he was prompted. (T. Caldwell).*

*Без підказки він не міг і слова промовити.*

#### **4. Addition of words for grammatical reasons**

The tendency towards compression both in the grammatical and the lexical systems of the English language often makes additions necessary and indispensable. Much has already been said about additions that accompany transpositions and

replacements. This is particularly true in the translation of infinitive, participle and gerundial complexes. There are other cases when additions are caused by compressed structures such as the absolute possessive, attributes formed by juxtaposition  $N_1 + N_2$  structures and by attributive groups.

The model  $N_1 + N_2$  often requires additions in translation: *riot police* – спеціальні загони поліції для придушення вуличних заворушень; *death vehicle* – автомобіль, що вбила перехожого, *bare beaches* – пляжі, где можна купатися без костюмів.

Sometimes additions are required by pragmatic considerations: *pay claim* – вимога підвищення заробітної плати, *welfare cuts* – урізання бюджетних асигновань на соціальні потреби; *herring ban* – заборона ловити оселедець у Північному морі.

Attributive groups are another case in point. The elements forming such groups vary in number, their translation into Ukrainian as a rule requires additions, e. g.: *oil thirsty Europe* – Європа, що зазнає брак нафти; *Jobs-for-youth Club* – клуб, що ставить за мету забезпечити молодь роботою.

... *a handful of dates and a cup of coffee habit*... (J. Galsworthy)

... звичка харчуватися горсткою фініків і чашкою кави...

Attributive groups present great variety because of the number and character of the component elements. The main task facing the translator is to establish their semantic and syntactic relations with the word they modify, e. g.:

... *three Nicosia Greek language newspapers*. – ... три газети на грецькій мові, що виходять у Нікозії.

The decoding of an attributive group, however, does not always involve additions, but merely transpositions and replacements, e. g.:

*a million pound forged bank draft fraud* – афера з підробленим векселем на мільйон фунтів стерлінгів.

Additions are also caused by discrepancy in the use of the plural and singular forms of certain nouns, e. g.:

*delegates from various industries* – представники різних галузей промисловості.

Additions are not infrequently caused by lexical reasons. Additions are indispensable in the translation of verbs which bring forth in some context two semes simultaneously.

... *Mr Ames complained his way out of bed ... and went to the door*.

(J. Steinbeck)

Містер Еймз, крякчучи, виліз із ліжка і поплентав до входної двері.

Another cause of additions is English word-building, for instance, conversion and the use of some non-equivalent suffixes.

*We showered and dressed*.

Ми прийняли душ і вдяглися.

*He is a chanser*.

Він людина, яка не любить ризикувати.

## 5. Omission of words for grammatical reasons

Some lexical or structural elements of the English sentence may be regarded as redundant from the point of view of translation as they are not consonant with the norms and usage of the Ukrainian language, e. g.:

*For the fishermen of Rebus, the notion that young outsiders may choose to adopt their way of life is both fascinating and perplexing.*

*Рибалкам острова Ребус здається дивним і незвичайним, що приїжджа молодь може віддати перевагу їхньому способу життя.*

Two omissions have been made here. The meaning of the word *notion* is implied in the predicate of the Ukrainian sentence and this word can safely be left out. The verb *to choose* and *to adopt* may be regarded as synonymous and the meaning of these two verbs is fully covered by the Ukrainian *віддати перевагу* which implies choice.

Some typical cases of redundancy may be mentioned here: synonymous pairs, the use of weights and measures with emphatic intent, subordinate clauses of time and place.

Homogeneous synonymous pairs are used in different styles of language. Their use is traditional and can be explained by extra-linguistic reasons: the second member of the pair of Anglo-Saxon origin was added to make clear the meaning of the first member borrowed from the French language, e. g.: *my sire* and *father*. It was done as O. Jespersen writes in his book 'Growth and Structure of the English Language' "...for the benefit of those who were refined expression". Gradually synonymous pairs have become a purely stylistic device. They are often omitted in translation even in official documents as pleonastic, e. g.:

*Equality of treatment in trade and commerce. – Рівні можливості в торгівлі.*

*The purposes of the Western Powers in pouring arms into Israel have been open and unconcealed.*

*Західні держави ніколи не приховували своїх цілей, поставляючи зброю Ізраїлю.*

*The broadest definition is that the Arctic is the region of permafrost or permanently frozen subsoil.*

*Найширше визначення Арктики – це область вічної мерзлоти.*

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

*Every inch of his face expressed amazement. (P. G. Wodehouse).*

*На його обличчі було написано здивування.*

*He extracted every ounce of emotion from Rachmaninov's Third Concerto.*

*Він показав усю емоційність Третього концерту Рахманінова.*

Subordinate clauses of time and of place are frequently felt to be redundant in Ukrainian and are omitted in translation.

*The storm was terrific while it lasted.*

*Буря була жахливою.*

The grammatical structure of any language is as important as its word-stock or vocabulary. Grammatical meanings are no less significant than lexical meanings as

they express such fundamental categories as tense relations, gender, number, modality, categories of definiteness and indefiniteness, etc. Some of these categories may be expressed grammatically in different ways owing to the existence of grammatical synonymy. But sometimes they can also be expressed lexically.

## QUESTIONS

1. How can you define the term **grammatical transformations**?
2. Dwell on the reasons of grammatical transformations in translation.
3. How are grammatical transformations classified?
4. What is transposition? Analyse your own example of grammatical transposition in translation.
5. What is replacement? Exemplify its use in English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-English translation.
6. Analyse replacements of parts of speech in English-Ukrainian translations. Exemplify this grammatical transformation.
7. Analyse replacements of members of the sentence in English-Ukrainian translations. Give your own examples.
8. Define the addition of words for grammatical reasons. Show the difference between this grammatical transformation and its lexical counterpart.
9. Define the omission of words for grammatical reasons. Show the difference between this grammatical transformation and its lexical counterpart.
10. Summarize the system of transformations in translation. Give examples.

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 25.** Analyse the English sentences containing infinitive and translate them into Ukrainian. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences.

1. Then she remembered about his own children; how most of them had been born but to sicken and die before they grew up. 2. 'I hope you'll have enough to eat', said Julia. 3. You did it deliberately to separate us. 4. In the creek there are birds to watch, and fish to catch, and streams to explore. 5. It was necessary to do something. 6. I have not had time to examine that room yet. 7. It must be a big thing to swing the telescope like that. 8. Sometimes you retreat in order to advance. 9. I was too young to think such things at the time. 10. His eyes were sharp enough to look after his own interest. 11. George said we had better get the canvas up first. 12. He forgot to wind the watch when he went to bed. 13. We intended to camp in one of the inlets to be found round that tiny shore. 14. 'I think', he said, and 'that to prolong this discussion is to waste time.' 15. He felt that it was something to be connected with such a place, and he made her feel that way. 16. It is useless to discuss this problem. 17. Soames put on his coat as not to be cold. 18. Katie surmised that something had gone wrong in school to upset Francie. 19. I crept back to my hut, to cast myself on my grass bed and sink into a dull, miserable, desponding stupor. 20. Our job will be to investigate some of its properties. 21. I'm glad to meet you. 22. She refused to answer him. 23.

Annie was now studying to be a teacher. 24. It was sufficient to sit there to breathe, to look at the river and trees, simply to exist. 25. I meant to have a talk to him. 26. He was ... too good a workman to be sacked and too outspoken about his Labour convictions to be promoted. 27. I told the driver the address to drive to. 28. It was the automatic instinct to live. 29. Anything was good enough so long as it paid – say, five dollars a week, to begin with. 30. He was a fool to attempt to make a pretence that way. 31. He was satisfied to turn his face away entirely, and any call to look back was irksome.

**Exercise 26.** Analyse the English sentences containing the infinitival for-phrase and translate them into Ukrainian. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences.

1. For me to ask would be treason; and for me to be told would be treason. 2. For you to come here is impossible. 3. ‘For me to discover England to him,’ she thought, ‘for him to discover the East to me’. 4. It was impossible for me now to persuade myself that this urgent desire of his to dispense hospitality was disinterested. 5. ...It was out of the question for him to absent himself for any length of time. 6. It would have been easy for him to get out of it. 7. It seemed a good opportunity for Julia to get away. 8. It would be better for us to leave him. 9. It was not unknown for small boys to enter a monastery. 10. It was so easy for a young man of his looks and character to be led astray by evil woman. 11. There was need for him to be economical. 12. It seems so babyish for me to be young to night school. 13. It is for me to thank you. 14. ‘The simplest thing,’ said Fleur, ‘is for him to resign at once’. 15. ‘That is for me to decide, is it not?’ 16. He wants me to do something pleasant – for him to feel better.’ 17. All he wanted desperately now ... was for their child to live. 18. ‘What is there for me to do, except one thing?’ 19. Rosemary looked for a place to sit. 20. David had decided to let him wait for his seventeenth birthday to come. 21. We think it natural for parents to want their children to conform to a pattern they understand. 22. David prayed nightly for her and Blaise to come back. 23. I’ll try and arrange for you to see him at Mount Street. 24. He sat there in the little hot office waiting for one of us to speak. 25. She also asked for more women to be appointed news-readers. 26. I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way. 27. I bought something for you to read. 28. ‘It’s not a bad thing for you to judge others by yourself’. 29. There was milk in the ice-chest for her to drink. 30. And there was a child’s shirt in the living-room waiting for a button to be sewn on. 31. Arrangements are being made for the girl to be taken back to her own country. 32. Dr. Saunders stopped for us to join him. 33. But five minutes was enough for them to understand one another.

**Exercise 27.** Prior to translating the English sentences below offer appropriate Ukrainian semantic (and structural) equivalents for each objective with the infinitive construction.

1. I want you to hear me out. 2. I saw you drive up and I ran down, I’m afraid, on the third floor. 3. She had never seen him smoke a pipe before. 4. She heard him slam the front door and saw him come out. 5. Now she heard Guy clatter down the steps to the bath-house. 6. He heard Big Ben chime ‘Three’ above the traffic. 7. Neilson watched him make his way across and when he had disappeared among the

coconuts, he looked still. 8. She wanted him to look back on this as one of the great moments of his life. 9. She felt that he wanted her to be a child of nature. 10. 'Don't you remember, before I married Gilbert you advised me to marry a man of my own age.' 11. She had expected him to be more sympathetic. 12. 'I should hate him to be an author if that's what you mean.' 13. She must look at the people if she wants them to look at her. 14. She saw Charles's smile freeze on his face. 15. ... he could not see Julia's face when she heard him say this. 16. Julia didn't know why... her little presents made her inclined to laugh. 17. 'Oh! If I could only see him laugh once more. Oh! If I could only see him weep'. 18. She caused a telegram to be sent to him. 19. '... she must agree her baby to be surrendered for adoption immediately after birth.' 20. O'Donnell wanted his baby to live. 21. 'Even at that,' O'Donnell reflected, 'he had considered the chairman to be erring toward optimism.' 22. 'It was aloud, firm protest, but even as he made it he had known it to be a lie.' 23. 'Mike had spoken them (words) on impulse, but suddenly, deeply, he knew them to be true.' 24. It was so like his family, so like them to carry their business principles into their private relations. 25. 'I want order! I want things to get started!' 26. He had the drayman bring in the soap. 27. 'I cannot bear you to speak of that.'

**Exercise 28.** Translate the sentences into English. Be sure to use the corresponding form of the infinitive in each of them in the corresponding genre.

1. Я не знав, що вона також була учасницею конкурсу знавців української мови. 2. Він не сподівався, що ви запросите і мене. 3. Ніхто не очікував, що перша лекція з історії України буде такою цікавою. 4. Ми були першими, хто зустрічав канадських студентів у нашому університеті. 5. Вона пишалася тим, що мала змогу перекладати промову цього вченого з Оксфордського університету. 6. Микола задоволений, що зустрічався зі своїми однокласниками. 7. Ніхто не чекав, що до них завітають перед сесією делегати наукової конференції. 8. Ми хочемо, щоб першим іспитом у зимову сесію поставили теоретичну граматику. 9. Студенти не сподівалися, що вони всі так добре напишуть контрольну роботу. 10. Всі задоволені, що їздили на екскурсію до колишньої козацької столиці Батурина. 11. У тому тексті надто багато неологізмів і жаргонізмів, щоб перекласти його без словника. 12. Вона не пригадує, щоб тоді в Харкові придбала цей дорогий словник. 13. Нікому не було місця, де сісти. 14. Нам незручно пригадувати, що ми тоді стільки турбували вас із перекладом цієї торговельної угоди. 15. Погода була несприятлива, щоб їхати в Карпати на спортивні змагання. 16. Вони були дуже задоволені, що відвідали музей мадам Тюсо в Лондоні. 17. Хто б міг подумати, що з цього тендітного першокурсника виросте такий видатний спортсмен. 18. Ми раді повідомити вам, що на конкурсі його наукова робота з перекладу відзначена першою премією. 19. Студентам подобається, коли їм дають більше самостійно перекладати. 20. Вони задоволені, що їхні наукові праці прийняті на конкурс. 21. Студентка не погодилася, щоб її одну з групи послали до Великої Британії. 22. Ніхто не очікував, що їх пошлють тлумачами на виставку шведських споживчих товарів у Києві. 23. Студент не боявся, що його усний переклад слухатиме вся група. 24. Він хотів попросити часу, щоб виконати цей важкий переклад. 25. Ми раді, що нас під час зимових канікул послали на



спортивні змагання до Львова. 26. Усі сподівались тоді, що нашому інституту буде присвоєне почесне ім'я найбільшого полігота України академіка А. Кримського. 27. Цього нашого співвітчизника знає увесь світ як ученого, що володів 68 мовами народів Європи й Азії. 28. Щоб правильно й адекватно перекласти текст, його треба перш належно проаналізувати. 29. Студент не підозрював, що той уривок міг мати стільки незнайомих йому слів-технічних термінів. 30. Усі погодилися знайти уривок, що мав бути перекладений за короткий час.

**Exercise 29.** Suggest possible contextual equivalents for the subjective with the infinitive constructions below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. They were seen to just touch each other's hands, and look each at the other's left eye only. 2. 'She wants, I'm sure, to be seen today.' 3. Paper is said to have been invented in China. 4. Her situation was considered very good. 5. ...he was impelled to reestablish their lines of communication. 6. ...the injured teacher had an operation for a head wound and is said to be improving. 7. She was not expected to reply, but she did. 8. 'They're certainly entitled to think that, and they're entitled to feel respect for their opinions ...' 9. The economic problems facing France are certain to have strong repercussions. 10. They were told to get the children back to sleep. 11. ... the fetters that bound their tongues were considered to be locked and the key thrown away. 12. He was thought to be honest and kindly. 13. He was never expected to recover his equilibrium. 14. 'You appear to be in poor shape, all the same.' 15. Her name appeared to be Millicent Pole. 16. I happen to know young Tasburgh who isn't with his ship. 17. 'I just happened to drive up.' 18. Bob finds it impossible to keep pace with stroke, because stroke rows in such an extraordinary fashion. 19. ...he seemed to be asking what was the matter with me. 20. 'I seem to have promised that I'd take you into my laboratory.' 21. 'I seem to be getting over it a little.' 22. The tower seemed to rock in wind. 23. For about ten days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold meat, cake, and bread and jam. 24. The goods are reported to have been awaiting shipment for several days. 25. The girl seemed to perceive that a question of taste was concerned. 26. He seemed to take rather a fancy to me. 27. She seemed, indeed, to have heard it before. 28. Some fellows seem to know everybody and exactly how to work for them. 29. The child is likely to face a first period of uncertainty and bewilderment on being taken into care. 30. Being subject to endorsement by the Cortes, the 'reform' is likely to be of little practical significance. 31. The money is unlikely to be repaid, unless there is a fundamental change in the policies of the United Federation ... 32. The latest cease fire agreement between the worrying forces in Bosnia is unlikely to hold.

**Exercise 30.** Choose an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent for each English present participle first and then suggest a faithful translation of the following sentences.

1. My concluding remarks will be mainly methodological. 2. The model resulting is to be checked against extensive empirical data. 3. Anyone using bibliography should take note of one important limitation. 4. This section will briefly deal with new data concerning a more particular problem. 5. The interpretations of the dimensions underlying these factors are open to refinement and require further

validation. 6. This book will not satisfy a scholar seeking very detailed information though it may be a useful reference work. 7. However, he has a chance at success only if there really is an underlying system waiting to be uncovered. 8. Such a book, focusing on the ideas put forward by scholars and schools, should be judged primarily on the quality and range of information. 9. Failing to address these issues adequately, J. T. Jensen discusses mainly some minor points. 10. In all these papers, R. Markkanen has provided models for the investigation of different kinds of problems demanding different approaches. 11. Bruce Mannheim has discussed several theoretical problems along these lines; his article in the volume under review is a major contribution, giving a theoretical thrust to various issues. 12. It is manifest from our present survey, however, that no consensus has yet been reached on the founding abstractions of such a science. 13. I will arrange my pleas against this objection in order of ascending strength. 14. For example, G. Lewis voiced his 'fundamental objection' to the theory of the revolving electron. 15. He developed a general model which identifies important issues requiring further research, rather than presenting a fully-specified theory. 16. Factors bearing on this decision will not be explored in this paper. 17. Edwin C. Kemble was eager to accept quantum ideas as the starting point of his theoretical research.

**Exercise 31.** Choose an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent for each English past participle first and then suggest a faithful translation of the following sentences:

1. It is important that the focused spot be defined clearly. 2. Thus we get the equation in a reduced form. 3. This problem is similar to the one discussed in Green (1993). 4. This is particularly true for the kind of phenomena discussed here. 5. This possibility is explored in Experiment 1, presented in Ch. 3 below. 6. Under such conditions a course is sometimes broken up into several parallel courses, usually referred to as 'multiple courses'. 7. The slight advantage gained thereby hardly justifies the considerable added complication. 8. The works listed in the bibliography are quite diverse in focus and orientation. 9. This book is an ambitious study within the framework generally taken to begin with Graff 1984. 10. This finding stands in contrast to the position taken by Campbell (1989). 11. There are three main problems with the sort of analysis proposed by Lewis. 12. They offer a unique opportunity to test the hypothesis advanced by Kroeber. 13. Keenan's proposal is consistent with much of the data discussed here. 14. This follows from the analysis given here. 15. A choice between these analyses obviously cannot be based on the limited data presented here. 16. It is unfortunate that this equivocation weakens some of the arguments presented. 17. On the surface, our results run counter to the findings of all the studies cited above. 18. The research in this area has just begun to tackle the complex problems involved. 19. The reference to general trends as a whole is necessary and interesting for the reasons given below. 20. The answer to both questions has a significant bearing on the issues here discussed. 21. The experiments reported are without doubt interesting for other issues in this area. 22. Needless to say, this view has immediate consequences for the solutions proposed. 23. The details reported are very different from case to case, but common themes can be identified. 24. Most of the data reported are statistically insignificant. 25. I suspect that much of the theory described will strike the non-specialist as bewilderingly

arbitrary. 26. The data provided vary with the purpose and scope of each particular investigation. 27. The next step was to build a classification for the data collected in this systematic fashion. 28. In typing your manuscript, please follow the instructions below in the order given. 29. We have arrived by now at the situation depicted in Table 5. 30. The dimensions chosen for the study were dictated by several controversial questions in the literature. 31. Other arguments put forward by Dummett against the theory can now also receive straightforward answers. 32. We would like to turn briefly to a question largely ignored in the preceding pages. 33. Three general questions, outlined in the introduction, guided this research. 34. Nevertheless, experimental data are available in journal articles referred to in this book. 35. The question raised at the beginning of this paper receives, somewhat paradoxically perhaps, a positive answer. 36. The initial methodological chapter is a good statement, in fact, of the research program associated with this framework. 37. Instead, we find only a series of replies to criticisms levelled against Fodor's project in the last decade. 38. The only other alternative advanced in the literature to date is Brewer's suggestion. 39. This is a well-known phenomenon, recently illustrated in a very interesting fashion by Stiegler 1994.

**Exercise 32.** Choose an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent for the construction past participle + infinitive first and then suggest a faithful translation of the following sentences.

1. The rocket is the only power plant known to be independent of the atmosphere.
2. Radar known to be used to locate aircraft found its application during World War II.
3. His European experience is a reassuring one appearing to have a similar effect on other American scientists.
4. Electric charge of a body is made evident by the attractive or repulsive force found to exist between charged bodies.
5. These effects thought to be less marked are difficult to register with Geiger counter.
6. One example thought to be very indicative is his creditable treatment of projectiles on the rotating earth.
7. The diameter of Saturn supposed to be 75,100 miles is about 9.5 times the Earth's diameter.
8. This manifesto of ancient astronomy considered to have influenced Copernicus might indeed have been subscribed to by many modern scientists.
9. There our future quantum theorist would be surrounded by a community of scientists likely to challenge his theory.
10. We may say that he sees the problematic state of current physics as primarily revolving about experimental differences likely to be devoid of epistemological reorientation.
11. A particular flight considered to be representative of early manned missions has been selected as the basis of this study.
12. The objectivization of thought held by some scholars to be necessary in science is impossible because of the circumstances under which thought becomes the subject of contemplation.
13. I refer to Bohr's style of thinking and working known to be essentially dialectical rather than reflective.
14. The atmosphere of Venus, estimated to consist of about 10 per cent nitrogen and 90 per cent carbon dioxide, is somewhat denser than the Earth's. The atmosphere of Mars, estimated to contain 95 percent nitrogen and 5 percent carbon dioxide, is appreciably less dense than the Earth's atmosphere.

**Exercise 33.** Choose an appropriate Ukrainian equivalent for each English present/past participle first and then suggest a faithful translation of the following sentences:

1. The barking dog increased his tempo. 2. Dr. Maephal looked at the falling rain. 3. He heard the soft snow falling from a branch. 4. A few early fallen oak-leaves strewed the terrace already...5. Along the unpaved roads there were a few little houses... 6. Here was a woman sitting before the fire. 7. Wherever you looked, there were couples strolling, bending to the flowers, greeting, moving on over the lawn. 8. She found herself in a wretched little low kitchen lighted by a small lamp. 9. She was in their bedroom sitting by the window. 10. A cold wind swept the pavement, bearing a scrap of silver paper from a chocolate box across the lamp-light. 11. He was in an ecstasy, dreaming dreams and reconstructing the scene just past. 12. So Martin went on into a thorough study of evolution, mastering the subject more and more himself and being convinced by the corroborative testimony of a thousand independent writers. 13. Having shaken himself free from his old companions and old ways of life, and having no new companions, nothing remained for him but to read. 14. Maria, having heard his groans through the thin partition, came into his room, to put hot flat-irons against his body and damp cloths upon his aching eyes. 15. ...being unused to such appraisements, he did not know how to value it. 16. But she, who knew little of the world of men, being a woman was keenly aware of his burning eyes. 17. He halted, with a laugh, and turned, facing them. 18. The street was full of people, laughing and going home. 19. Wishing him to finish the work in time, Andrew decided to ask Chris to help him.

**Exercise 34.** State the nature of the participial constructions in the sentences below and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. Suddenly he heard someone running down the stairs. 2. I saw people wearing different clothes today. 3. Through the open door of her room, he saw her pushing up her window. 4. I had seen her three hours ago turning off the main road. 5. He saw the car coming over the rise of a hill. 6. 'Just look at the rain coming down!' 7. Suddenly I saw the brush moving on the opposite side of the ravine. 8. I watched them landing on the bay. 9. I hear him calling her name. 10. I thought I detected a bazooka replying, then all was quiet again. 11. 'You'll have them fighting.' 12. I would imagine him going up my stairs, knocking at my door, sleeping in my bed. 13. She could hear the man and Soames talking together. 14. 'And yet I don't see him doing it.' 15. 'And yet we can see him taking no further notice.' 16. I don't want them writing home.' 17. Despite his concern for Alexander, Coleman found himself becoming annoyed. 18. As he spoke, Mike Seddrus found himself regarding this girl with even greater interest. 19. David Coleman found himself liking this girl. 20. He remembers Barker coming into the mess and starting to tell about it. 21.... I listened to him breathing regularly. 22. In the morning the old man could feel the morning coming. 23. One evening he was seen going into this very house, but was never seen coming out of it. 24. Did you ever see baseball played? 25. 'I heard your testimonial read in the Police Court, Fleur.' 26. 'He saw her face contorted for a moment with the extremity of his feeling ...' 27. On Wednesday morning Julia had her face massaged and her hair waved. 28. He saw her arms raised as she fixed her hair

before a mirror. 29. But they would feel their tails being tied! 30. At six forty-five I walked down to the quay to watch the American planes unloaded. 31. I watched him adjusting himself a little, visibly. 32. We have the enemy almost surrounded. 33. I always see you this time of the year going up. 34. This point is obvious: given the choice, businessmen would rather not pay bribes. 35. Given the shortage of officers, it was not unusual for majors or captains to command brigades. 36. Given those anxieties, Germany's political and journalistic establishment enthusiastically greeted the appointment of Mr. Kornblum. 37. Given his background, Clinton doubted his own ability to have a successful marriage.

**Exercise 35.** Analyse the English sentences containing gerundial complexes and translate them into Ukrainian. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences into Ukrainian.

1. 'His singing is gorgeous,' I think. 2. Miss O'Shay's calling her to the office had been in the nature of a preparation and warning. 3. 'It's no good your flying in a temper.' 4. The most unexpected event then was her being engaged to Bob. 5. I can't expect Julia's putting on shorts and coming for a sun with me in the park. 6. Her consideration was prevented by Evie's coming into the room. 7. 'He is disturbed by my not taking part in the game.' 8. Tom was evidently perturbed by Daisy's running around alone. 9. I've heard of its being made out of a stable. 10. Tell me about this horrible business of my father wanting to set aside for another son. 11. I dread him coming into the room. 12.... there is no use in my getting excited over it. 13. 'Hope you don't mind my coming?' 14. I insist on both of them coming in time. 15. Doris was awakened by the sound of her husband's splashing in the bathhouse. 16. 'Perhaps you wouldn't mind her coming in?' 17. 'You don't mind my asking though, do you?' 18. It's my fault, I ought to have insisted on your taking a holiday long ago. 19. 'I don't know that I should altogether approve of your having animated conversations with ladies, while you're having your bath.' 20. 'I couldn't bear to think of your having to throw away your good money on tips.' 21. 'I am surprised at your having said it.' 22. 'Is there any objection to my seeing her?' 23. 'Don't fear of my forgetting Daisy,' said Gatsby. 24. 'I wonder at Tom's allowing this engagement,' he said to Jordan. 25. We were astonished by the policeman's taking down names with such correction and sweat in a little book. 26. 'I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid. 27. I remember her being surprised by Gatsby's gracefulness. 28. 'Don't fear my forgetting her. 29. 'And I don't worry about me losing a night.' 30. Speaking without thinking is shooting without aiming. 31. His father, not liking the idea of his going on the stage, had insisted on it. 32. She couldn't hear the thought of her wasting his life over her. 33. '...there was no chance of your getting over to Apia for at least another week.' 34. 'The reason for your writing is to make a living, isn't it?' 35. A feeling of its being too dangerous to take a step in any direction had fallen on them all. 36. Simultaneously came a tumult from the parlour, and a sound of windows being closed. 37. Alice laughed so much at this that she had to run back into the wood for fear of their hearing her. 38. 'I can never do anything without your interfering.'

**Exercise 36.** Translate the sentences in viva voce into English. Use in each of them an appropriate form of the gerund.

1. Оцінка залежала від своєчасного перекладу студентом цього тексту. 2. Ми раптом дізналися про те, що він минулого тижня їздив із делегацією до Лондона. 3. Після його повернення з Лондона, він відвідав мене вже двічі. 4. Незважаючи на те, що цей аспірант молодий, він досяг значних успіхів у науці. 5. Його відвідини стали для мене приємною несподіванкою. 6. Те, що він досвідчений, не дало йому помітної переваги над молодими учасниками змагання. 7. Перебування цього письменника тоді в zenіті слави пояснюється його чіткою патріотичною позицією, що звучала в його творах. 8. Уявити тільки, щоб ця вихована й культурна людина не вмiла танцювати. 9. Я не пригадую жодного діяча української культури, щоб він у ті роки не переслідувався. 10. Не всі ще, на превеликий жаль, усвідомили величезну шкоду паління для людського організму. 11. Ми пишаємось тим, що українця Сергія Бубку паризька спортивна газета назвала найкращим спортсменом року. 12. Його всебічна поінформованість про плани футбольної команди не викликала здивування. 13. Студенти погодилися з тим, що їхній іспит перенесено на іншу годину дня. 14. Уникайте контактування із хворими на грип під час епідемії. 15. Нам стало відомо про проведення переговорів з метою підписання вигідного для України торговельного договору з державою-сусідкою. 16. Він розпочав колекціонування поштових марок, ще навчаючись у середній школі. 17. Те, що ці товари поставляються багатьом західним клієнтам, є свідченням виробничого потенціалу цього оснащеного найновішим устаткуванням заводу. 18. Як вам подобається, що ім'я цього українського баскетболіста не згадується серед найвизначніших спортсменів року? 19. Збори акціонерів наполягли на тому, щоб ця вигідна підприємству угода була підписана.

**Exercise 37.** Analyse the Ukrainian sentences containing modality and translate them into English. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences into English.

1. Пора було б уже покінчити з балачками про розподіл земель колишніх колгоспів і радгоспів і розпочати їх справжню приватизацію. 2. Студент побоювався, щоб не наробити помилок при перекладі речень з умовним способом. 3. Він напевне не запізнився б, якби сів на автобус «Автосвіту», а не на тролейбус. 4. Хотілося б сподіватися, що в новому тисячолітті людство уникне спустошливих воєн і руйнацій матеріальних цінностей, як це було в двадцятому сторіччі. 5. Що б ви відповіли на таке несподіване запитання допитливого читача? 6. Не хотілося б про це думати, але доводиться за таких обставин. 7. О, як би мені хотілося ще раз побувати на такій виставці творів справді великих майстрів образотворчого мистецтва. 8. Що не кажіть, а такий медичний препарат зробив би справжній переворот у лікуванні алкогольної та тютюнової залежності. 9. Хай вам Бог допомагає у вашій нелегкій і дуже потрібній для виховання патріотизму нашої молоді праці. 10. Хто б міг подумати, що з цього колись звичайного на перший погляд хлопчини стане колись великий спортсмен. 11. Хотілося б вам коли-небудь провести свої зимові канікули у засніжених Карпатах і зустрітися з ровесниками тамтешніх місць? Чому б вам не подумати про таку романтичну подорож уже зараз? 12.

Якби не дощ, зараз на Дніпрових пагорбах було б набагато більше киян і гостей. 13. Бути б мені знову з вами на тій пречудовій найвищій горі українських Карпат. А вам хіба не хотілося б ще й ще раз походити влітку карпатськими пляями і подихати цілющим повітрям смерекових гір і квіткових полонин. 14. От якби ми зібралися і всі разом поїхали на екскурсію по історичних місцях Лівобережної України. 15. Якби тієї не тиночки та не перелази, ходив би я до дівчини по чотири рази (Народна пісня). 16. Аби ми були те знали, ми б ніколи не вирушили були з дому без парасольок чи дощовиків. 17. Хай супроводжують наших атлетів тільки удачі на всіх олімпійських змаганнях у новому тисячолітті. 18. Скласти б успішно іспити і попрацювати добре фізично влітку. 19. Був би я на вашому місці, я б, звичайно, з радістю погодився їхати перекладачем з делегацією до Рима. 20. На випадок, якби вона зателефонувала, що б я мав сказати про твою відсутність? 21. Тільки б вони не запізнилися на поїзд, як було того разу, коли вони навряд чи встигли б, якби були не взяли таксі. 22. Я б радніше пішов пішки, якби не було так слизько. А ти б хіба пішов, якби ще й падав сніг? Мабуть-таки й пішов би. 23. А що, якби справи тоді обернулися були по-іншому? 24. Тоді мені треба було вперш добре все зважити. 25. Пора б уже зважити всі «за» і «проти». 26. «Тоді чого б це він так підлещувався до мене? – А звідки мені це знати?»

**Exercise 38.** Identify the type of modal meaning expressed by the modal verbs and mood forms in the English sentences below. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Soames was reserved about his affairs, but he must be getting a very warm man. 2. But the door did not open, nor when he pulled it and turned the handle firmly. She must have locked it for some reason, and forgotten. 3. 'Oh! And whom do you think I passed today in Richmond Park? You'll never guess – Mrs. Soames and – Mr. Bosinney, they must have been down to look at the house.' 4. Without the incentive of Mrs. Macander's words he might never have done what he had done. 5. 'I can't help thinking of that poor Buccaneer. He may be wandering out there now in that fog.' 6. There was anxiety, too, as to what old Jolyon could have heard and how he had heard it. 7. It was an accident. It must have been. 8. The driver says the gentleman must have had time to see what he was about, he seemed to walk right into it. 9. Then he caught sight of her face so white and motionless that it seemed as though the blood must have stopped flowing in her veins. 10. She took hold of George Willard's shoulder and turned him about so that she could look into his eyes. A passer-by might have thought them about to embrace. 11. The American passion for getting up in the world took possession of them. It may have been that mother was responsible. She may have dreamed that I would some day rule men and cities. 12. Mother must have been doubtful from the first, but she said nothing discouraging. 13. From the moment he came into our place the Bidwell young man must have been puzzled by my father's actions. 14. She must have been a very respectable, nice girl. 15. It was the kind of thing Mr. Sandberg or Mr. Masters might have done after an evening's walk on a hot night, say, in West Congress Street in Chicago. 16. He lay still and death was not there. It must have gone around another street. 17. He must have got mixed up in something in Chicago. 18. 'Is the fire hot,

sir?’ But the man could not hear with the noise of the furnace. It was just as well. He might have answered rudely. 19. ‘Do you think father would mind if we gave his top-hat to the porter?’ ‘The porter?’ snapped Josephine. ‘Why ever the porter? What a very extraordinary idea!’ ‘Because,’ said Constantia slowly. ‘He must often have to go to funerals. And I noticed at – at the cemetery that he only had a bowler.’ She paused. ‘I thought then how very much he’d appreciate a top-hat. We ought to give him a present, too. He was always very nice to father.’ 20. And suddenly, for one awful moment, she nearly giggled. Not, of course, that she felt in the least like giggling. It must have been habit. 21. ‘Do you mind following me into the drawing-room, Constantia? I’ve something of great importance to discuss with you.’ For it was always to the drawing-room they retired when they wanted to talk over Kate. Josephine closed the door meaningly. ‘Sit down, Constantia,’ she said, still very grand. She might have been receiving Constantia for the first time. 22. What was Constantia thinking? She had such a strange smile; she looked different. She couldn’t be going to cry. 23. Rosemary Fell was not exactly beautiful. No, you couldn’t have called her beautiful. 24. In these days no man of genius need starve. The following story of my friend Bruce may be taken as proof of this assertion. Nearly sixty when I first knew him, he might have written already some fifteen books, which had earned him the reputation of ‘a genius’ with the few who knew. 25. He was a bachelor, who seemed to avoid women, perhaps they had ‘learned’ him that, for he must have been very attractive to them. 26. She misunderstood the words and looked up. There was a gleam of hope in her heavy eyes. ‘You’ll let me go?’ No, you shall sail for San Francisco on Tuesday.’ 27. The doctor was feeling wan and nervous. ‘You were with her very late last night,’ he said. ‘Yes, she couldn’t bear to have me leave her.’ 28. The inevitable must be accepted. 29. I should choose Mr. Neil Gibson as my model. His tall, gaunt, craggy figure had a suggestion of hunger and rapacity. An Abraham Lincoln keyed to base uses instead of high ones would give some idea of the man. His face might have been chiseled in granite, hard-set, craggy, remorseless, with deep lines upon it, the scars of many a crisis. 30. But you know the wonderful way of women! Do what I might, nothing could turn her from me. 31. ‘... Then someone came into your room and placed the pistol there in order to inculcate you.’ ‘It must have been so.’ ‘And when?’ ‘It could only have been at meal-time, or else at the hours when I would be in the schoolroom with the children.’ 32. From father to son our heritage has come down, and from father to son it shall continue. 33. Sophie was packing. A whole day in bed in a huge, soft bed, like Madame’s. One would doze, one would wake up for a moment, one would doze again. 34. In his office he unlocked the drawer and took out the special file. Could he have mistaken Canonbury for Canon Wood? 35. Those envelopes were the torment to Lally; they were the sickening monstrous manifestations which she could not understand. There were always some of them lying there, or about the room, bulging with manuscripts that no editors – they couldn’t have perused them – wanted; and so it had come to the desperate point when, as Lally was saying, something had to be done about things. 36. ‘You always said you loved Paris. We could have stayed in Paris or gone anywhere. I’d have gone anywhere. I said I’d go anywhere you wanted. If you wanted to shoot we could have gone shooting in



Hungary and been comfortable.’ 37. Standing under the Fragonard which he had given her, grizzled, neatly moustached, close-faced, chinny, with a gaze concentrated on nothing in particular, as of one who has looked over much and found little in it, he might have been one of her ambassadors. 38. That young American chap must have overheard something, too, but he shouldn’t allude to the matter with him; not dignified. 39. Decidedly he should not mention his visit when he dined in South Square that evening. 40. ‘You haven’t room, have you, for two more little girls, if we pay for them . . .?’ ‘Give me the address. I’ll go and see them myself; if they haven’t got anything catching, they shall come.’ 41. You might dislike, but you couldn’t sneeze at him, as at some of these modem chaps. 42. The Hospital was deserted, yet strangely alive. I could hear it purring and murmuring like a sleeping beast, and even when at times there came as it were a wave of silence I could still sense within it its great heart beating. 43. ‘Some situations can’t be unraveled,’ said Hugo, ‘they just have to be dropped. The trouble with you, Jake, is that you want to understand everything sympathetically. It can’t be done. One must just blunder on. Truth lies in blundering on.’ 44. As I stood inside in the semi-darkness I had a rapid debate as to whether I wouldn’t go back and tell Hugo that the door had been locked. It might have been locked. It might easily have been locked. I struggled with this idea, not certain whether or not I ought to regard it as a temptation. 45 ‘And how’s your head now?’ I asked Hugo. We must have been doing a good twenty miles per hour 46. And, motionless, old Jolyon stared at the wall, but for his open eyes, he might have been asleep. 47. That tree had been, perhaps, all real English history; it dated, he shouldn’t wonder, from the days of Elizabeth at least. His own fifty years were as nothing to its wood. When the house behind it, which he now owned, was three hundred years of age instead of twelve, that tree might still be standing there, vast and hollow – for who would commit such sacrilege as to cut it down? A Forsyte might perhaps still be living in that house, to guard it jealously. 48. Light was coming through in the comer flat, and he could hear a piano being played. 49. Soames must have been pressing her to go back to him again, with public opinion and the Law on his side too! 50. ‘I dare say it’ll be best for her to go abroad.’ Yet the thought displeased him. Why should Soames hunt her out of England? Besides, he might follow, and out there she would still be more helpless against the attentions of her own husband! 51. ‘Can you really want to live all your days half-dead in this little hole? Come back to me, and I’ll give you all you want. You shall live your own life; I swear it.’ 52 ...and for all sign of change old Jolyon might have been sitting there still, with legs crossed, in the arm-chair, and domed forehead and deep eyes grave above the Times ... 53. Dartie’s eyes were moving from side to side. ‘Does she know about me?’ he said... ‘No. Val knows. The others don’t; they only know you went away.’ She heard him sigh with relief. ‘But they shall know,’ she said firmly, ‘if you give me cause.’ 54. He shouldn’t wonder if Irene quite enjoyed this foreign life; she had never been properly English – even to look at! 55. He could see, then, that she was struggling to preserve her composure. 56. ‘I want to tell you something, Dad. It was through me that Jolly enlisted and went out.’... Surely Holly might have told him all this before! But he smothered the sarcastic sayings on his lips. 57. He made a little half airy movement with his hand, as who should say: ‘Such things –

such things will happen to us!’ 58. The maid who came handed him a telegram. Watching her take Irene away, he thought: ‘This must have come an hour or more ago, and she didn’t bring it out to us!’ 59. Soames nodded at the shrewdness, the clear hard judgment in his young wife, but it disquieted him a little. The thought may have just flashed through him, too. ‘When I’m eighty she’ll be fifty, having trouble with me. 60. ‘I was sorry for Jolyon losing his boy. It might have been Val.’ 61. ‘I won’t go in,’ said Soames with relief. ‘My father’s dying; I have to go up. Is it all right?’ The doctor’s face expressed a kind of doubting admiration. If they were all as unemotional, he might have been saying. 62. He heard the nurse quietly crying over there by the fire; curious that she, a stranger, should be the only one of them who cried! 63. ‘Personality is a mixture of genes. You can’t do anything about it. You can’t put there what there isn’t a place for, you can’t take anything away without leaving a bad trace. She would have to want to change.’ 64. ‘I am not convinced about that. In fact, I haven’t thought on those lines,’ said Tom. ‘Should I?’ 65. ‘Are we boom with memories?’ Dave said. ‘There is a theory of that nature. It well might be.’ 66. One pictured him at home, drinking tea, surrounded by a numerous family. It was in that tone that he must have spoken to his children when they were tiresome. 67. I came to typhoid fever – read the symptoms – discovered that I had typhoid fever, must have had it for months without knowing it – wondered what else I had got... 68. Bright’s disease, I was relieved to find, I had only in a modified form, and, so far as that was concerned, I might live for years. Cholera I had, with severe complications; and diphtheria I seemed to have been boom with. 69. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. It had stopped beating. I have since been induced to come to the opinion that it must have been there all the time, and must have been beating, I cannot account for it. 70. I must have been very weak at the time, because I know, after the first half-hour or so, I seemed to take no interest whatever in my food – an unusual thing for me – and I did not want my cheese.

**Exercise 39.** Offer possible Ukrainian non-passive transforms/outer forms for the English passive voice constructions and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He was haunted by a fear.
2. Also he was rendered self-conscious by the company.
3. It (furniture) was given to us as a wedding present by Mr. Bradley’s father.
4. They entertained lavishly and were lavishly entertained.
5. Gregory Brabazov was in Chicago at the time the purchase was made and the decoration (of the house) was entrusted to him.
6. I had recently brought out a successful novel – and I had no sooner arrived than I was interviewed.
7. There are men who are possessed by an urge so strong to do some particular thing that they can’t help themselves.
8. He was so incommunicable that I was forced to the conclusion that he had asked me to lunch with him merely to enjoy my company.
9. But here she encountered in her husband an obstinacy, which she had not for years been accustomed to.
10. She was puzzled by Isabel.
11. ‘I’m told she’s rather good.’
12. She might have been asked to go too.
13. What luck that the boy had not been caught by that ghastly war. He might so easily have been killed, like poor Jolly twenty years ago out in the Transvaal.
14. ‘I’m afraid a lot of your private papers were burned.’
15. And when the Indian veteran came there, he was told the blunt truth.
16. ‘I suppose in about a fortnight we shall be told that he has been seen in San Francisco.’

17. Immediately after their marriage Couperwood and Aileen journeyed to Chicago direct and they were given there the best room that Frenco provided for the time being. 18. Caroline, or Sister Carry – was possessed of a mind rudimentary in its power of observation and analysis. 19. In certain emergencies he was called to assist his father, and was paid for it. 20. – only after a minute did she realize that she had been awakened by a knock at their saloon door. 21. People have been asking those questions for thousands of years and they could be answered, surely they'd have been answered, by now. 22. 'We've been sort of pals and it's not my business to talk unless I'm spoken to.' 23. Clovis was sent for in haste, and the development of the situation was put before him.' 24. We were questioned, all of us. 25. The door was opened by a tall and stout Negro butler with white hair and we were ushered into the drawing-room. 26. Most of the actors wanted to think Logan was crying because he was being arrested. 27. 'I am urgently needed at Apia,' said Dr. Macphail. 28. 'Young Bossiney has been run over in the fog and killed.' 29. 'Water was given her.' 30. He was beaten. 31. I was surprised that I had been asked to this party. 32. The two persons, who were hustled away, did not take it well. 33. They were made for the third Duke of Dorset and they're almost priceless. 34. She was a trifle taken aback that it had all gone so easily. 35. 'I presume that in a day or two we shall be fixed up for the rest of the season.' 36. 'I was desired by that gentleman to identify the wearer of a very uncommon coat – a bright blue dress coat, with a gilt button, displaying a bust, and the letters 'P.C.' 37. 'Was Coleman being told here and now, as a newcomer, not to rock the boat?' 38. 'Mr. Afghan North was robbed and he made a complaint.' 39. 'The car had been built on a special chassis in America.' 40. She was received only by Ting-a-Ling, who had his back to the fire, and took no notice beyond a stare. 41. I was wired for. 42. Some things had been lost sight of. 43. The bed had not even been lain on. 44. She was told that a message could be left for him. 45. Do not pass judgment, that you may not be judged. 46. You either make both tree and fruit to be rotten; for the tree is known by its fruit. 47. She hastened around to the side entrance and was taken up by the elevator to the fourth floor. 48. 'Not a word of it, in my interpretation, is actually spoken.' 49. 'They're not the sort of people I've been brought up with.' 50. Isabel appeared to be delighted and Mrs. Bradley was reassured. 51. She was rather pretty and I was rather taken with her. 52. Face and neck were deeply burnt by the sun. 53. 'Sophia, I'm not going to be talked to like this.' 54. One leg was gone and the other was held by tendons and part of the trousers and the stump twitched and jerked as though it were not connected. 55. His coming had not been looked for. 56. He was given up to his dream. 57. I was wanted in the dining-room.

**Exercise 40.** Translate employing grammatical transformations of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable in the corresponding genre.

1. Дискримінація працівників щодо статі, віку, раси, етнічної приналежності, сексуальної орієнтації, релігії або інвалідності заборонена в більшості країн світу, зокрема і Великій Британії, та багато компаній й досі вважають цілком прийнятним відмовляти кандидатам із зайвою вагою.

2. «Ситуація на сході України продовжує сильно непокоїти. Без додаткових зусиль та винахідливих рішень для виконання Мінських угод вона

може перерости у тривалий конфлікт, який буде шкодити правам людини багато років, або ж може загостритися, призводячи до катастрофічних наслідків для цивільного населення, яке вже зазнало багато страждань», – попередив Помічник Генерального секретаря ООН з прав людини, Іван Шимонович, наприкінці семиденного візиту до України.

3. «Збільшення кількості важкої військової техніки поблизу лінії зіткнення та військові дії біля Авдіївки та Ясинуватої, що спостерігаються в Донецькій області з початку березня, є показниками того, що конфлікт далекий від завершення та не повинен випадати з поля зору міжнародного співтовариства», – сказав він.

4. Нова доповідь ООН також фіксує стійкі тенденції порушень прав людини на сході України. «Насильницькі зникнення, незаконні затримання, катування та жорстоке поводження залишаються глибоко укоріненою практикою, як в районах, контрольованих озброєними групами, так і на території, контрольованій Урядом», – йдеться у доповіді.

5. Незалежні візити міжнародних експертів до всіх місць позбавлення волі є конче необхідними, насамперед, для попередження катувань та, по-друге, як передумова для успішного звільнення затриманих у форматі «всіх на всіх», передбаченого мінськими угодами,» наголосив пан Пимонович.

6. Два роки після подій на Майдані в Києві суттєвого прогресу в розслідуванні не відбулося, а високопосадовці, відповідальні за віддавання наказів та контроль за насильством досі ухиляються від правосуддя. У доповіді також наголошується, що «втручання у незалежність суддів залишається основною перешкодою для притягнення до відповідальності осіб винних у насильстві 2 травня 2014 року в Одесі.»

7. «Також вкрай важливо встановити долю багатьох осіб, які зникли безвісти після квітня 2014, і я рішуче виступав за обмін інформацією та взаємодію між Урядом та озброєними групами щодо цієї важливої проблеми під час мого візиту», сказав пан Шимонович, відзначаючи, що Міністерством юстиції розробляється проект закону про безвісно зниклих осіб.

8. За словами першого американського виконавчого директора компанії Nokia Стівена Елопа після запуску iPhone у 2007 році Nokia стала менш впливовою компанією, а її діяльність до 2011 року була схожа на картину, коли «людина стоїть на краю палаючої нафтової платформи».

9. На тілі колишнього футболіста Девіда Бекхема «ожили» анімовані татування зі сценами насильства щодо дітей вдома, у школі та соціальних мережах, які він представив у ролику дитячого фонду Організації об'єднаних націй – ЮНІСЕФ, аби привернути увагу до фізичного та психологічного насильства над дітьми.

10. За даними шведського інформаційного агентства ТТ Боб Ділан, Нобелівський лауреат із літератури 2016 року, передасть рукопис своєї промови, на церемонію вручення премій, музиканту і письменниці Патті Сміт, яка виконає його композицію «A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall» – пісню, з якої у 1962 році фактично почалася популярність Ділана.

11. Всесвітньовідома компанія Apple вперше визнала, що інвестує кошти

в розробку й будівництво безпілотного автомобіля і пропонує, щоб інші учасники автомобільного ринку ділилися даними про аварії й небезпечні ситуації, щоб скласти якомога ширшу картинку, ніж це під силу одній компанії, що дозволить розробляти кращі системи.

**Exercise 41.** Translate employing grammatical transformations of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable in the corresponding genre.

1. The Muslim representative unlocks the latch and pushes open one door, then a clergyman from the Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox or Armenian Orthodox church – who take turns on a rotating basis – pull open the other door from inside, while clergy from the other denominations supervise.

2. While it is very difficult to find out exactly what is happening in besieged eastern Aleppo, activists say it appears that after further fighting on Monday the rebels have lost all of the northern neighborhoods they controlled before the weekend, leaving Diem with about two-thirds of the territory they had in the city.

3. The recapture of the city would be an important symbolic achievement for President Assad – underlining the fact that despite all the calls for his departure, Russian and Iranian support has been able not just to maintain him in power, but has enabled the regime to go onto the offensive.

4. Non-EU members are outside the Common Agricultural Policy and customs union, but get barrier-free trade with the single market in return for paying into some EU budgets and accepting the free movement of workers.

5. BBC assistant political editor Norman Smith said the court ruling could mean potentially ‘months and months’ of parliamentary hurdles said a majority of MPs would be likely to vote for Article 50 – despite having backed the Remain campaign – as Brexit had been supported in the referendum.

6. This decision has huge implications, not just on the timing of Brexit but on the terms of Brexit. That’s because it’s given the initiative to those on the Remain side in the House of Commons who, it’s now likely, will argue Article 50 can only be triggered when Parliament is ready and that could mean when they’re happy with the terms of any future deal.

7. The term Holism was coined by J. C. Smuts in Holism and Evolution. It was Smuts’ opinion that Holism is a concept that represents all of the wholes in the universe.

8. The prime minister of Iraq has urged the Islamic State group to surrender as government troops close in on its last urban stronghold in the country, Mosul.

9. The BBC’s Ian Pannell, who is travelling with Counter-Terrorism Service (CTS) troops, says there was some resistance to their advance on Monday.

10. Hosted by Valve Corporation, the game’s developer, the tournament began in June 2016 with the qualifier phase, and ended after the main event at the Key Arena in Seattle in August.

**Exercise 42.** Translate employing grammatical transformations of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable in the corresponding genre.

1. But it was Mrs. Soames’ eyes that worried Euphemia. 2. It was he who invented many of those striking expressions still current in fashionable circles. 3. It was into this room that Soames entered. 4. It was the sight of her eyes fixed on him,

dark with a sort of fascinated fright, which pulled him together and changed that painful incoherence to anger. 5. He had never been a large eater. 6. He was a great reader, of course, having been a publisher. 7. The President of the University is the best money-raiser and the best after-dinner speaker in the United States. 8. Grandpa was a difficult sleeper, snoring loudly, tossing on the bumpy flock mattress, squeezing me flat against the wall. 9. I smoke very little and I'm an extremely moderate drinker. 10. Before we had washed them, they had been very, very dirty, it is true; but they were just wearable. 11. His ear was singing, and he felt rather sick, physically and mentally. 12. To anyone interested psychologically in Forsytes, this great saddle-of-mutton trait is of prime importance. 13. A decision having been come to not to speak of Irene's flight, no view was expressed by any other member of the family as to the right course to be pursued. 14. No one opposing this command he led the way from the room. 15. And then she rose and stood smiling, her head a little to one side. 16. Shiplake is a pretty village, but it cannot be seen from the river, being upon the hill. 17. He was standing in his favourite attitude, with one foot on a chair, his elbow on his knee, and his chin on his hand. 18. One night Winifred having gone to the theatre, he sat down with a cigar, to think. 19. Three paragraphs were devoted to the Biyant-Walker affair, two of them being lists of names. 20. The Indian lay with his face toward the wall. 21. Nick lay back with his father's arm around him. 22. With the maid holding the umbrella over her, she walked along the gravel path until she was under their window. 23. We roamed about sweet Sonning for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands, and put up there for the night. 24. Bosinney having expressed his wish to show them the house from the copse below, Swithin came to a stop. 25. On one occasion, old Jolyon being present, Soames recollected a little unpleasantness. 26. They had no desire to spread scandal, no desire to be ill-natured. Who would have? And to outsiders no word was breathed, unwritten law keeping them silent. 27. They parted at St. Paul's, Soames branching off to the Station, James taking his omnibus westwards. 28. For what or for whom was she waiting in the silence, with the trees dropping here and there a leaf, and the thrushes strutting close on grass touched with the sparkle of the autumn time? 29. I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses in Liverpool. 30. He sank into silence so profound that Aunt Hester began to be afraid he had fallen into a trance. She did not try to rouse him herself, it not being her custom. 31. Kilimanjaro is a snow covered mountain 19,110 feet high, and is said to be the highest mountain in Africa. 32. Three things lay on the doormat: a postcard from Uncle Vernon's sister Madge, who was holidaying on the Isle of Wight, a brown envelope that looked like a bill and – a letter for Harry ...Harry picked it up and stared at it, his heart twanging like a giant elastic band. No one, ever, in his whole life, had written to him. Who would? 33. One very fine day in the late unlucky and infamous nineteenth century, I found myself on the lake of Como, with my baby basking in the Italian sun and the Italian colour, and my mind uneasily busy on the human drawbacks to all that loveliness. 34. 'A beautiful, pure, sweet, mellow English tenor,' said Aunt Kate with enthusiasm. Gabriel having finished, the huge pudding was transferred to the table. 35. He was conscious of, but could not apprehend, their wayward and flickering existence. 36. Below, from among

the trees, the farm-bell clanged. He saw the labourers, mowing bare-foot at the thick grass, leave off their work and go downhill, their scythes hanging over their shoulders. 37. Constantia lay like a statue, her hands by her sides, her feet just overlapping each other, the sheet up to her chin. She stared at the ceiling. 38. The other people seemed to treat it all as a matter of course. They were strangers, they couldn't be expected to understand that father was the very last person for such a thing to happen. 39. 'Come, come upstairs,' said Rosemary, longing to begin to be generous. 'Come up to my room.' And, besides, she wanted to spare this poor little thing from being stared at by the servants. 40. With Bruce's feeling about the film, how the deuce should I get him to take the money? Should I send him the money in Bank of England notes, with the words 'From a lifelong admirer of your genius?' 41. It may surprise you to know I prefer to work anonymously, and that it is the problem itself which attracts me. 42. 'It is only for the young lady's sake that I touch your case at all,' said Holmes sternly. 43. The baronet, in spite of his years, was very vigorous and a great walker, and could often be seen stumping through the village and along the country lanes. 44. There was suddenly a great increase of noise from the other end of the corridor. A door had opened; words articulated themselves. 45. It was weeks since they had eaten a proper meal. 46. Towards the evening of the following day at a time when she was alone, a letter arrived addressed to herself. It was from a firm of solicitors in Comhill inviting her to call upon them. 47. In the corner a girl sat machining seams. Mr. Sulky took a hot goose from the fire to the table and pressed trousers under a damp rag that soon rotted the air with the odour of steaming cloth. 48. With these troubles and a wife and four children to keep, life was not easy for him. 49. He it was whom they cheered. And he it was who bowed low and deep with grave smiles that were purposely faintly weary too, as if he were indeed some real jejune premier, very bored and successful. 50. It happened that, one evening, as he stood listening to her sing the song ..., something seemed to melt in his breast. 51. How still it was in the apartment with the wife and children away! 52. 'What about a drink?' 'It's supposed to be bad for you. It said in Black's to avoid all alcohol. You shouldn't drink.' 53. Then one of her two children was killed in a plane crash and after that was over she did not want the lovers, and drink being no anesthetic she had to make another life. 54. Drinking together, with no pain now except the discomfort of lying in the one position, the boys lighting a fire, its shadow jumping on the tents, he could feel the return of acquiescence in this life of pleasant surrender. 55. An old man with steel-rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. 56. They came around a bend and a dog came out barking. Ahead were the lights of the shanties where the Indian bark-peelers lived. 57. An old woman stood in the doorway holding a lamp. 58. Across the square in the doorway of the cafe a waiter stood looking out at the empty square. 59. A card was handed to him as he entered his hotel. 60. On the eve of departure, she received an anonymous communication 'Francis Wilmot is very ill with pneumonia at the Cosmopolis Hotel. He is not expected to live.' 61. 'I ought to tell you that they've been shadowing my daughter. There's nothing, of course, except some visits to a young American dangerously ill of pneumonia at his hotel.' 'Of which I knew and approved,' said Michael, without turning round. 62. MacGown was sitting with his head in his hands. She felt real pity

for him – too strong, too square, too vital for that attitude. 63. ‘Now look, Jake,’ she said, ‘you understand how it is. I want you to move your stuff out as soon as possible, today if you can. I’ve put all your things in your room.’ 64. Mars was somewhere in the room. He would be so silent for long periods that I would think that perhaps he had gone away, and start looking for him with my eyes, only to find him lying close to me and looking at me. 65. ‘It’s not like Jolyon to be late!’ he said to Irene, with uncontrollable vexation. ‘I suppose it’ll be June keeping him!’ 66. ‘What I’m afraid of,’ said Val to his plate, ‘is of being hard up, you know.’ 67. She was in a black evening dress, with a sort of mantilla over her shoulders – he did not remember ever having seen her in black, and the thought passed through him, ‘She dresses even when she’s alone.’ 68. Her passion for racing still possessed her, and Henry, who was a kind-hearted fellow at bottom, allowed her forty pounds a month betting money. Most of Priscilla’s days were spent in casting horoscopes of horses, and she invested her money scientifically, as the Stars dictated. 69. I said: ‘You are a chemist?’ He said: ‘I am a chemist. If I was a cooperative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you. Being only a chemist hampers me.’ 70. This duty done, we refilled our glasses, lit our pipes, and resumed the discussion upon the state of our health.

**Exercise 43.** Translate employing lexical and grammatical transformations of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable in the corresponding genre.

1. His eyes moved to the chair over which she had thrown some of her clothes. A petticoat string dangled to the floor. One boot stood upright, its limp upper fallen down: the fellow of it lay upon its side. 2. It meant they had to have regular sit-down meals at the proper times, whereas if they’d been alone they could just have asked Kate if she wouldn’t have minded bringing them a tray wherever they were. And meal-times now that the strain was over were rather a trial. 3. It was nearly dinner-time when he got back, and their meal was laid in the trader’s parlour. 4. Manson slung his bag up and climbed into the battered gig behind a tall, angular black horse. 5. He would cheer up somehow, began to laugh again, and drew skeletons all over the slate, before his eyes were dry. 6. Gripping his bag, Manson leaped from the train and walked quickly down the platform, seeking eagerly for some sign of welcome. 7. ‘Thank you,’ said Margaret, feeling large and awkward and clumsy in all her limbs. 8. Soames, with his set lips and his square chin, was not unlike a bulldog. 9. ‘Well, I shall go to Soames and tell him he must leave you alone. What does he want at his age?’ ‘A child. It’s not unnatural.’ 10. For the last days she had resented more and more the way this case had taken charge of her. She had initiated it, and it had completely deprived her of initiative. 11. She hated old, ugly people near her, but Sophie was so efficient... it would be madness to get rid of her. 12. ‘But about this libel. Can’t you all say you are sorry – why put money into the lawyers’ pockets?’ ‘She won’t, unless I do, and I won’t unless she does.’ 13. ‘You wouldn’t approve of the suppression of any book on the ground of mere morals?’ ‘I can’t tell you unless I see the book.’ 14. If, like Roger Charing, you were a strong, hefty fellow with plenty of money, it was almost inevitable that you should say to yourself: I must stand between the hazards of life and this helpless little thing, oh, how wonderful it would be to take the sadness out of those big and lovely eyes! 15. – But where is he now? ...



He must be somewhere. And if he's outside at night he could die of exposure. – We have exceptionally warm nights lately. 16. The creak of the bedroom door, the rasp of a match, the pad of feet in the corridor – many nights they had quietly woken me, and I did not get to sleep again until she was back. 17. I was reading so intently that I did not notice the steps on the staircase, until there came a quick repeated knock on my door. 18. 'Don't laugh at me, Thomas.' He shifted his long limbs uneasily. 'I must seem a bit dumb to you, but I know when you're kidding.' 19. 'I don't dislike you, Granger. I've been blind to a lot of things...' 'Oh, you and me, we're cat and dog. But thanks for the sympathy.' 20. I don't think I will come along, Michael – Old Forsythe's probably there. 21. Actually the place bore a dejected resemblance to the Haze home... It was the same sort of dull gray frame affair with a shingled roof and dull green awnings; and the rooms, though smaller and furnished in a more consistent plush-and-plate style, were arranged in much the same order. 22. He had left his wife sitting on the sofa in the drawing-room, her hands crossed in her lap, manifestly waiting for him to go out. This was not unusual. It happened, in fact, every day. 23. And that tenderness for little children, that passion for the beginnings of life which had once made him forsake his son and follow June, now worked in him to forsake June and follow these little things. 24. On his fat side, looking up with eyes already glazing, the old dog lay. 'What is it, my poor old man?' cried Jolyon. Balthasar's curled and fluffy tail just moved; his filming eyes seemed saying: 'I can't get up, master, but I'm glad to see you.' 25. ... sometimes Juley would steal into Timothy's study when she was sure he was out, and just put an open New Testament casually among the books on his little table... But she had noticed that Timothy was always cross at dinner afterwards. And Smither had told her more than once that she had picked books off the floor in doing the room. 26 He knows the herb lore. He has gone into the wood like a dog to find and eat herb that rejuvenates and heals. 27. The dinner lasted a long while and was great fun and when it was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes... 28. When they arrived at the music-hall, the doors for the second house were just opening, and they walked straight into the stalls, which were very cheap. 29. 'Have a seat there, boy,' old Spencer said. He meant the bed. 30. So we scraped them and that was harder than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes, and did four potatoes. 31. It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One's palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed things: here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth. 32. Atticus was half-way through his speech to the jury. He had evidently pulled some papers from his briefcase that rested beside his table. Tom Robinson was toying with them. 33. Atticus paused, then he did something he didn't ordinarily do. He unhitched his watch and chain and placed them on the table, saying, 'With the court's permission' – Judge Taylor nodded, and then Atticus did something I never saw him do before or since, in public or in private: he unbuttoned his vest, unbuttoned his collar, loosened his tie, and took off his coat. 34. For the first time it struck him that the initials were his own. No, not for the first time. He had noticed it before, but they were such commonplace initials, they were Gilbert's, they were Maugham's, they were

Shakespeare's – a common possession. 35. The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicholas's basin of bread-and-milk; he had put it there himself, so he felt entitled to know something about it. The sin of taking a frog from the garden and putting it into a bowl of wholesome bread-and-milk was enlarged on at great length... 36. Stella did not dislike the priest, she might have enjoyed an intellectual conversation with him, but she mistrusted his role and avoided him. 37. They had never had a house before. The effect upon them both was extraordinary, far beyond anything which they could have expected, even though they had looked forward to their unexpected new habitat with considerable excitement. They laughed and ran about like mad things. 38. Asta jumped up and punched me in the belly with her front feet. Nom, at the other end of the leash, said: 'She's had a swell afternoon – knocked over a table of toys at Lord and Taylor's, scared a fat woman silly by licking her leg...' 39. Nom returned with two drinks and another question: 'What's he like?' 'Tall – over six feet – and one of the thinnest men I've ever seen.' 40. He gave an interview to one of the papers saying he didn't think the Russian Five Year Plan was necessarily doomed to failure. 41. He attempted to dissuade them from continuing the journey, and did succeed in influencing ten of the party to abandon the trip and return to Salt Lake. The other ten determined to continue ... Four of the party insisted that they follow O's instructions, but Packer persuaded five men ... to accompany him to the mines, while the other four proceeded along the river. Of the party off four, two died from starvation and exposure, but the other two finally reached the Los Pinos Agency in February, 1874, after enduring indescribable hardships. 42. He stood up. 'I hate to say it, but that's just about as far as we've got. You got anything you can help with?' 'No.' 43. Mechanically he reached up, took from the mantel-shelf a little china bowl, reversed it and said: 'Lowestoft. Where did you get this? I bought its fellow at Jobson's.' And visited by the sudden memory of how, those many years ago, he and she had bought china together, he remained staring at the little bowl, as if it contained all the past. 44. Be that as it may, his funeral at Highgate had been perfect, and coming away from it Soames Forsyte made almost mechanically for his Uncle Timothy's in the Bayswater Road. The 'Old Things' – Aunt Juley and Aunt Hester – would like to hear about it. 45. Jon stood still. Sweat broke out on his forehead, and his limbs trembled. 46. During lunch, which Soames hardly touched, he kept looking at Bosinney, and once or twice passed his silk handkerchief stealthily over his forehead. The meal came to an end at last, and Bosinney rose. 47. If Jo were only with him! The boy must be forty by now. 48. Nicholas Forsyte, cocking his rectangular eyebrows, wore a smile. 49. It was on this occasion that old Jolyon, turning to June, had said in one of his bursts of philosophy: 'You may depend upon it, they're a cranky lot, the Forsytes – and you'll find it out, as you grow older!' 50. 'Well, good-buy, Blackall,' he said. 'I don't suppose I shall see you again for some time.' 51. 'You'll hate it here, I know. I've been here ten years. Grimes only came this term. He hates it already.' 52. Happily enough, it did not rain next day, and after morning school everybody dressed up to the nines. 53. They brought with them two small children, a governess, and an elder son. They debauched from the car one by one, stretching their limbs in evident relief. 54. An hour later, at the end of morning school, they met again. 55. Deaf to the polyglot invitation that arose on all sides, Paul

pressed on his way. 56. It was true that I was not unmoved. 'Give me another drink.' I said,' and tell me how you propose to drag me in.' 57. 'And how's your head now?' I said to Hugo. We must have been doing a good twenty miles per hour. 58. With that letter in his hand, Michael, like some psychometric medium, could see again the writer, his thin face, prominent eyes, large ears, all shadowy figure of the London streets. Fleur, summoned by telephone, went home cheered by the doctor's words: 'He'll do now, if we can coax a little strength into him.' 59. 'If a friend of mine received such a letter about me, I should expect her to tell me that the writer was going about abusing me.' 60. The old peer screwed up his lips, and a melancholy little whistle escaped... 'Your father won a race the other day, I see.' The old boy knew everything! 61. Great applause greeted Mary Jane as, blushing and rolling up her music nervously, she escaped from the room. 62. Rosemary had just done her hair, darkened her eyes a little and put on her pearls. 63. 'Hallo!' he said. 'I went into a thing they call a cinema last night. Have you ever been?' 64. It was not until later that evening that her brain began to weave its curious fancies about what exactly could have caused the problem. 65. It was already past noon, and on the grass a large party of visiting schoolchildren were unharnessing ruck- sacks and extracting packed lunches as Morse walked hurriedly by. It wasn't that he positively disliked schoolchildren; just that he didn't want to meet any of them. 66.'Care for a drink, Inspector?' 'No – er, no, thank you.' 'Does that mean 'yes?' 'Yes.' 'Scotch?' 'Why not?' 'Say when 'When.' 'Cheers!' 67. They sat opposite each other at one of the small circular-topped tables. 'Cheers. Inspector.' 'Cheers.' 68. Morse himself had acquired one culinary skill only – that of boiling an egg; and he was not infrequently heard to boast that such a skill was not nearly so common as was generally assumed.

### § 3. THE TRANSLATION OF DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL STYLES

The main objective of the lecture 'Translation of different functional styles' is to work out the definition of functional styles and their basic peculiarities relevant for translation, outline their classification and study the main differences in rendering texts of official, scientific prose, newspaper, publicistic and literary styles etc. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting basic features of various styles which influence the translation.

The outline of the lecture comprises the following issues:

1. Official style.
2. Scientific prose style.
3. Newspaper and publicistic style.
4. Rendering of form in translating emotive prose style.

Stylistic problems of translation may be approached from several viewpoints: styles of language, their peculiarities, their goals and their interrelation; stylistic meaning of words; stylistic devices, their nature and structure, their expressive function; foregrounding of linguistic means for stylistic purposes and its attention-compelling function.

The translation of texts belonging to different functional styles of the language presents a vast comprehensive problem.

A style of language is dependent upon the sphere of communication and the aim of communication which determine the peculiar choice of language means. These means are interrelated and form a system characteristic of each style. Texts belonging to different styles of language possess distinctive stylistic features and thus are easily recognizable although they may to some extent vary from language to language. These features can be classified as leading or subordinate, obligatory or optional. The leading or dominant features form a common core in the source and target languages. They are reflected in the composition of each text, in its syntactic structure, in the choice of linguistic means and stylistic devices. The same means naturally occur in different styles but their use and functions are different.

#### **1. Official style**

Official style is a sub-system of the language, a form of communication functioning in the sphere of official relations. The aim of communication in this style is to reach agreement between two or more contracting parties. The terms of such agreements must be formulated clearly and unambiguously in order to exclude any possibility of misinterpretation. Consequently this style is characterized by the use of words in their direct referential meanings and by the absence of words of emotive meaning. Another outstanding feature of this style is the abundance of special terms, clichés and set expressions of a special nature which make this style distinct from other styles and easily recognizable. Some of them have their counterparts in the target language and are to be used by the translator, e. g.:

*The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority.* (Charter of the United Nations, article 53).

*Рада безпеки використовує, де це доцільно, такі регіональні угоди або органи для примусових дій під її керівництвом.*

The corresponding Ukrainian text is very close to the English text. Yet in three cases there is no formal correspondence due to morphological and syntactical factors:

- The special form **shall + infinitive** (*shall utilize*), typical of official style, corresponds to the Present Indicative (*використовує*) – its Ukrainian counterpart in official style.

- The parenthetical phrase *where appropriate* precedes the notional verb (*utilize*) while in Ukrainian it comes after the verb *використовує*.

- The attributive combination  $N_1 + N_2$  (*enforcement action*) has its counterpart **an adjective + noun group** – *примусових дій*.

In accordance with the aim of communication the translation of official documents requires utmost precision. Equivalence in the rendering of form is to a considerable extent ensured by the existence of correlated SL and TL patterns, but it cannot be achieved at the expense of the Ukrainian language. For example, synonymous pairs which have an age-long tradition in literary English are also frequently used in official style: *the treaty was declared null and void; just and equitable treatment; in good and due form* etc. such use of synonymous pairs in official documents is not so widespread in Ukrainian official style because they are regarded pleonastic and therefore are commonly translated by one word: *угода була оголошена недійсною, справедливе відношення, у належній формі*.

## 2. Scientific Prose Style

What has been said in connection with the translation of official documents can be applied to the translation of scientific prose – physical and natural sciences. In the humanities and in popular science prose a certain emotive and subjective element is apparent.

*The terrestrial globe is a member of the system, the third in distance from the sun. The earth revolves about the sun, the mean distance of the earth from the sun being a most important astronomic constant.*

*Земна куля входить у сонячну систему і є третьою планетою по віддаленості від Сонця. Земля обертається навколо Сонця, причому середня відстань Землі від Сонця є вельми важливою астрономічною константою (постійною величиною).*

The translation practically does not depart from the SL text. The content is scrupulously rendered, equivalence is absolute. Yet owing to differences between the two languages the following changes have been made:

The construction with the nominal predicate – **link verb + predicative** (*is a member of*) is translated by a verbal predicate which is an accepted cliché – *входить у*; the elliptical construction (*the third in distance*) is translated by a coordinate clause – *і є третьою планетою по віддаленості від Сонця*; the absolute construction (*the mean distance of the earth from the sun being a most important astronomic constant*)

is also rendered by a coordinate clause – *причому середня відстань Землі від Сонця є вельми важливою астрономічною константою*. The additions in the Ukrainian translation are justified because they are necessitated by structural differences.

### 3. Newspaper and Publicistic Styles

These styles possess many features in common yet texts belonging to these styles present considerable variety and may be divided into two groups: texts containing information and texts commenting on it.

News in brief and information articles (newspaper style proper) are devoid of emotive and individual colouring, hence wide use of impersonal passive and Nominative with the infinitive constructions which are also impersonal in character. Clichés form an outstanding feature of this type of texts. They are characterized by a considerable compactness of form which is due to want of space. Condensation in its extreme form is especially apparent in headlines and that is the reason why headlines have their own structural peculiarities: omission of auxiliaries, a wide use of verbals, of attributive models etc., all making for compactness.

Articles containing commentaries (publicist style proper), main among them editorials, possess a distinct emotive colouring. Their vocabulary is literary and their syntax is rather complicated. Their objective is to influence public opinion, not to inform the reader but to convince him that the paper's interpretation is correct and to bring him round to its point of view, to condition his views and opinions. This fact explains the use of various expressive means.

#### *Eleven Die in Zagreb Floods*

*Eleven people are known to have died and tens of thousands are homeless after floods which struck Zagreb on Monday.*

This brief note possesses a number of peculiar features which have no equivalents in Ukrainian newspaper style: the use of the Present tense instead of the Past; the use of the Nominative Infinitive construction; clichés which are not identical with the Ukrainian clichés. This being the case, several transformations have been resorted to in the translation of the above brief note.

#### *Повінь у Загребі*

*Згідно з повідомленнями, вчора у Загребі в результаті повені загинуло одинадцятьох людей і десятки тисяч залишилися без притулку.*

The information contained in the original text is rendered equivalently, no sign item has been omitted but the norms of the Ukrainian newspaper style have caused the omission of some lexical units and the use of substitutions.

Commenting articles, as has been pointed out, bear a distinctive emotive colouring due to the expressive means in them, though these means are hardly ever original. The use of trite metaphors, for example, is more frequent in English newspapers than in Ukrainian papers. That is why trite metaphors are not infrequently substituted or even omitted in translation.

The metaphor used in the following example is toned down in the translated text.

*The Industrial Relations Bill is an attempt to slit the throat of trade-unions.*

*Законопроект про відносини в промисловості – це спроба задушити профспілки.*

Although the metaphor *to slit the throat* has a corresponding equivalent in the Ukrainian phrase *перерізати горлянку*, Ukrainian usage does not admit the combination *перерізати горлянку профспілкам*.

That is why the translation substitutes the less picturesque verb *задушити* which expresses the same meaning and is traditionally used in similar contexts as a sort of cliché.

Different expressive devices (allusions among them) are used in newspaper articles to condition the reader's views and opinions.

The phrase *the winter of discontent* from Richard III by W. Shakespeare is widely used in different political contexts and is often adapted to the situation, e. g.:

*Some Trade-Unions warn the Government that it will be a winter of discontent.*

The definite article has been substituted by the indefinite, and the possessive pronoun is omitted.

In the following example the adaptation is more conspicuous: the word *summer* is substituted for *winter* and the possessive pronoun is also omitted.

*In former French Africa it was the summer of discontent. One hundred thousand citizens of Chad, led by their president, took to the wind-blown streets of Fort Lamy to protest French involvement in Chad's internal affairs.*

*У колишній Французькій Африці літо було тривожним. Сто тисяч громадян республіки Чад із президентом на чолі вийшли на занесені піском вулиці Форт Ламі на знак протесту проти втручання Франції у внутрішні справи республіки.*

In this case the pragmatic aspect of translation comes to the fore. The Ukrainian reader may not recognize the allusion and it will not call forth the necessary response on his part, whereas the allusion, even in its altered form, is familiar to the English reader. This consideration justifies its omission.

#### **4. Rendering of Form in Translating Emotive Prose**

The requirements of equivalence in the translation of emotive prose differ considerably from these in other styles where form merely serves to convey the content of the utterance and does not fulfill any expressive and aesthetic function (publicist style in all its genres being to a certain extent an exception). In these styles stylistic means and devices are merely used as their indispensable markers. But in the Belles-Lettres style form and content are an inseparable whole; their common goal is to affect the reader emotionally, to appeal to his feelings and to stir his imagination, to arouse his sense of values both ethical and aesthetic. The approach to the problems of equivalence is broader and more flexible in this style. Losses may be greater here but so are the possibilities of compensation because the object in view is to produce as forceful a stylistic effect as that produced by the original. While in the translation of official, scientific and newspaper texts the losses are grammatical or lexical, in the translation of Belles-Lettres texts the losses are also stylistic affecting the expressive value of the translated text. This point may be illustrated by the following example taken from H. W. Morton's book 'In Search of London', the style of which comes

very close to imaginative prose. It is a picturesque and impressive description of the funeral of Henry V.

*As the two miles of pompous grief passed through the streets of London, every citizen stood at his doorway holding a lighted taper.*

*У той час як урочиста похоронна процесія, що розтяглася на дві милі, рухалась по вулицях Лондона, у дверях кожного дому стояв його хазяїн із запаленою свічкою в руках.*

The striking metonymical transference of meaning (*two miles of pompous grief*) cannot be preserved in translation. The combination *дві милі урочистої скорботи* is against the norms of Ukrainian valency. The loss in expressiveness is evident here but absolutely unavoidable.

Emotive prose abounds in images which are created by a variety of stylistic devices. A writer's imagery is always subjective, striking and original; his images bear the imprint of his individuality. The choice of stylistic devices and the system of imagery are determined by the writer's design and form one interdependent whole.

*When she paid the coachman she took her money out of a hard steel purse in a very jail of a bag which hung upon her arm by a heavy chain, and shut up like a bite. I had never, at that time seen a metallic lady altogether as Miss Murdstone was.*

*Розплачуючись із кучером, вона витягла гроші з твердого металевого гаманця, а гаманець вона тримала, немов у тюрмі, в сумці, яка висіла у неї через плече на важкому ланцюжку і захищувалась, нібито норвила вкусити. Я ніколи до тих пір не бачив такої металевої леді, як місіс Мердстон.*

Ch. Dickens uses many stylistic devices which are built around the same image **hard steel**: the translation is just as expressive and no losses have been incurred.

These examples, especially the latter, prove that the conception of equivalence in the translation of emotive prose is flexible, broad and comprehensive. Equivalence in this case is functional, aimed at producing a similar effect in the TL, conveying the same degree of tension, and of emotive colouring in conformity with the author's design. Substitutions must be qualitatively equivalent. Losses which are inevitable in translation can nearly always be compensated for by a skilful use of substitutions because the same effect can be achieved by different stylistic devices.

*Prichard's questions stung him to silent bottled up fury. (J. Hilton).*

The **causative verb + complex object** structure is peculiar to the English language and there is no corresponding structure in *стримати* (*stung him to fury*). The semantics of the verb *to sting* can be regarded in the Ukrainian translation at the expense of compactness.

*Питання Ричарда так його здивували, що він ледве міг стримати свою лютть, але промовчав.*

The epithet *bottled-up (fury)* cannot be preserved in translation because of different collocability (*закупорена лютть*). Hence a certain loss of imagery, but the referential meaning is rendered by the verb *стримати*.

It is clear from the preceding analysis that fundamental principles of translation are inviolate, but equivalence is not a rigid concept and varies in the rendering of texts belonging to different styles.



## § 4. THE TRANSLATION OF SIGNS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The main objective of the lecture ‘The translation of signs and announcements’ is to outline basic lexical and grammatical peculiarities of most often used signs and announcements relevant to their translation etc. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting patterns which should be employed in rendering English and Ukrainian signs and announcements.

Signs and announcements are characterized by specific grammatical structures and lexical units pertaining to different languages. Ukrainian signs and announcements expressed by **nominative groups** are translated with English nominative groups as well:

*Вхід за перепустками.*

*Admission by order.*

*Вхід тільки за запрошеннями.*

*Admission by invitation only.*

Analogous groups are used for the translation of Ukrainian signs with the word **обережно**:

*Обережно: Розмінувальні роботи!*

*Emergency – Bomb Disposal!*

*Обережно, пофарбовано!*

*Wet paint/Fresh Paint!*

Ukrainian **imperative sentences** may also be rendered by English nominative structures:

*Оплатуйте проїзд!*

*All fares, please!*

Ukrainian signs with the words **заборонено**, **немає** are expressed with English nominative groups as well:

*Стороннім вхід заборонено!*

*Private.*

*Входу немає.*

*Exit only.*

English signs of the structure **No + nominative group** correspond to the following Ukrainian constructions:

1. sentences with the word **заборонено**:

*No standing!*

*Стоянку заборонено!*

*No admittance!*

*Вхід заборонено!*

*No admittance (entry) except on business!*

*Стороннім вхід заборонено!*

2. imperative sentences:

*No smoking!*

*Без діла не ходити!*

*No admittance (entry) except on business!*

*Не палити!*

3. sentences with the word **немає**

*No road!*

*Проїзду немає.*

*No entry!*

*Входу немає.*

4. other constructions:

*No charge for admission.*

*Вхід вільний/Вхід безкоштовний.*

Ukrainian signs with the word **заборонено** may be translated with English elliptical sentences or **No+ Participle II** constructions:

*Із собаками вхід заборонено!*

*No dogs allowed!*

Ukrainian **extended sentences** may be rendered with English elliptical sentences:

*Їжа входить у вартість квитка!*

*Refreshments provided!*

*В'їзд заборонено!*

*Road up!*

English **imperative sentences** may be used for translating Ukrainian imperative constructions:

*По газону не ходити!*

*Keep off the grass!*

*Обережно, злий собака!*

*Beware of the dog!*

In other cases English declarative sentences are used:

*Не курити!*

*Smoking is not allowed (here)!*

Ukrainian extended sentences are sometimes translated with analogous English sentences:

*Цей квиток надає пред'явнику право вільного входу. – This ticket entitles the bearer to free admission. Вхід до магазину із собаками заборонено. – Dogs are barred from the store.*

There are discrepancies between Ukrainian and English announcements in the airport:

*Здійснюється (почалась) посадка на літак, що летить рейсом 509 до Лондона; прохання пройти (на посадку) до виходу номер 5. – Gate 5 is now open for flight 509 to London, flight 509 to London now boarding at Gate 5.*

*Пасажирів, які вилітають до Лондона, просять пройти до виходу № 5. – Passengers for London should proceed to Gate 5.*

More examples of most often used signs:

*Стоянку (автомобілів) заборонено! – No parking! Parking forbidden (prohibited)! Обгін заборонено! – No overtaking! Після початку першої дії вхід до зали заборонено. – Latecomers will be excluded from the first act!*

## § 5. THE TRANSLATION OF STYLISTIC DEVICES

The main objective of the lecture ‘The translation of stylistic devices’ is to work out the definition of stylistic devices and their basic peculiarities relevant to translation, outline their classification, study the main differences in rendering trite and original epithets, metaphors, metonymies etc. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting the basic techniques employed in rendering stylistic devices.

The outline of the lecture comprises the following issues:

1. National Character of Stylistic Systems.
2. Polyfunctional Character of Stylistic Devices.
3. Rendering of Trite and Original Devices.
4. Original Metaphors and Their Translation.
5. Original Metonymies and their Translation.
6. Transferred Epithet and its Translation.
7. Violation of Phraseological Units and its Rendering.
8. Foregrounding and Translation.

### 1. National Character of Stylistic Systems

The stylistic system of a language like its phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems bears a distinct national character.

Stylistic devices in different languages are, on the whole, similar but their functioning in each language, their specific weight and the frequency of their use are widely different. This fact accounts for the necessity of stylistic transformations – substitution and compensation. By means of lexical and grammatical transformations the translator achieves an equivalent rendering of the lexical and grammatical meaning of a word or a form. The same principle is valid when rendering the stylistic meaning of the message, that is, reproducing a similar effect in the TL text, arousing a similar response on the part of the TL reader as well as called forth by the SL text. The translator, however, is often compelled to achieve the intended effect by a different device.

... a blockbuster of a novel. Each chapter leaves the reader banging and eager for more.

... Карколомний роман! Після кожного розділу читач напружено чекає на продовження.

The reversed epithet is translated by a Ukrainian epithet which is equally colloquial and expressive. Although the semantic aspect is not preserved, the two epithets may be regarded as equivalents because they possess a common sense, namely *to knock down*. Sometimes the English and the Ukrainian epithets which appear to be correlated because of their semantic likeness and because of possessing the same degree of triteness are far from being equivalents as they provoke different connotations, for example, *toothy* – *зубастий*: the former describes a physical feature, while the latter reveals a moral quality.

*To the puzzlement of the man speaking to her, she broke into a wide, toothy, unprovoked grin.* (Ch. P. Snow).

*На здивування людини, яка розмовляла з нею, вона несподівано широко посміхнулася, блиснувши зубами.*

The epithet is compensated by the expressiveness of the verb.

It should also be borne in mind that stylistic devices which seem to be identical may have different functional values in the source and target languages. In order to achieve a comparable effect another device should be employed. Repetition may illustrate this point. For example, the five-fold repetition of the word **stop** (*Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop!*) in Th. Hardy's story 'Absent-mindedness in a Parish Choir' is compensated lexically by the introduction of conditional words possessing the same degree of expressiveness (*Припиніть! негайно припиніть! Та припиніть вже!*)

The emphatic effect of repetition in the following example is made up by the use of a synonymous pair and by the addition of an intensifier.

*A policy of see no stagnation, hear no stagnation, speak no stagnation has had too long a run for our money.*

*Надто довго ми розплачуємося за політику повного ігнорування і замовчування застою в нашій економіці.*

Another instance of stylistic substitution in translation is well illustrated by K.Chukovskiy's translation of the alliterative title of Oscar Wilde's essay 'Pen, Pencil and Poison' by a rhythmical arrangement of correlated words: "Пензль, перо і отрута". The same principle appears in another variant of translation: "Отрута, перо і олівець".

## 2. Polyfunctional Character of Stylistic Devices

Many stylistic devices are polyfunctional: one and the same device may fulfill a variety of functions and produce diverse effects. These functions are sometimes not identical and do not coincide in English and in Ukrainian. The same stylistic devices in two languages reveal complete concurrence, partial concurrence and no concurrence at all.

Alliteration is a case in point. It is primarily a euphonic device and euphonic function is practically identical in both languages. Alliteration appears to be one of the fundamental features of poetry. But in prose this stylistic device is more frequently used in English than in Ukrainian and cannot always be preserved. For example, it is not preserved in the translation of the concluding paragraph of J. Galsworthy's 'Indian Summer of a Forsyte' by M. Lorie.

*Summer – summer – summer! The soundless footsteps on the grass.*

*Жарко – жарко – спекотно! Безшелесні кроки по траві.*

The second function of alliteration is a logical one. It serves as a link binding together different components of the text. This phonetic stylistic device is used as a bond between the epithet and the qualified word. For instance, *silent sea* (J. Oldridge); *dusty death* (W. Shakespeare).

Alliteration in its logical function is frequently used in all kinds of emotive prose, e. g.:

*Nothing befalls him (the author) that he cannot transmute into a stanza, a song, or a story.* (W. S. Maugham).

Alliteration here is deliberately used in the enumeration of different poetical and literary forms. The author's device and its function can, in this case, be easily rendered in translation.

*Все, що трапляється з письменником, може знайти своє втілення в пісні, поємі чи повідсті.*

Alliteration is also not infrequently used in newspaper and publicistic style.

*At the end of the week the students, tutors and chairman meet to review the school. Everything is criticized, sometimes favorably, from the tutor to the tea, from the bedroom to the beer.*

*Наприкінці тижня студенти, викладачі і голова зустрічаються, щоб обговорити всі навчальні справи. Все підлягає критиці, іноді доброзичливій, – і викладачі, і чай, і спальні, і пиво.*

In this case alliteration has not been preserved. But the omission of alliteration is compensated by polysyndeton which imparts a certain rhythm to the sentence and makes it emphatic.

Alliteration is widely used in slogans, newspaper headlines and book titles where it fulfills an eye-catching function.

*We demand universal suffrage because it is our right... we believe it will give us bread, and beef and beer.* (D. Morgan).

*Ми вимагаємо загального виборчого права, тому що це наше право... Ми впевнені, що це дасть нам хліб і м'ясо і пиво.*

Alliteration here cannot be preserved as exactitude of expression and of sense may suffer.

The eye-snaring function of alliteration is apparent in newspaper headlines, e. g.: *Cabinet Cool on Canal; Report on the Rampageous Right; Bacon Blow, etc.*

Alliteration is frequently used in the titles of books, e. g.:

*'Sense and Sensibility'* (J. Austin); *'The Posthumous Paper of the Pickwick Club'* (Ch. Dickens).

### **3. Rendering of Trite and Original Devices**

A translator should be fully aware of the degree of expressiveness of stylistic devices used in the text. A line of distinction must be drawn between what is stylistically trite and what is stylistically original. It refers especially to lexical stylistic devices: deliberate mixing of words belonging to different layers of the vocabulary, metaphors, metonymies, epithets, similes etc. Stylistic equivalence is a fundamental requirement.

Publicistic and newspaper styles have different accepted norms in English and in Ukrainian and in conformity with these norms certain stylistic modifications may be necessary. For instance, colloquial and even slang words are frequently used in English newspaper style and therefore a typical modification in translating English newspaper texts into Ukrainian is a switch from colloquial or neutral to literary. Such

changes are due to a somewhat greater orientation of Ukrainian newspaper style towards literary norms and standards.

*You don't have to be a history buff to enjoy historic houses in Britain but it helps.*

*Не треба бути істориком-педантом, щоб насолоджуватися відвідуванням історичних будівель, але це допомагає.*

The word **buff** is a highly colloquial, if not slangy word, meaning *a dull, slow-witted person*. In the translation its stylistic reference is elevated and it is rendered by a literary word (**педант**).

A certain toning down is sometimes necessary in the translation of such lexical stylistic devices used in newspaper articles as metaphors, metaphoric epithets and metonymies.

Metaphors are found in all emotively coloured styles of language but metaphors in the Belles-Lettres style are usually original whereas original metaphors in newspaper style are rare, trite metaphors are, as a rule, given preference. The object pursued by editorials is to bring the reader round to the paper's point of view, to suggest that paper's interpretation is the only correct one. Editorials appeal not only to the reader's mind but to his/her feelings as well. That accounts for an extensive use of various stylistic devices, metaphors in particular. But unlike metaphors in imaginative prose metaphors in editorials can be easily replaced if necessary. Such substitution may be caused by different usage, different valency or different TL norms.

*The communists were the friends of peace in the foul weather of the cold war.*

*Комуністи були вірними захисниками миру в суворі дні холодної війни.*

The collocation *сувора погода холодної війни* would violate the norm of Ukrainian stylistic usage as would the combination *друзі миру*.

Toning down is resorted to in translating trite metonymies which are so extensively used in English.

#### **Red carpet for the Oil Prince**

*Britain is pushing the boat out this week for the first official visit by one of the world's most powerful man, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia and the most influential voice in world politics.*

#### **Пишна зустріч нафтового володаря**

*Англія посилено готується до першого офіційного візиту цього тижня одного з наймогутніших людей світу – принца-наступника і прем'єр-міністра Саудівської Аравії, людини, чий голос має вирішальне значення в міжнародній політиці.*

The headline metonymy (*red carpet*) is replaced by the words expressing the notion which it stands for (*пишна зустріч*).

The second metonymy is preserved by means of addition.

## **4. Original Metaphors and Their Translation**

The preservation of original metaphors in imaginative prose is obligatory as they belong to the main features of a writer's individual style. If for some linguistic

reason (different valency, different semantic structure etc.) the original metaphor cannot be preserved, resort is taken to stylistic replacements or compensation either by substituting another image or by using another stylistic device, e. g.:

*And Might by limping Sway disabled.* (W. Shakespeare)

*И мощь в плену у немоци беззубой.* (пер. С. Маршака)

The metaphoric epithets *limping* and *беззубый* are formally not identical semantic units but as they have a common seme denoting a physical defect, stylistically they may be regarded as equivalents.

*The sun would pour through the shutters, tiger-striping the table and floor...*

(G. Durrell)

*Сонце сяло крізь ставні, і стіл і підлога були схожі на тигрову шкіру.*

The metaphor is rendered by a simile.

An original metaphor has sometimes to be substituted for grammatical reasons, for instance, the category of gender may be a case in point.

*'When we were little,' the Mock Turtle went on at last, more calmly, 'we went to school in the sea. The master was an old Turtle – we used to call him Tortoise.'* (L. Carroll)

– Як ми були малі, – продовжив нарешті Фальшивий Черепаха трохи спокійніше, хоч і схлипуючи подеколи стиха, – то ходили в морі до школи. Учителював у нас Старий Черепаха ... Ми його називали Молюск.

The discrepancy between gender associations of English and Ukrainian Nouns *Tortoise* and *Черепаха* are evident, so V. Narizhna uses the Noun *Молюск* as a counterpart of the English *Tortoise* to compensate for these differences.

A trite metaphor is sometimes revived by adding to it a new image expressed by one or more words.

*He was a rich vein of information, and I mined him assiduously.* (G. Durrell).

*Він був невичерпним джерелом інформації, і я невтомно черпав з нього.*

Sometimes the difficulty of rendering metaphors in translation is due to the fact that the metaphor is based on some phraseological unit which has no equivalent in Ukrainian.

*Never before had Lucy met that negative silence in its full perfection, in its full cruelty. Her own edges began to curl up sympathy.* (J. Tey).

*Ніколи ще Люсі не зіштовхувалась з такою абсолютною мовчанкою, настільки характерною для англійців і настільки немилосердною; в ній самій почало кипіти обурення.*

The metaphor in this example *her own edges began to curl up in sympathy* is linked up with two phraseological unities:

1. *to be on edge* – to be excited or irritable; 2. *to set person's teeth on edge* – jar his nerves, affect him with repulsion. The semes in this case are reshuffled, the referential meaning of the word *edge* is revived, and the meaning of the two phraseological unities (*to be irritable, to have one's nerves jarred*) is present. This interaction of two meanings is perceived as deliberate interplay.

## 5. Original Metonymies and their Translation

The rendering of metonymy is not always easy because of differences in usage, e. g.: *So the pink sprigged muslin and the champagne voile ran downstairs in a hurry.* (C. Dane).

The metonymies *рожевий муслин у квіточках і палева кісея збігли по сходах* are hardly possible in Ukrainian. The following is an acceptable rendering:

*Подружки, одна в рожевому мусліні в квіточках та інша у палевій кісеї швидко збігли по сходах.*

The addition of a concrete word – *подружки* – is prompted by the macrocontext, but the stylistic effect is certainly lost in translation. What is permissible and possible in our language is impossible in another. Still there are cases when the norms of the Ukrainian language permit the use of original metonymies.

*There were only four other people in the bar. I knew them all, or knew what they did for a living: timber, flour, textiles, insurance. Timber and Flour were standing at the counter discussing the cost of labour; Textiles at a table on the opposite side of the room was complaining about his garage bills. Insurance was listening patiently.* (J. Braine).

*У барі було ще тільки четверо людей. Я знав їх, вірніше знав, чим вони займаються: будівельний ліс, борошно, текстиль, страхування. Будівельний ліс і Борошно стояли біля стійки, обговорюючи вартість робочої сили; Текстиль, сидючи біля столику в іншому кінці бару, скаржився на великі рахунки за гараж. Страхування терпляче його слухав.*

## 6. Transferred Epithet and its Translation

Another example of different frequency and different specific weight of a stylistic device is presented by the transferred epithet which is a structural variant of the metaphoric epithet. Its expressive force lies in its peculiar distribution: syntactically it modifies one word whereas logically it refers to another. Thus, syntactically it stands apart from the word to which it is semantically attached. Transferred epithets both trite and original are widely used in English while in Ukrainian they are mainly confined to poetry. Such combinations with transferred epithets as *hasty luncheon, quick cigarette, accusing finger, indifferent shoulder* etc. have become clichés through their frequent use.

Some models of transferred epithets are more unusual and therefore more expressive but nevertheless are rarely preserved in translation.

*...his commanding officer had called him ... and sent him on his puzzled way.* (M. West).

*Командир покликав його ... й послав із дорученням, яке зовсім спантеличило його.*

The Ukrainian translation in keeping with the existing norms of valency re-establishes the logical link between the attribute and the modified word but inevitably destroys the stylistic effect.

*In the narrow darkness between the doors he drew his pistol.* (E. Gardner).



The epithet *narrow* semantically refers to the implied word *interval* (*between the doors*) which is introduced in the Ukrainian translation.

*У вузькому проміжку між дверима він витягнув свій пістолет.*

## 7. Violation of Phraseological Units and its Rendering

Another stylistic device which may also be described as national is the so-called violation of phraseological units or renovation. This device is used in all types of phraseological units: fusions, unities and collocations. But despite their stability, phraseological units are easily broken by some lexical element which is either added or substituted. Evidently the ties binding the components are not indissoluble, which is probably due to a wide and flexible collocability of the English language.

The substitution of a component element may be achieved by a synonym or an antonym, by a word with a resembling sound form, or by any word prompted by the context or by the writer's intention. These substitutions are always occasional and unpredictable, e. g.:

*Every country on the old continent has a fine collection of skeletons in the cupboard.*

*У всіх європейських країн є чимало негожих таємниць, які вони приховують одна від одної.*

The meaning fully rendered but the device is not reproduced in the translation. It is a typical case of semantic but not of stylistic equivalence.

*The President is not going to be a bull in the economic china shop.*

*У питаннях економіки президент не збирається поводитися, як слон у посудній лавці.*

The device is rendered by a detached construction.

Substitution based on the phonetic principle can be illustrated by the following example from Winston Churchill's speech in the Commons after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour:

*I hesitate to express opinions about the future, because things turn out so very oddly, but I will go so far as to say that it may be Japanese, whose game is what I may call "To make hell while the sun shines" are more likely to occupy themselves in securing their rich prizes in the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and the Malayan Archipelago".*

*Я завжди вагаюся, коли маю висловлювати думку щодо майбутнього, тому що події розгортаються таким не передбачуваним шляхом, але я дозволю собі зауважити, що, можливо, японці, гра котрих полягає в тому, щоб, користуючись сприятливими обставинами, скоїти якомога більше бід, скоріш за все намагатимуться закріпити за собою свої цінні надбання на Філіппінах, у Голландській Ост-Індії і на Малайському архіпелазі.*

The effect of this violation is enhanced by a play on words resulting from combining two phraseological units: a proverb *to make hay while the sun shines* and a collocation *to make hell*.

Only semantic equivalence is achieved in the translation, as the corresponding Ukrainian proverb *Куй залізо, доки гаряче* (коваль клепне, доки тепле) would be irrelevant here.

Substitutions also occur in allusions and epigrams, e. g.:

*The family was at this moment divided, unlike Gaul, into four parts.*

*У цей момент, на відміну від Галії, родина розділилася на чотири частини.*

This is an allusion to the well-known opening line of Caesar's 'De bello gallico'. The English translation of the original sentence runs as follows: 'Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts'. Besides substitution, the allusion is extended by means of a lexical addition and is structurally altered.

Violation may also be achieved by a shifting of component elements, as was done, for example, by E. Waugh:

*"There's danger in numbers; divided we stand, united we fall".*

In the first phrase E. Waugh substitutes the noun *danger* for *safety* (*there is safety in numbers*); in the second, he shifts the components (*united we stand, divided we fall*).

The following translation may be suggested:

*У єдності слабкість. Окремо ми встоїмо. Разом ми загинемо.*

The revival of a faded metaphor or metaphoric element may be regarded by the introduction of some word or words which restore and bring to mind the original transference of meaning.

*I wanted to give her not a piece but the whole of my mind. (W. S. Maugham)*

In phraseological unity *to give a piece of one's mind* – *відверто висловити комусь своє несхвалення* – one of the components is a faded metaphor (*piece*) but the additional word *the whole* brings back the original meaning of the word *piece*. Naturally the device cannot be preserved but can be compensated by means of expressive synonyms and an intensifier.

*Я хотів не тільки відверто висловити їй своє несхвалення, але й буквально викласти все, що я про неї думав.*

Set expressions (collocations) are easily violated as the ties between the elements are rather loose. This fact is confirmed by the existence of synonymous variants, for example, *to cast a glance, to dart a glance* etc.

Phrases containing repetition (of the type *day by day, step by step*) are also sometimes broken by an additional word.

*The clocks of Silverhill ticked away minute by slow minute. (P. Whitney).*

*Годинники в Сільверхіллі повільно відраховували хвилину за хвилиною.*

## 8. Foregrounding and Translation

Modern English writers and journalists often give preference to foregrounding over traditional stylistic devices. Foregrounding is the use of neutral linguistic means for stylistic purposes. A grammatical form or structure thus acquires great expressiveness and may be regarded as a stylistic device.

Foregrounding reveals and brings forth the potentialities which are inherent in linguistic means. Just as a poet a writer senses the expressive possibilities of a word, he sees potential expressiveness in a grammatical structure or form and skillfully uses it. Foregrounding is always individual, displayed in unexpected contexts and possesses a high degree of unpredictability. Practically every grammatical form and every part of speech may be foregrounded, that is used for expressiveness.

**Foregrounding of Articles.** In the following example I. Murdoch effectively reveals the stylistic force of the two articles, their expressive possibilities and their effective use for stylistic purposes.

*Perhaps he would achieve some sort of peace, the peace of an elderly man, a peace of cozy retirement...*

*Можливо, він знайде якийсь душевний спокій, такий спокій, спокій, властивий людям похилого віку, такий спокій, котрий дає приємне усамітнення.*

The foregrounded articles are compensated lexically.

**Foregrounding of Degrees of Comparison.** Degrees of comparison can also be foregrounded. Such foregrounding may be achieved in two ways: either by semantic or by morphological violation of the norm. The semantic violation of the norm is applied to descriptive adjectives which by virtue of their semantics do not admit of comparison. Yet for the sake of expressiveness they are used either in the comparative or in the superlative degrees.

*'Very good, sir', said the groom, at his most wooden, and sprang down into the road.* (G. Heyer)

It should be pointed out that in this case the superlative degree with the preposition **at** and a possessive pronoun forms a special model and is used absolutely as an elative, which implies that the object described possesses a certain quality beyond comparison.

*«Слухаюсь, сер,» – сказав грум з вельми задерев'янілим виразом обличчя і зістрибнув на дорогу.*

The meaning of the elative is rendered by an intensifier (*dtkmvb*).

Another example of semantic violation:

*The station is more daunting than the Gare du Nord: golder, grander.* (E. Bowen)

*Цей вокзал приголомшує своєю величчю більш, ніж Північний вокзал у Парижі, він ще більш золотий, ще більш розкішний.*

The device is preserved in the translation.

The foregrounding of descriptive adjectives is sometimes found in newspaper style as well.

*The report's proposals were handed over to a much more "political" committee...*

*Пропозиції доповіді було передано комітету, який керував політикою на набагато вищому рівні.*

The inverted commas indicate that newspaper style is more conventional than imaginative prose.

Morphological violation may be described as violation of established grammatical norms for stylistic purposes and the degrees of comparison become functionally charged.

*'Curiouser and curiouser', said Alice.* (L. Carroll)

The translator into Russian takes recourse to the same device.

«Странче и странче», – сказала Алиса.

*"Annie, could you give me a quart of coffee in a carton?"*

*"It'll have to be two points, Eth."*

*"Good. Even gooder".* (J. Steinbeck)

«Анні, дай мені кварту кави у пакеті.»

«У мене пакети по дві пінти.»

«Добре, навіть предобре.»

**Foregrounding of the Plural Form.** The plural form is foregrounded when it is used with uncountable nouns or with noun phrases. The plural moves an uncountable noun into a new category, thus stressing it.

*He was bursting with new ideas and new enthusiasms.* (I. Shaw).

*В ньому вирували нові ідеї й нові захоплення.*

*We spent a long day together, with a great many "Do you remembers?"*

(D. Young).

*Ми пробули весь день разом, невпинно повторюючи: «А ти пам'ятаєш?»*

As conversion is used in Ukrainian on a limited scale it can hardly ever be preserved.

**Foregrounding of Word Building.** New words are coined by affixation, word-compounding and conversion. All these means of word-building are frequently foregrounded. Their expressiveness is due to their individual character and is often a feature of the writer's style.

As word-building possesses a national character, the rendering of such coinages constitutes a complicated problem of translation.

**Foregrounding of Suffixes.** Suffixes present a great variety and have a different productivity in the source and target languages. The English language is particularly rich in suffixes and their productivity is prodigious. The case with which new words are formed is amazing. Individual coinages speedily become neologisms and enter the vocabulary. Some suffixes are exceptionally productive and offer great possibilities for foregrounding. Such coinages often baffle the translator and their rendering requires considerable ingenuity on his part, usually at the cost of compactness.

This is well illustrated by the word *hackdom* in the following example:

*... no one who knows his long, dreary record in the House, 25 years of plodding through hackdom would ever accuse him of being a leader.*

*...жодному з тих, хто знайомий з тривалим і понурим перебуванням цієї людини в Конгресі, не спало б на думку назвати лідером цього посереднього конгресмена, який 25 років скнів над найповсякденнішою роботою.*

The suffix *-ful* is also foregrounded.

After the pattern of *handful* and *mouthful* the adjective *faceful* is formed for vividness of expression.

*A new ward sister, fat and forceful with a huge untroubled faceful of flesh and brisk legs, was installed. (M. Spark).*

*У палаті оселилася нова сестра, енергійна товстуха з величезною незворушиною м'ясистою фізіономією і швидкою ходою.*

The stylistic effect is lost because a very usual attribute *м'ясистий* does not stylistically correspond to the correlated nonce-word *faceful*.

Perhaps the most productive of all suffixes is the suffix *-er* used both for nominalization and for stylistic purposes. This suffix often functions as a noun indicator. Despite its universal character it is easily foregrounded. It is used by writers for forming nonce-words sometimes parallel with the existing ones built from the verb but having a different meaning, e. g.: *a waiter*: 1. a man who takes and executes orders; 2. a man who can wait. (J. Steinbeck).

*She is a waiter – I can see that now and I guess she had at lengthy last grown weary of waiting.*

*Вона звикла чекати, тепер я це розумію. Але мені здається, що їй нарешилі набридло чекати.*

The suffix *-able*, another most productive suffix, is also frequently foregrounded. It is often used in advertising as its lexical meaning has not disappeared, e. g.: *a hummable record* – a record that can be hummed; *a filmable novel* – a novel that can be filmed.

*The lanes were not passable, complained a villager, not even jackassable.*

*Стежки ще непролазні, скаржився один селяк, по них не тільки людина, навіть віслюк не пройде.*

These coinages are also translated by extension and are equivalent only semantically, not stylistically.

***Foregrounding of Compounds.*** Nonce-words formed by compounding are naturally conspicuous.

*He was a born parent-pleaser. (I. Shaw).*

*У нього був талант подобатися батькам.*

***Conversion and Foregrounding.*** Conversion is a typical means of word building in English which is often foregrounded.

This mode of word-building is a typical example of compression and at the same time it is a means of achieving expressiveness.

*We therefore decided that we would sleep out on fine nights; and hotel it, and inn it and pub it, like respectable folks, when it was wet, or when we felt inclined for a change. (J. K. Jerome).*

*Отже, ми вирішили, що будемо спати під відкритим небом тільки за гарної погоди, у у дощові дні або просто для різноманітності будемо ночувати у готелях, трактирах і заїжджих дворах, як порядні люди.*

Conversion is sometimes based on a free combination of words resulting in a compound.

*The cat high-tailed away and scrambled over the board fence. (J. Steinbeck).*

*Кіт відійшов, підняв хвіст угору і стрибнув через паркан.*

Again a case of semantic but not of stylistic equivalence.

**Foregrounding of Adverbial Verbs.** The so-called adverbial verbs, that is, verbs containing two semes, one expressing an action and the other describing the character of that action, are often used for stylistic purposes in the same way as causative verbs. Such use can be traced far back even to W. Shakespeare.

*She splashed the four chipped cups down on a table by the door.* (M. Sinclair).

*Вона так шпарко поставила всі чотири надтріснуті чашки на стіл у дверей, що чай розплескався.*

In this case the verb *to splash down* contains three semes: the action itself, its character and its result.

**Emphatic Constructions.** Emotive colouring and expressiveness of speech may be achieved by various emphatic means both grammatical and lexical. Expressiveness and emotive colouring should not be confused. The former is a wider notion than the latter. Emphatic means are used even in those styles of language which lack emotive colouring, viz. the style of scientific prose and official style. Emphatic models give prominence either to one element of the utterance or make the whole utterance forceful and expressive.

Emphatic means of the English language present a great variety and bear a distinct national character. Some emphatic models in English and in Ukrainian coincide but there are considerable differences. Even coincidences are often partial or seeming. Therefore rendering of emphasis in translation is not a simple task.

**Inversion as a Means of Emphasis.** The emphatic role of inversion is a well-known fact, and needs not be considered here. It is only to be mentioned that the stylistic function of inversion is frequently rendered lexically.

*Up goes unemployment, up go prices, and down tumbles the labour vote.*

*Безробіття різко зросло, ціни підскочили, а кількість голосів, поданих за лейбористів, катастрофічно впала.*

**Emphatic Use of the "As...as" Model.** The model *as...as* expressing the same degree of quality may be used emphatically not in its direct function but to express the superlative degree. In this case it is as a rule combined with the pronouns *any, anything, anybody*. The translations of this model require lexical compensation.

*As he has since admitted, he admires Rosamund Darnley as much as any woman he had ever met.* (A. Christie)

*Як він потім зізнався, жодна жінка на світі не викликала в ньому такого захоплення як Розамунд Дарнлі.*

**Emphatic Negative Constructions.** Negative constructions are more expressive than affirmative ones and possess a stronger emotive colouring. This is due to the fact that the category of negation indicates that the link between the notions expressed by the subject and the predicate is non-existent.

The negative word **no** is a powerful means of stressing some member of the sentence.

*Our arrangement was no announcement for few days.* (A. Halley)

*Ми домовились: жодних повідомлень протягом найближчих днів.*

The emphatic use of the colon in the translation attracts attention to what follows. Emphasis is also created by ellipsis.

**Semantic Foregrounding.** The lexical possibilities of foregrounding are also considerable. A writer sometimes skillfully uses a word in an unusual combination owing to which it becomes conspicuous and acquires greater expressive value.

*I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the government and its Department of Citizenship and Emigration have their collective sheet firmly rooted in the nineteenth century.*  
(A. Halley)

*Я висловлюю припущення, містер Спікер, що уряд і Міністерство зі справ громадянства й еміграції все ще вперто чіпляються за принципи XIX століття.*

The unusual combination “collective feet” cannot be preserved in Ukrainian (*колективні ноги* would be unacceptable) and only the semantic aspect of the combination is rendered in the translation.

Stylistic means and devices present considerable and varied problems for translation. They possess a distinct national character although at first sight they may appear to be identical. Foregrounded linguistic means give rise to particularly hard problems as specific national language means are brought into play by foregrounding, for example, articles, suffixes, the passive voice, conversion, etc.

The translator must be fully aware of the function of a stylistic device and its effect, to be able to reproduce the same effect by other means, if necessary, thus minimizing the inevitable losses due to inherent divergences.

To conclude: stylistic equivalence may be achieved by different means and not necessary by the same device.

## QUESTIONS

1. What stylistic differences cause difficulties in translation?
2. What are the basic peculiarities of rendering scientific prose style?
3. Exemplify structures used in rendering newspaper headlines.
4. What stylistic features of publicistic style influence the translation?
5. What stylistic characteristics of emotive prose style should the translator focus on?
6. Outline nationally specific features of English and Ukrainian stylistic systems.
7. Analyse polyfunctional stylistic devices in English and Ukrainian literary texts.
8. What are the peculiarities of rendering trite and original devices?
9. Give examples of original metaphors. Outline the ways of rendering them into Ukrainian.
10. Give examples of original metonymies. Outline the ways of rendering them into Ukrainian.
11. What device is called a **transferred epithet**? How is it translated into Ukrainian?
12. What are the basic ways of rendering violated phraseological units?
13. Give examples of foregrounding of lexical and grammatical elements. Translate them into Ukrainian.
14. What structures are employed in rendering English signs and announcements into Ukrainian?

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 44.** Translate the following signs and announcements paying attention to their specific ethnic character.

1. Стоянку (автомобілів) заборонено! 2. Після початку першої дії вхід до зали заборонено. 3. Полювання заборонено! 4. Вільних номерів недостатньо. 5. Оплачуйте свій проїзд! 6. Чайові заборонено! 7. Лівий (правий) поворот заборонено! 8. В'їзд заборонено! 9. Палити заборонено! 10. Обгін заборонено! 11. Провіз собак заборонено!

**Exercise 45.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the ways of conveying metaphorical combinations and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not adequate, give your own way of interpretation.

### **З інтерв'ю із вченим та лікарем Андрієм Воробйовим**

**Питання:** Якого роду нові страхи з'являються у ХХ сторіччі?

**Відповідь:** ХХ сторіччя народжувалося в останні десятиліття минулого сторіччя як вік науки, а водночас і як сторіччя небувалих тираній і «великої крові».

Почалося з масових розстрілів у 1907 році, коли вже відгриміла перша революція, а Ніколай Другий вирішив для зміцнення своєї влади розправитися з колишніми учасниками страйків.

Він розстріляв декілька тисяч чоловік – більше, ніж усі Романові!

Потім тиранів було багато: Муссоліні, Сталін, Гітлер, Салазарта численні диктатори західної півкулі.

Всі вони самі скінчили погано, а в країнах своїх призвели до краху культури, економіки, у кінцевому рахунку – до розпаду держави.

У ХХІ сторіччі, очевидно, із тираніями людство покінчить. Водночас саме ХХІ сторіччя буде ознаменоване науковою революцією такого масштабу, що її результати будуть диктувати правила поведінки урядів і народів.

Тиран у нашій країні становить жакливу небезпеку для всієї планети.

Власних сил у нього не буде, крім ядерних бомб, а боргів – по горло.

Що робити? А на престолі всидіти треба. Інакше уб'ють.

От і потягнеться до улюблених знарядь: звеличення своєї нації на шкоду іншим (впізнаєте – «особа кавказької національності», безкарна перевірка документів на вулиці у брюнетів із вусами?)

Неправда, що на історичних прикладах не вчаться.

Всі цивілізовані народи навчилися записувати в конституції статті, що включають появу в їхній країні тирана.

У Німеччині Нюрнберзьким процесом судили націонал-соціалізм і головних злочинців фашизму. У нас нічого подібного не було.

### **From an Interview with Scientist and Doctor Andriy Vorobiov**

**Question:** What new fears will emerge in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

**Answer:** The 20<sup>th</sup> century was born in the last decades of the past century – as a century of science and at the same time as a century of unprecedented tyrannies and



great bloodshed.

It began with the mass executions of 1907, when the first revolution was already over and Nicolas II decided, in order to consolidate his power, to liquidate the former participants in strikes.

He executed several thousand people – more than all previous Romanovs taken together.

After that there were many tyrants: Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler, Salazar, and the numerous dictators of the Western Hemisphere.

All of them came to a bad end themselves, leading their countries to a collapse of culture and economy, and, in the end, to disintegration.

All the indications are that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century mankind will put an end to tyranny. At the same time, the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be marked by a scientific revolution on such a scale that its results will dictate the rules of conduct for governments and nations.

A tyrant in this country poses a terrible danger to the whole planet.

He will have no strength of his own except for nuclear bombs, but be up to his eyes in debt.

What is to be done? Yet he has to sit in the throne. Or he will be killed.

So he will reach out for his favorite tools: adulation of his own ethnic group at the expense of others (remember ‘persons of Caucasian nationality,’ including unwarranted street ID checks of dark-haired, mustachioed individuals?).

It is wrong to say that no lessons are drawn from history.

All civilized nations have learned to incorporate articles into their constitutions precluding the appearance of a tyrant in their countries.

In Germany, the Nuremberg trial condemned National Socialism and the main Nazi criminals. Yet nothing of the kind has happened here.

**Exercise 46.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to the correct choice of the way of the interpretation of metaphorical words in the corresponding genre.

1. Деякі вбачали в ньому рятівника країни, який залізною рукою наведе порядок. 2. Нещодавнім прикладом цієї тенденції стала «човникова дипломатія» державного секретаря США Генрі Кісінджера на Близькому Сході. 3. Можливо, люди, які підписали петицію, дійсно вважали її шансом припинити війну, і в той самий час вважали, що вона дасть їм можливість відчутти себе справжніми громадянами, а не пішаками в руках властей. 4. Деякі казали, що був зроблений витік інформації з державних органів безпеки. 5. Усе своє життя офіцера я провів у затінку залізної завіси, що розділяла Європу надвоє. 6. Бути атеїстом не обов’язково означає не належати до жодної релігії, бо існують так звані «високі» релігії, такі як буддизм і даосизм, в яких не стверджується існування понад природної істоти. 7. Що за ведмідь! 8. Ех, ти, дурне теля! Вона не збиралася виходити за нього. 9. Ключ до пояснення такої мовчанки можна знайти в іншому листі. 10. Наприклад, у жовтні 1993 року дуже вже багато журналісток поспішили поділити жертви тих трагічних подій на «нас» та «них»; вони закликали «задавити гадів». 11. Для того, аби наша економіка вижила, нам потрібно виробити в собі міцну волю, яку ще мають наші японські

та німецькі партнери. 12. Для Бердяєва головним осердям особистого життя є свобода. 13. Це вразливий паросток нашого майбутнього. 14. Здається, ця ідея захопила уяву президента. 15. Злочинність процвітає там, де забуто про почуття відповідальності, сором та честь. 16. Чи хтось усвідомлює, що це таке – заморозити атомну електростанцію? 17. Суспільство в цілому повинно визнати, що воно може вижити в економічному плані тільки завдяки плодам думки молодих вчених. 18. А тим часом відбувся витік інформації щодо того, що вибір Міністерства атомної енергетики не був випадковий. 19. Вони просто зелені підлітки, а ти державний службовець. 20. Парадоксальним є те, що ці країни побоюються утворення вакууму влади в регіоні. 21. Холодна війна залишила жахливу спадщину. 22. Країна швидко наближається до безодні національної катастрофи. 23. Саме у Вестмінстерському коледжі (м. Фултон) Він стон Черчілль заговорив про залізну завісу, проголосивши тим самим холодну війну. 24. Знайти правду у такому морі брехні з боку супротивних сторін практично неможливою. 25. Багато зірок потрапляють у пастку свого успіху: він наморочить їм голову, вони кидають дівчину, яку кохають, і заводять нових вигідних друзів. 26. Разом з тим, консервування незрілої свободи є прірвою, в якій може зникнути державність. 27. Успіх азіатських «тигрів» був зумовлений тим, що вони знаходилися під заступництвом США. 28. Видавці тримали цю книгу під сукном цілих три роки, поки цензура не порізала її у відповідності зі своїми уподобаннями. 29. Мистецька культура країни гине у залізних обіймах ринку. 30. Уряд гарячково почав урізати бюджетні видатки на 1 мільйон гривень. 31. Однак ми не повинні дозволяти собі весь час бути світовим жандармом, який направляє свою молодь у зони великого ризику, і викидати на вітер наше національне багатство. 32. Компанія Хюндай здійснює успішний наступ на автомобільний ринок. 33. Ще одним кроком на шляху ущільнення завіси секретності стало розпорядження Президента № 350. 34. Є слабка надія, що президент як гарант Конституції втрутиться і накладе вето. 35. Сімдесят років тому Афганістан був у пазурах ще однієї громадянської війни. 36. Керівництво країни довго виношувало ідею поповнення пустої скарбниці будь-якими можливими способами. 37. Але вчені переконані в тому, що така райдужна статистика зумовлена в основному тим, що діагностувати «коров'ячий сказ» майже неможливо. 38. Заступник міністра привернув увагу до проблеми тіньової економіки, наголошуючи на необхідності встановити суворіший контроль за переведенням у готівку безготівкових коштів. 39. Президент потрапив у логічну пастку і заманює в неї інших. 40. Головним аргументом проти цього є те, що може утворитися «вакуум влади». 41. Кіров дивився зі стіни ніби через пороховий дим – справжній орел. 42. Це глиба, а не людина. 43. Фактично, цей велетень став залежати від дівчини як у радості, так і у печалі. 44. Хоча вона й була просто персиком, а не дівчиною, проте до останнього часу не привертала до себе особливої уваги. 45. А лікар примусить чоловіка виставити на свою перлину (*про дочку*) суму, що він її заплатив для забезпечення союзу. 46. Я не хочу сказати, що якась тростинка (*про дівчину*) встановлює для тебе правила. 47. Проте ця ясноока соколиця (*про дівчину*) відкрито відмовилася терпіти таку

офіційну затримку. 48. На сходах магазину стояла крихітка. 49. О, боже, якою підлою віслучкою я виставила себе! 50. Учені були сповнені співчуття до цієї жалюгідної руїни. 51. Яка він, певно, був скотина. 52. Він ніщо. 53. Який же він буревій! Мене просто здуває. 54. Будучи вже розбитою людиною віком за шістдесят років, Абсляр вирішив пішки піти до Риму, аби подати апеляцію у своїй справі. 55. Певно, він із своїми вибриками був диваком. Безперечно, азартний гравець. 56. Нарешті, з усіх так званих азійських тигрів саме Південна Корея нещодавно стала головним економічним партнером України у цьому регіоні. 57. Безперечно, я повинний був би скинуту цю підлу тварюку з гори разом з його рюкзаком. 58. Однак, деякі політики йдуть далі і намагаються плавати у брудних і темних водах демагогії. 59. Витоки інформації з урядових кіл перетворилися у повноводну і досить брудну річку. 60. У радянські часи багато письменників охоче займалися перекладами та дитячою літературою як способом вижити у дорослому світі. Серед них був хитрий лис Корней Чуковський, критик і письменник. Завдяки своїм намаганням зберегти себе він створив чудові дитячі вірші. 61. Указ про призначення Євгена Марчука на посаду прем'єр-міністра лежав на столі президента Кравчука ще з березня 1994 року. Але у той час занадто обережний «лис Леонід» не поспішав. Можливо, це була його стратегічна помилка. 62. Пам'ятаю, як я гадав, коли увійшов уперше, що цей індик подумав би, якби взнав, на що була приречена уся його пишнота. 63. Яким старим дурнем я був, щоб прийняти тебе за щось інше! 64. Кореспондент зустрівся з Бахтіяром Біберзаїдом у державному управлінні національної безпеки Нагірно-Карабахської Республіки, де цей «дикий гусак» очікує рішення щодо своєї долі і робить намаз п'ять разів на день. 65. У свою чергу, Церетелі та його прихильники зробили крок у відповідь, змалювавши його як жертву узгодженої кампанії з боку темних сил, що діють разом із вовчою зграєю, «запроданською» пресою, з метою відсторонення його від громадськості. 66. Тому Огієнко, із своєю філософією Дон Кіхота та «одинокого вовка», став героєм другого сочинського фестивалю та визначив увесь його стиль. 67. Президент відкинув домагання генерала у спеціальному указі. Проте на ричання далекого і хворого лева можна не зважати. 68. Скажи цій свинюці, що я переламаю йому всі кістки. 69. Де та гадючка, що скопіювала це? 70. Люди, які нарешті купили скромні ділянки у 0,1–0,2 гектари зрозуміли, що вони живуть у «курниках» – особняки їхніх сусідів сягають краю їхньої власності. 71. Авжеж, у країні є також ті, хто культивує пантюркістські настрої, «яструби» та «Сірі вовки», проте не вони визначають політику. 72. Я змінююся разом з НАТО. Починав я, як ви б сказали, будучи у Сполучених Штатах, «яструбом». 73, «Голубами» називали у пресі ту частину найближчого оточення президента що не схвалювала застосування військ. 74. Клінтон був обраний тому, що існує здоровий та миролюбний стиль життя. Його боротьба з тютюновиробниками та проти продажу вогнепальної зброї населенню отримала підтримку «голубів» – жінок, інтелігенції та віруючих, яких виявилось значно більше, ніж «яструбів». 75. Це – шалений подих життя, що приходить здалеку. 76. Консерватори, намагаючись попередити розмивання важливих цінностей та інституцій, не хочуть повернути суспільство назад, як реакціонери, до золотого

віку у минулому. 77. Ядерна стратегія розвинулася у затінку холодної війни. 78. Людство не повинно вірити в те, що його справа в руках надлюдей.

**Exercise 47.** Translate the following sentences paying attention to the correct choice of the way of the interpretation of metonymy in the corresponding genre.

1. Старий Маркс застарів, але можливо поява нового Маркса з новою комбінацією ідей побудови земного раю. 2. Такими сумами Києву гріх кидатися, оскільки за всі роки незалежності Україна одержала ледве більше 2 млрд. доларів іноземних інвестицій. 3. Коли ми підписали документ, мені запропонували бокал не шампанського, а вина. 4. Після цього його рейтинг у коридорах влади зріс. 5. Коли законодавство з цих різних питань буде передано до Конгресу США? 6. Офіційному Баку було просто необхідно обзавестися власною лобістською організацією. І вона нарешті з'являється. 7. Протягом усіх цих років керівництво Узбекистану намагалося впливати на події у сусідньому Афганістані із змінним успіхом. 8. Хоча Волл-стріт і вітав злиття цих двох корпорацій, та було зрозуміло, що тисячі працівників незабаром будуть звільнені. 9. У жовтні 1973 року, під час нового вибуху арабо-ізраїльської війни, розрядка зазнала шкоди, коли Кремль підтримав арабів, а США – Ізраїль. З тих пір Білий дім переглянув своє відношення до цієї невеличкої республіки в Закавказзі з населенням у сім мільйонів чоловік. 11. «Що нам потрібно,» сказала вона, «так це сильна рука. Це – єдиний спосіб справитися з ними», 12. Вони мають надлишок робочих рук. 13. Перо відмовляється описувати ці звірства. 14. Вона милосерда душа. 15. Якщо іспит на наступному тижні, то я серйозно повинний зайнятися Шекспіром. 16. У коридорах влади почалася боротьба за міністерські портфелі. 17. Їй дуже подобається англійська поезія, і вона читає Шекспіра, Байрона та Шеллі в оригіналі. 18. До недавнього часу Кремль не надавав значення тому, що відбувалося. 19. Сильна рука ніколи не зробить цього. 20. Він заробляє на прожиття пером. 21. Це була по суті жіноча книга. Авторка дивилася гострим оком жінки. 22. Я утримав самоконтроль під гострим оком олігарха. 23. У нього немає даху над головою. 24. Вона не дуже добре володіє пером. 25. Я особисто знаю сотні директорів і, повірте мені, більшість із них заробляє свій хліб важкою працею. 26. Влітку пиво є найпопулярнішим слабоалкогольним напоєм. Наприклад, поляки у середньому випивають по десять пляшок на тиждень. 27. Вона добра душа. 28. Пентагон оголосив, що прибалтійські держави, Польща та Росія вперше візьмуть участь у військових навчаннях НАТО. 29. З часу закінчення війни Белград відпустив приблизно 400 в'язнів-албанців. 30. Я просто у захваті від Шекспіра.

**Exercise 48.** Compare the following sentences given in the Ukrainian language with the English variant of translation paying attention to the ways of conveying metaphorical combinations and their correspondences in the English translation. If you consider, the translated variant is not adequate, give your own way of interpretation.

**З інтерв'ю із вченим та лікарем Андрієм Воробйовим.**

**Питання:** Чи можна очікувати нову хвилю інтересу до вчення Маркса, нові спроби побудови раю земного – комунізму?

**Відповідь:** Рай земний придумав не Карл Маркс. Комуністичне

суспільство було у секті есеїв ще у часи Ісуса Христа.

Колгоспи і комуни в Росії з'явилися до революції (їх усі знищив автор кривавої колективізації, точніше – покріпачення селян у 1929- 1930 роках), їх багато за кордоном і зараз.

Я сам бачив багатий колгосп у ФРН. На мого думку, інтерес до праць Маркса за кордоном не зазнав жодних змін після наших зречень від нього.

Ну, а нам – що з Марксом, що без – поки що грамота на шкоду.

**Питання:** Від яких теперішніх держав і правителів ви очікуєте дії, спроможні затьмарити життя всього світового співтовариства? Чи можуть з'явитися у ХХІ сторіччі диктатори на зразок Сталіна або Гітлера?

**Відповідь:** Диктатори-тирани усі дуже схожі. Недарма ж ходить легенда, що Саддам Хусейн – син Сталіна.

Навіщо сталінам-гітлерам з'являтися у ХХІ сторіччі, коли вони й зараз існують?

Загрозу всьому світу вони несуть, але вже відпрацьовані засоби вкорочувати їм руки.

У наше сторіччя цілком нової поінформованості суспільства, де свобода пересування та вертикальна соціальна мобільність талановитих людей визначає життєвість економіки, тиранія в країні – як пісок у підшипнику.

Найстрашніший вбивця всіх часів і народів – Йосип Джугашвілі (на прізвисько Сталін) точно наслідуює царя Ірода, тільки масштаби інші.

Але нащадки навіть ім'я останнього перетворили у проклин, тоді як у нашого й дотепер знаходяться шанувальники.

Явні шанувальники не такі страшні, їх навіть можна пробачити. Страшні таємні шанувальники, що затягують у сіті довірливі душі, заманюючи у свої ряди прихильників твердої руки.

Короткозорі політики продовжують розводити теревені про закономірності «первинного накопичення», наводять, як приклад, Америку кінця позаминулого сторіччя з її владою мафії, рекету, лають революцію.

Але чому нам обов'язково вчитися у західних розбійників на кшталт рокфеллерів, дюпонів, які, награвувавши доволі, стали батьками цілком поважних сімейств? Усе б нам повторювати або наздоганяти чийсь вчорашній день.

Що ж до революцій, то їх лають люди, які відповідальність за свої помилки завжди звалювали на когось.

Їм заважали погода, землетруси, епідемії, попередні правителі – все їм не так.

Проклинати революцію – це все одно, що лаяти буревій.

Чи можна революції попереджати?

Протягом сторіч це вдавалося Англії, Швеції, Норвегії, Данії та багатьом іншим країнам.

Люди навчилися уникати революцій, що струшують підвалини культури народу, що знищують сторіччями накопичені духовні і матеріальні цінності.

Керівники перестали лізти напролом, пішли на угоду з народом, вислуховуючи биття його серця, протягуючи йому руку для вітання хоча б за

декілька днів до того, як ця рука схопить дрюк.

**From an Interview with Scientist and Doctor Andriy Vorobiov**

**Question:** Could there be a revival of Marxism or new attempts to build that heaven on earth, Communism?

**Answer:** It was not Karl Marx who invented paradise on Earth. The Essenic sect lived under a Communist order as long ago as the days of Jesus Christ.

Collective farms and communes in Russia appeared before the 1917 Revolution (they were all destroyed by the author of the bloody, forced collectivization, or rather, the enslavement of peasants in 1929 and 1930) and there are plenty of them abroad even now.

I myself saw a rich collective farm in Germany. I think that interest in Karl Marx's works abroad has not declined in the least after we renounced him.

As far as we ourselves are concerned, with or without Marx, knowledge has only harmed us.

**Question:** From which countries and rulers do you expect global threats in the new era? Could the 21<sup>st</sup> century produce more Hitlers and Stalins?

**Answer:** Dictators or tyrants are all very much alike. No wonder there is a legend that Saddam Hussein is Stalin's son.

Why talk about Stalins and Hitlers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century when they exist already now?

They do pose a threat to the entire world, but effective methods of restraining them have already been worked out.

In our century of a fundamentally new level of informational awareness in society, where the freedom of movement and upward social mobility of the talented predetermine the viability of the economy, tyranny is like sand in a ball-bearing system: It will destroy the system.

The most terrible killer of all times and nations – Joseph Dzhughashvili (a.k.a. Stalin) – is a spitting image of King Herod, only on a different scale.

Yet, posterity made, even the name of the latter a swear word, while the former still has sympathizers here.

Overt sympathizers are not so terrible; they can even be forgiven. What is terrible are secret sympathizers who are casting nets for the credulous consciousness, luring admirers of the firm hand into their ranks.

Short-sighted politicians keep on talking about the patterns of 'primary accumulation,' citing the United States at the end of the last century with its power of the mafia and organized crime as an example, and condemning the revolution.

But why should we necessarily learn from Western gangsters like the Rockefellers and Duponts, who, having stolen enough, became the fathers of respectable families? We are so fond of repeating or catching up with someone else's doings of yesterday.

As for revolutions, they are condemned by people who have always blamed others for their mistakes.

The weather, earthquakes, epidemics, previous rulers – everything gets them down.

To condemn a revolution is the same as to curse a thunderstorm.

Can revolutions be averted?

For centuries Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and many other countries have managed to do this.

People have learned to prevent revolutions which shake the foundations of the national culture and destroy spiritual and material values accumulated over centuries.

**Exercise 49.** Translate employing lexical and stylistic transformations of whatever elements it is necessary or desirable in the corresponding genre.

1. Soames smiled and said: 'Yes. Good-bye. Remember me to Uncle Timothy!' And, leaving a cold kiss on each forehead, whose wrinkles seemed to try and cling to his lips as if longing to be kissed away, he left them looking brightly after him ...

2. 'What's this about Dartie?' he said, and his eyes glared at her. Emily's self-possession never deserted her. 'What have you been hearing?' she asked blandly. 'What's this about Dartie?' repeated James, 'He's gone bankrupt.' 'Fiddle!' James made a great effort, and rose to the full height of his stork-like figure. 'You never tell me anything,' he said, 'he's gone bankrupt.' The destruction of that fixed idea seemed to Emily all that mattered at the moment. 'He has not,' she answered firmly. 'He's gone to Buenos Aires.'

3. With another five pounds in his hand, and a little warmth in his heart, for he was fond of his grandmother, he went out into Park Lane.

4. '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.' Aunt Hester sat down. Really, Juley had done it now! 'She wasn't much of a skeleton as I remember her,' murmured Euphemia, 'extremely well covered.'

5. That evening, while they were waiting for dinner, she murmured: 'I've told Smither to get up half a bottle of the sweet champagne, Hester. I think we ought to drink dear James' health, and – and the health of Soames' wife, only let's keep that secret ... it might upset Timothy.' 'It's more likely to upset us,' said Aunt Hester. 'But we must, I suppose, for such an occasion.'

6. 'What the devil do you mean by this, Mr. Holmes? Do you dismiss my case?' 'Well, Mr. Gibson, at least I dismiss you. I should have thought my words were plain.'

7. He was planned by nature to be a butt. He looked like a distended hot – water bottle; he was magnificently imbecile; he believed everything, and anxiously he forgave the men who got through the vacant hours by playing jokes upon him.

8. Dinner began with soup and Soames deprecating his own cows for not being Herefords.

9. An evening spent under the calming influence of Winifred Dartie's common sense, and Turkish coffee, which, though 'liverish stuff, he always drank with relish, restored in him something of the feeling that it was a storm in a teacup'.

10. 'You don't want it to come into Court?' 'No; though I suppose it might be rather fun.' Mr. Settlewhite smiled again. 'That entirely depends on how many skeletons you have in your cupboard.' Marjorie Ferrar also smiled. 'I shall put everything in your hands,' she said. 'Not the skeletons, my dear young lady.'

11. 'Who are you from?' 'Messrs. Settlewhite and Stark – a suit.'

‘Dressmakers?’ The young man smiled. ‘Come in,’ said Michael. ‘I’ll see if she is at home.’ Fleur was in the ‘parlour’. ‘A young man from some dressmakers for you, dear.’ ‘Mrs. Michael Mont? In the suit of Ferrar against Mont – libel. Good day, Madam.’

12. When in the new Parliament Michael rose to deliver his maiden effort towards the close of the debate on the King’s Speech, he had some notes in his hand and not an idea in his head.

13. Never again would he sleep in his dining-room and wake with the light filtering through those curtains bought by Winifred at Knickers and Jarveys with the money of James.

14. Thus had passed Montague Dartie in the forty-fifth year of his age from the house which he had called his own ...

15. How nice and slim he looked in his white waistcoat, and his dark thick lashes. Jolly was then at Harrow, Holly still learning from Mademoiselle Beauce. There had been nothing to keep Jolyon at home, and he had removed his grief and his paint box abroad.

16. ‘Dad, is it time that I absolutely can’t get at any of my money?’ ‘Only the income, fortunately, my love.’ ‘How perfectly beastly!’

17. It was too insulting to him. He slept over that project and his wounded pride – or rather, kept vigil.

18. They went, eyeing each other askance, unsteady, and unflinching; they climbed the garden railings. The spikes on the top slightly ripped Val’s sleeve, and occupied his mind.

19. With that kiss, soft and hot, between his eyes, and those words, ‘I hope they won’t worry you much,’ in his ears, he sat down to a cigarette, before a dying fire.

20. And with a prolonged sound not quite a sniff and not quite a snort, he trod on Euphemia’s toe, and went out, leaving a sensation and a faint scent of barley-sugar behind him.

21. ... he put his ear to the ground ... but he could hear nothing – only the concertina! And almost instantly he did hear a grinding sound, a faint toot. Yes! It was a car – coming – coming! Up he jumped. Should he wait in the porch, or rush upstairs ...

22. They had marched more than thirty kilometers since dawn, along the white, hot road where occasional thickets of trees threw a moment of shade ...

23. She had halted in front of the mirror, and was admiring her own splendid tragic figure. No one would believe, to look at her, that she was over thirty. Behind the beautiful tragedian she could see in the glass a thin, miserable, old creature, with a yellow face and blue teeth, crouching over the trunk.

24. He stumbled forward, drying her tears in readiness to give her the keys. The audience was much moved. ‘Who are you?’ shrieked the girl in tones of most admirable terror.

25. Divorce proceedings delayed my voyage, and the gloom of yet another World War had settled upon the globe when, after a winter of ennui and pneumonia in Portugal, I at last reached the States.

26. It was raining cats and dogs and two little puppies fell on my writing- table.



27. 'But I don't understand where they drew the treacle from.' 'You can draw water out of a 'water-well', 'said the Hatter. 'So I should think you could draw treacle out of a 'treacle well'— eh stupid?'

28. She gave me one of those wounded-doe looks that irritated me so much, and then, not quite knowing if I was serious, or how to keep up the conversation, stood ... peering at the window pane rather than through it, drumming upon it with sharp almond-and-rose fingernails.

29. Breathing violently through jet-black nostrils, he shook his head and my hand.

30. 'Well, sir, the Press is a sensitive plant. I'm afraid you might make it curl up. Besides, it's always saying nice things that aren't deserved.' 'But this'— began Soames; he stopped in time, and substituted: 'Do you mean that we've got to sit down under it?' 'To lie down, I'm afraid.'

31. 'Did anybody else overhear you running her down?' She hesitated a second. 'No.' 'First lie!' thought Mr. Settlewhite, with his peculiar sweet- sarcastic smile.

32. 'Would you take any notice of MacGown's insinuation, Dad?' '...I should.' 'How?' 'Give him the lie.' 'In private, in the press, or in the House?' 'All three. In private I should merely call him a liar. In the Press you should use the words: 'Reckless disregard for truth.' And in Parliament — that you regret he 'should have been so misinformed.'

33. The young member for Mid-Bucks in his speech handled for a moment that corner-stone of Liberalism, and then let it drop; perhaps he thought it too weighty for him.

34. Led by what poor Francis called a 'bell-boy' into the lift, she walked behind his buttons along a pale-grey river of corridor carpet, between pale-grey walls, past cream-coloured after cream-coloured door in the bright electric light, with her head a little down.

35. Her abode — a studio and two bedrooms in a St. John's Wood garden - had been selected by her for the complete independence which it guaranteed. Unwatched by Mrs. Grundy, unhindered by permanent domestics, she could receive lame ducks at any horn of day or night, and not seldom had a duck without studio of its own made use of June's. She enjoyed her freedom ... She lived, in fact, to turn ducks into swans she believed they were.

36. He felt philosophic in Paris, the edge of irony sharpened; life took on a subtle, purposeless meaning, became a bunch of flowers tasted, a darkness shot with shifting gleams of light.

37. James was particularly liberal to her that Christmas, expressing thereby his sympathy, and relief, at the approaching dissolution of her marriage with that 'precious rascal', which his old heart felt but his old lips could not utter.

38. 'We shall get plenty of riding and shooting, anyway,' he said; 'that's one comfort.' And it gave him a sort of grim pleasure to hear the sigh which seemed to come from the bottom of her heart.

39. Dinner parties were not now given at James' in Park Lane — to every house the moment comes when Master or Mistress is no longer "up to it"; no more can nine courses be served to twenty mouths above twenty fine white expanses, nor does the

household cat any longer wonder why she is suddenly shut up.

40. This was – egad – Democracy! It stank, yelled, was hideous! In the East End, or even Soho, perhaps - but here in Regent Street, in Piccadilly! What were the police about! In 1900, Soames, with his Forsyte thousands, had never seen the cauldron with the lid off; and now looking into it, could hardly believe his scorching eyes.

41. The future had lost all semblance of reality. He felt like a fly, entangled in cobweb filaments, watching the desirable freedom of the air with pitiful eyes.

42. Alex moved to the window and looked out. There was a slight rain like pelting silver in the cool light.

43. When John Robert Rozanov surveyed his big flabby handsome-ugly face in the mirror and when as he often did now, he considered his life retrospectively as if he were already dead, he concluded that what he had mainly lacked was courage.

44. Now at last, sick with apprehension and horrible frightened joy, he had reached the door and rang the bell.

45. He said, he might still have a room, had one, in fact – with a double bed. As to the cot – ‘Mr. Potts, do we have any cots?’ Potts, also pink and bald, with white hairs growing out of his ears and other holes, would see what could be done.

46. As I expected she pounced upon the vial with its plump, beautifully coloured capsules loaded with Beauty’s Sleep. ‘Blue!’ she exclaimed. ‘Violet blue. What are they made of?’ ‘Summer skies,’ I said, ‘and plums and figs, and the grape blood of emperors.’ ‘No, seriously – please.’ ‘Oh, just Purpills. Vitamin X. Makes one strong as an ox or an ax. Want to try one?’

47. Gaston Godin, who was seldom right in his judgment of American habits, had warned me that the institution might turn out to be one of those where girls are taught, as he put it with a foreigner’s love for such things, ‘not to spell very well, but to smell very well.’

48. I promise you, Brewster, you will be happy here, with a magnificent cellar, and all the royalties from my next play – I have not much at the bank right now but I propose to borrow – you know, as the Bard said, with that cold in his head, to borrow and to borrow and to borrow.

49. The tea brightened the girl’s eyes and brought back some of her colour, she began to eat with a sort of dainty ferocity like some starved wild animal.

50. In November a cold, unseen stranger, whom the doctors called Pneumonia, stalked about the colony, touching one here and one there with icy fingers.

51. In the slanting beams that streamed through the open window, the dust danced and was golden.

52. Louise’s calm bland broad face bore no wrinkles, no evidence of grief or mental strife such as marked, not unattractively, the more striking countenance of Joan Blacket. But Louise’s heart had been broken and had not mended.

53. They were walking over wet grass upon which a pert chill breeze was moving, like hands covering and uncovering in some swift mysterious game; the huge brown leaves of the plane trees heavy with rain.

54. Aunt Ann turned her old eyes from one to the other. Indulgent and serene was her look.

55. She had become conscious, moreover, that she had a little lamb which, wherever Mary went, was sure to go. She was being shadowed! How amusing!

56. The matter was clear as daylight, and would be disposed of in half an hour or so; but during that half-hour he, Soames, would go down to hell; and after that half-hour all bearers of the Forsyte name would feel the bloom was off the rose. He had no illusions like Shakespeare that roses by any other name would smell as sweet.

57. 'Splendid!' cried Mont, dipping his sculls vaguely; 'it's good to meet a girl who's got wit.' 'But better to meet a young man who's got it in the plural.'

58. 'You know,' she said, 'I saw you drop your handkerchief. Is there anything between you and Jon? Because, if so, you'd better drop that too.'

59. The perfect luxury of his latter days had embedded him like a fly in sugar; and his mind, where very little took place from morning till night, was the junction of two curiously opposite emotions, a lingering and sturdy satisfaction that he had made his own way and his own fortune; and a sense that a man of his distinction should never have been allowed to soil his mind with work.

60. James had passed through the fire, but he had passed also through the river of years that washes out the fire; he had experienced the saddest experience of all – forgetfulness of what it was like to be in love.

61. Indeed, she had almost ceased to believe that her family existed, and looked round her now with a sort of challenging directness which brought exquisite discomfort to the roomful.

62. Her beauty must have a sort of poignant harmony. No literal portrait would ever do her justice ...

63. 'We had dear little Mrs. MacAnder here yesterday, just back from Paris. And whom d'you think she saw there in the street? You'll never guess.' 'We shan't try, Auntie,' said Euphemia. 'Irene! Imagine! After all this time, walking with a fair beard – 'Auntie! you'll kill me! A fair beard – 'I was going to say,' said Aunt Juley severely, 'a fair-bearded gentleman.'

64. After that painful scene the quiet of Nature was wonderfully poignant.

65. Michael grinned. 'I suppose they'll all be nobs, or sn- er- why the deuce did they ask us?' But Fleur was silent.

66. She saw people nodding in the direction of him, seated opposite her between two ladies covered with flesh and pearls.

67. 'Do you remember a play called 'The Plain Dealer', by Wycherley ... did you play in that the part of Olivia?' 'Yes.' 'A nice part?' 'A very good part.' 'I said 'nice' 'I don't like the word 'Too suggestive of 'prunes and prisms', Miss Ferrar?'

68. Behind him his cousin, the tall George, son of the fifth Forsyte, Roger, had a Quilpish look on his fleshy face, pondering one of his sardonic jests.

## § 6. POLITICAL CORRECTNESS IN TRANSLATION

The main objective of the lecture 'Political Correctness in Translation' is to work out the definition of political correctness, outline the ways of rendering the names of disabled people, gender issues, the names of ethnic and social groups etc. with reference to political correctness in translation. The main body of the lecture is aimed at presenting basic techniques employed in rendering specific groups of lexical units.

Political correctness in translation presupposes the choice of such lexical and grammatical units which don't offend the feelings of members of different social groups and minorities, such as racial, ethnic, religious and other groups.

1. The use of courtesy formulae: Ukrainian imperative sentences are often rendered by interrogative ones in translation:

*Петре, позич мені 20 грн. – Petro, could you let me have 20 hryvnias?*

*Дозвольте поставити невічливе запитання. – Will you permit an impolite question?*

2. Translation of words denoting disabled people:

The words **invalid, handicapped, defective, crippled, deformed, abnormal** are considered not politically correct today. Connotative meanings restrict the use of such euphemisms as **people with special needs, differently abled, physically challenged**. One should directly name people with disabilities:

*a deaf man – a man with a hearing impairment;*

*a cancer patient – a patient with cancer;*

*a person confined to a wheelchair – a person who uses a wheelchair;*

*хворий СНІДом – a person with AIDS.*

3. Gender aspects of translation:

3.1. **Man** and **men** should be avoided when imply people of different sexes:

*Man – human being, human, person, individual;*

*Mankind, man (collective meaning) – human beings, humans, humankind, humanity, people, human race, human species, society, men and women;*

*Man-made – synthetic, artificial;*

*Working-man – worker, wage earner;*

*Man in the street – average person, ordinary person.*

3.2. One should use words denoting trades and occupations without emphasis on the sex:

a) semi-affix **man** – **person**

*businessman – businessperson, business executive, manager;*

*cameraman – camera operator;*

*chairman – chairperson;*

*cleaning lady – cleaner, housecleaner, office cleaner, cleaning woman;*

*fireman – firefighter;*

*housewife – homemaker;*

*mailman, postman – mail carrier, letter carrier;*

*policeman – police officer, law enforcement officer;*

*salesman – salesperson, sales representative;*

*sportsman – athlete, sportswoman;*

*stewardess – steward, flight attendant.*

b) pre-positive indicators of sex such as **lady** (*lady doctor*), **girl** (*girl athlete*), **male** (*male secretary*) should be avoided, the appositive elements **female** (**woman**) should be used when it is necessary to render the sense of the female sex in translation, e. g.: *юристка – woman lawyer*.

3.3. Nouns denoting persons of both sexes are translated with parallel word-groups:

*чоловік і жінка – man and wife; husband and wife;*

*чоловіки та жінки – men and girls (women), boys and girls;*

*пани та пані – men and ladies, men and women, ladies and gentlemen.*

3.4. The pronoun **he** should be avoided if representatives of either sex are meant:

Коли репортер висвітлює суперечливу подію, він зобов'язаний подати всі точки зору на цю подію. – When **reporters** cover controversial stories, **they** have a responsibility to present both sides of the issue.

As a reporter covering a controversial story, **I** have a responsibility to... (we have, you have)

As a reporter covering a controversial story, **one** has a responsibility to...

When a reporter covers a controversial story, **he or she** has a responsibility to...

When covering a controversial story, a reporter has a responsibility (re-structuring)...

**Reporters** often cover controversial stories. In such cases **the journalist** has a responsibility to...

A reporter who covers a controversial story, has a responsibility to... (attributive clause).

3.5. One should avoid expressions that offend representatives of either sex: *girl* (addressing a woman), *the distaff side*, *the fair sex*, *little woman* (a wife), *coed* (однокурсниця), *bachelor girl/spinster/old maid*. For instance, *lawyers and their wives – lawyers and their spouses/families/companions; a teacher and her students – a teacher and students/their students/his and her students; a secretary and her boss – a secretary and his or her boss*.

The sex of people mentioned in the source text may not be necessarily rendered in the target text:

*Вона працювала ліфтеркою. – She worked as an elevator attendant.*

*Але хто переймається долею всього людства? – But who is concerned about the fate of humankind (not mankind).*

*У міліціонерів і пожежників небезпечна робота. – Militia (police) officers (not policemen) and firefighters (not firemen) perform hazardous jobs.*

3.6. Derivatives with suffixes denoting feminine gender should also be avoided in the text because they possess derogatory connotations. E.g. authoress – author, poetess – poet, suffragette – suffragist, actress – actor, heiress – heir, hostess – host, waiter / waitress – waitperson, server.

*Якщо **хтось** хоче мати цей роздатковий матеріал, **він** може зайти до моєї кімнати пізніше й отримати його.*

*If **anyone** wants to have these handouts, **he or she (s/he, they)** can call at my room later and receive them.*

*If **you** want to have these handouts, **you** can call at my room later.*

***Persons** who want to have these handouts, please call at my room later.*

*If **any people** want to have these handouts, **they** can call at my room later.*

***Anyone** who wants to have these handouts, please call at my room later.*

#### 4. Political correctness in the translation of word-combination **старі люди**.

Such expressions as **elderly people** or **the aged** should be replaced by **older adults, older people**. People over 65 may be called **senior citizens** or **seniors** in translation:

*Багато уявлень про людей похилого віку є помилковими. – Many beliefs about older people are untrue.*

*Національна рада людей старшого віку – це неприбуткова організація, яка захищає інтереси людей старшого віку у США. – National Council of Senior Citizens is a nonprofit organization that advances the interests of older people in the USA.*

#### 5. Translation of words denoting people of different ethnic and social groups.

*1. Чорний американець, американський негр – African American, Afro-American, Black American;*

*2. Американські індієці з племені навахо – Dine (also known as Navajo);*

*3. Корінні жителі США – American Indians, Native Americans (Natives, native peoples in Canadian English);*

*4. Американці азійського походження – Asian Americans;*

*5. Американці з Мексики, країн Карибського басейну, Південної Америки – Hispanic Americans, Mexican Americans, Haitian Americans, etc.*

## QUESTIONS

1. How can the term 'political correctness' be defined?
2. Identify issues that people are especially sensitive in.
3. Is it considered politically correct to use words like *actress, manageress, authoress*?
4. How should words with the semi-suffix *-man* be substituted in politically correct speech?
5. What politically correct lexical units referring to different nationalities should be used instead of offensive ones?
6. What politically correct lexical units referring to people with disabilities should be used instead of offensive ones?
7. What politically correct lexical units referring to older people should be used instead of offensive ones?
8. What gender issues are reflected in politically correct terminology?
9. Give examples of some recently coined politically correct words.
10. What social issues require politically correct nomination in your opinion?

## EXERCISES

**Exercise 50.** Match the words in column A with their politically correct equivalents from column B:

A

1. Car wash worker
2. Policeman
3. Man (general)
4. Old people
5. Gay
6. Oriental (referring to people)
7. Chairman
8. Half-breed
9. Manning the project

B

- a. vehicle appearance specialist
- b. law enforcement officer
- c. people, human beings
- d. senior citizens
- e. same-sex
- f. Asian (people)
- g. Chair
- h. Multi-ethnic
- i. staffing the project

**Exercise 51.** Re-write the given sentences using politically correct words:

1. A teacher should be tolerant with his students.
2. A child needs love of his parents
3. An actress is usually nervous before the show.
4. Mary is a camerawoman.
5. The committee elected a chairman.
6. Man is destroying the planet.
7. Today man-made fibers are used for manufacturing stockings.
8. This substance is not known to man.
9. She is looking for her insane mother.
10. The programme offers long-term care for elderly and mentally retarded.

## ANSWERS

1. *Teachers should be tolerant with their students.*
2. *A child needs the love of his/her parents.*
3. *Actors are usually nervous before the show.*
4. *Mary is a camera operator.*
5. *The committee elected a chair.*
6. *Humans are destroying our planet.*
7. *Today artificial fibers are used for manufacturing stockings.*
8. *This substance is not known to the human race.*
9. *She is looking after her mentally challenged mother.*
10. *The program offers long-term care for senior citizens and for the developmentally challenged.*

**Exercise 52.** Translate the given sentences using politically correct terminology:

1. Поліцейський задав їй декілька запитань.
2. На зустріч запросили пожежника.
3. Книга присвячена проблемам негрів.
4. Повідом про ці зміни сліпим, що відвідують цей центр.
5. Така допомога важлива для всіх глухих.

6. На семінар запросили багатьох членів організації колясочників.
7. На фото були зображені корінні американці.
8. Акція на підтримку американців азійського походження не відбулася.
9. Покликай стюардесу.
10. Авторку запросили на зустріч із читачами.

*Exercise 53. Translate the following sentences defining the words which require politically correct translation:*

1. Запальничку помітила прибиральниця, яка, намагаючись освітити приміщення з її допомогою, сфотографувала своє власне обличчя чотири рази, поки не здогадалася про справжнє призначення цієї запальнички, і принесла її своєму начальнику.
2. Сімдесят вісім відсотків респондентів приписували цю «славу» якійсь роботі страхувальників компанії.
3. Два мільярди доларів – це, безперечно, не така вже й велика сума, якщо брати валютні резерви; з іншого боку, вона дорівнює майже 12 мільярдам гривень, чого достатньо для виплати заборгованості по зарплаті працівникам бюджетної сфери.
4. Минулого тижня Єпископська рада вирішила позбавити митрополита всіх прав, які він має як священник.
5. Фактична, неміфологічна, правда значно простіше. Ясенцький був сином страховика у Києві.
6. Я знав, що більше ніколи не побачу землю моїх предків.
7. Він поїхав до Камеруну без будь-якого захисту, тому що було не так багато людей, які бажали працювати у країні, де лютує малярія, отримуючи зарплатню прибиральниці у посольстві.
8. Тим часом вони зараз працюють над поліпшеною моделлю, яка здатна перевозити як воду, так і пожежників.
9. Республіканці-конгресмени не мають взаємних зобов'язань із нинішнім кремлівським керівництвом.
10. Більш схильні до суворого іміджу бізнесменів, чоловіки залишають право на експериментування жінкам.
11. На ринку домінують люди з Кавказу. їх чисельна перевага над іншими продавцями величезна.
12. На місці злочину під тілом Жамогорця міліціонери знайшли газовий пістолет, перероблений для стрільби кулями.
13. На військовій базі в Люкенвальді німецькі поліцейські та митники знайшли 4 мільйони контрабандних сигарет, готових до продажу.
14. На його прохання я проінформував штат Білого дому та конгресменів.
15. Аристократи синіх кровей, які можуть сказати вам, коли і точно чому їх далекі предки стали аристократами, зібралися разом відкрити цю академію.
16. Вона найняла жінку, щоб замінити прислугу-чоловіка, тому що вважала, що якість обслуговування підвищиться.
17. Це стало причиною сентиментальних спогадів та дружніх обійм із стюардесами зі Львова.
18. Коли агента КДБ розкривали на високій посаді десь, наприклад, у Польщі, представник КДБ відкидав це заздалегідь як нісенітне звинувачення, кажучи, що вони ніколи не вербували агентів у соціалістичній країні.
19. Одна стюардеса показала, що мати вдарила металевим прибором для їжі одну з дівчаток по голові.
20. Він був представником від робітників під час страйку проти власників заводу.
21. Припустимо, що продавець отримує 15 відсотків комісійних з усього, що він продає.
22. Головним представником цього руху був Микола Михальченко.
23. Для гуртових продавців особливо корисним може бути досвід роботи механіком або бізнесменом.
24. Під час перестрілки із західнонімецькими снайперами були



вбиті всі заручники-ізраїльтяни, а також п'ять терористів та один поліцейський. 25. Родини у всіх селах обирають на три роки голову. 26. Регулюючи потоки повітря, ці системи забезпечують утворення місць, де немає диму, для здійснення евакуації та надання доступу пожежникам. 27. Вона була заповзятою спортсменкою. 28. Президент може призначити одного з членів комітету головою або ж сам комітет може обрати голову комітету. 29. Міський архітектор також консультується із непрофесіоналами, яких стосується цей план. 30. З 1963 р. по 1978 р. вона працювала оператором і режисером кінофільмів. 31. Однак продаж передбачає двостороннє спілкування між продавцем і покупцем. 32. Це графство має раду, що складається з п'яти членів, з яких один працює як голова. 33. Деякий час він був ведучим програми «Прогноз погоди». 34. У 1978 році ватажки агресивних культів вбили конгресмена і трьох журналістів, які розслідували діяльність у Джонстауні.

## TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

Translate the texts into English focusing on lexical and grammatical transformations. Be careful to convey faithfully their peculiar features of style and expressiveness.

### **Text 1. Слова американських індіанців в українській мові**

З Америки після відкриття її Христофором Колумбом 1492 року, хоч її, як тепер відомо, не раз відкривали й до того, вивозили не тільки золото. Завезено з Америки головно іспанцями, які першими колонізували її також низьку індіанських слів. Серед найбільш уживаних є: *томат*, *шоколад*, *какао*, які в мові мексиканських індіанців звучали так: *таматль*, *чоколатль*, *какауатль*. Дещо забуті нині слова *табака* (нюхальний тютюн) і *табакерка* походять від індіанського *тобако*. Слово *ураган* на перший погляд може здатися русизмом, але це не так. Воно походить від індіанського *хуракан* (також імпортоване іспанцями). Однією з індіанських звичок, яку спостерігали європейці, було жування листя рослини під назвою *кока*. Звідси слово *кокаїн* – назва наркотичної речовини. Слова *хіна*, *хінін* (відомий засіб проти малярії з кори хінного дерева) походять від індіанського слова *кіна* – «кора».

Індіанського походження слово *кураре* – назва рослинної отрути, яка застосовувалась індіанцями для змазування стріл, а тепер використовується в медицині. Від перуанських індіанців запозичене відоме всім слово *каучук* – цей матеріал одержували з соку особливих рослин. Тваринний світ Америки представлений у нашій мові такими словами індіанського походження: *пума*, *ягуар*, *гагара*, *кайман*, *опосум* (сумчастий ссавець), *Гуанако* (тварина, схожа на верблюда), *ігуана* (велика ящірка). Запозичені індіанські назви птахів: *кондор* – американський гриф, *ара* – рід папуг, *нанду* – американський страус, *колібри*. Є в українській мові і назви рослин індіанського походження: *ананас* (від *нана*), *маїс* (інша назва кукурудзи), їстівні рослини *маніока*, *ямс*. Від індіанців запозичене слово *тотем* (у перекладі – «його рід») – тварина, рослина, предмет або явище природи, що є релігійним символом роду. З пригодницьких романів нам відомі слова: *томагавк* – бойова палиця або сокира, *пірога* – вузький довгий човен, *каное* – також човен, *пампа* або *пампаси* – степ, *вігвам*-житло на зразок намету, *кіпу* – вузликове письмо. Як бачимо, наша мова увібрала в себе культурні здобутки багатьох народів і зберігає сліди опосередкованих контактів з багатьма мовами світу.

### **Text 2. Новий британський словник англійської мови**

Найновіший і найповніший Оксфордський словник англійської мови, що побачив світ весною 1998 року, складається із 22 томів (кожен по одній тисячі сторінок) і важить 62,5 кілограми. Видавництво «Оксфорд Юніверсіті Прес», що засноване ще 1584 року, подає новий словник як свою «найґрунтовнішу» працю. Він містить 616.500 «словоформ», яким дано визначення, а також 2.412.400 цитат, що підказують, як англомовні автори використали ці форми і коли вперше вжили кожне слово.

Звичайно, при такому гігантському обсязі роботи по підготовці словника були використані найсучасніші методи й обладнання. Англійське відділення

провідної в світі комп'ютерної фірми «Ай-Бі-Ем» і гігантська ЕОМ із США забезпечили технічні засоби, а науковий відділ обчислювальної техніки університету Ватерлоо в Онтаріо (Канада) допоміг у розробці програмного забезпечення. І все одно «перенесення» в пам'ять ЕОМ словникового запасу англійської мови з 1150 року до наших днів зайняло у редакторів Джона Сімпсона і Едмонда Вайнера цілих п'ять років.

**Text 3.** Європейська рада – цей термін означає регулярні зустрічі глав держав та урядів країн Європейського Союзу. Започаткована згідно з комюніке, прийнятому в грудні 1974 р. На закритті Паризького самміту; перше засідання відбулося 10-11 березня 1975 р. В Дубліні. Раніше, від 1961 до 1974 рр., практикувалися європейські конференції на найвищому рівні. Існування Європейської ради було юридично визнане в Єдиному Європейському Акті, а офіційний статус підтверджено в Договорі про Європейський Союз. Проводиться щонайменше двічі на рік; президент Європейської Комісії бере участь у засіданнях як повноправний учасник. Визначає генеральні політичні напрямки для ЄС та спонукає його до подальшого розвитку. Європейська рада у 2009 році стала однією з офіційних інститутів Європейського Союзу. Крім цього, у 2009 році згідно з Лісабонським договором було запроваджено пост Президента Європейської ради. Президент ЄР обирається Європейською радою строком на 2,5 роки і може бути переобраний на цю посаду ще один раз. Нагадаємо, перший в історії Президент Європейської ради був обраний 19 листопада 2009 року. Рішення про призначення Хермана Ван Ромпея було прийнято одностайно всіма державами-членами.

**Text 4.** Основою міжнародної економічної інтеграції є насамперед відповідний рівень економічного розвитку. Тому найвищого ступеня зрілості економічна інтеграція досягла у групі промислово розвинутих країн, передусім у Західній Європі. Саме тут успішно функціонує Європейський Союз – єдине поки що об'єднання країн, розвиток інтеграційних процесів у якому, послідовно пройшовши чотири попередні фази (зона вільної торгівлі, митний союз, спільний ринок, економічний союз), дозволяє сьогодні говорити про створення валютного союзу – міжнародної економічної інтеграції найвищого ступеня. І, безумовно, етапи формування, еволюції ЄС, його організаційно-правова побудова, сфери діяльності, механізми прийняття рішень та забезпечення їх виконання є унікальним досвідом для будь-яких міжнародних інтеграційних утворень.

**Text 5.** Оскільки ЄС побудовано на основі юридично обов'язкових договорів, він суттєво відрізняється від інших міжнародних організацій. Статті Договорів про ЄС і законодавчі акти, які ґрунтуються на них, стають частиною національного права держав-членів. Це потребує чіткого тлумачення цих законодавчих актів. Основною функцією Європейського Суду і є забезпечення єдиного тлумачення законодавства ЄС та його примату над національними законодавствами у межах юрисдикції, що встановлена установчими Договорами. Відповідно до цього Європейський Суд розглядає та регулює розбіжності між державами-членами, між ними та ЄС, інститутами ЄС, ЄС та фізичними і юридичними особами. Крім того, Європейський Суд робить

висновок щодо міжнародних угод та попередніх слухань справ, які передані йому національними судами (хоч у цьому випадку юрисдикція Євросуду на них не поширюється). Євросуд є вищою інстанцією. Він не має у своєму розпорядженні будь-яких засобів примусу. Проте, враховуючи його становище та авторитет, держави-члени та інститути ЄС, як правило, погоджуються з його рішеннями.

**Text 6.** Діяльність Європейського Союзу заснована на принципі, за яким жодна держава-учасниця не може бути примушена до будь-яких дій без згоди цієї держави. Якщо рішення ЄС приймаються більшістю, то вони мають декларативний характер. Для того щоб рішення мали обов'язковий характер, необхідно їх схвалення кожною державою. Прийняття рішень у ЄС має таку послідовність дій. Європейська Комісія починає розробку законопроектів за своєю ініціативою або на прохання Європарламенту чи Ради Міністрів. Пропозиції ЄК надходять до Ради Міністрів, а потім передаються до Європарламенту, де розглядаються відповідним комітетом. Комітетом Європарламенту до проектів вносяться поправки, і вони проходять попереднє обговорення перед тим, як їх буде винесено на чергове засідання Європарламенту у Страсбурзі. Одночасно проекти передаються до Комітету з економіки та соціальних питань. Висновки Європарламенту і Комітету з економіки та соціальних питань надходять до ЄК, яка з їх урахуванням вносить проект до Ради Міністрів і Європарламенту на друге читання. Пропозиції знову розглядаються на рівні комітетів, голосуються на щомісячній пленарній сесії Європарламенту і повертаються до Ради Міністрів, яка приймає остаточне рішення.

**Text 7.** Триває взаємодія з Євроатлантичним координаційним центром з реагування на катастрофи. У 2010 р. за сприяння Центру Україна отримала допомогу від Словаччини для ліквідації наслідків сильних злив у Чернівецькій області, надавши, зі свого боку, допомогу для ліквідації наслідків повеней у Польщі, Таджикистані, Угорщині та Молдові.

Україна залишається другою серед держав-партнерів за кількістю проектів, що реалізуються в рамках програми НАТО «Наука заради миру та безпеки». Існує три основних механізми підтримки вчених за програмою Альянсу, а саме: багаторічні проекти (гранти на наукове обладнання, витратні матеріали, програмне забезпечення, поїздки на навчальні тренінги для молодих вчених), тренінги та семінари. Ключовими проектами співробітництва України з НАТО в сфері науки та захисту довкілля є проекти «Моніторинг та передбачення ризиків паводків річки Прип'ять, яка протікає територією Республіки Білорусь та України через Чорнобильську виключну зону» і «Нестор» зі створення генератора рентгенівського випромінювання.

**Text 8.** Механізм додаткового фінансування запроваджений з 1977 року, передбачає використання Фондом позикових ресурсів для додаткового фінансування. Додаткове фінансування надавалося країнам із хронічним дефіцитом платіжного балансу і вичерпаними лімітами одержання звичайних кредитів за рахунок звичайних позикових ресурсів. Країни-учасниці могли використовувати додаткове фінансування лише у вигляді резервних кредитів,

що передбачають використання верхніх кредитних часток, або розширених кредитів. Ці кредити видавалися на умовах, близьких до ринкових; їх тривалість перевищувала 12 місяців, а інколи досягала трьох років.

Механізм розширеного фінансування передбачає кредитування на основі середньо строкових програм розширеного фінансування на період до трьох років з метою подолання труднощів із платіжним балансом, що викликані макроекономічними проблемами у сфері виробництва, торгівлі, ціноутворення, які перешкоджають реалізації політики. Повернення використаних валютних засобів повинно здійснюватися дванадцятьма рівними внесками упродовж терміну від 4.5 до 10 років з дня кожної купівлі валюти.

**Text 9.** В американській системі управління штати наділені широкою автономією. Вони не можуть приймати закони, що суперечать Конституції США, і виконувати діяльність, віднесена до виключної компетенції федерального уряду. Конституції штатів відрізняються в деталях, але загалом мають подібну до федеральної Конституції структуру. Вони також містять положення, які гарантують право на організацію системи управління. Штати наділені владними повноваженнями в багатьох сферах державного управління. Вони відповідають за податкову систему, встановлюють ліцензійні збори, визначають порядок використання державних витрат штату, регулюють підприємницьку діяльність та керують службами охорони здоров'я і безпеки, які пов'язані з повсякденним життям кожного окремого громадянина штату. Питання розподілу владних повноважень більш детально прописані у конституціях штатів, ніж у федеральній Конституції США. В конституціях штатів фіксується основний принцип державного управління, відповідно до якого вся влада належить народові.

Місцеве самоврядування та управління в США базується на адміністративно-територіальному поділі кожного окремого штату. Оскільки штати формально є незалежними державами із власними законодавчими та виконавчими органами влади, система місцевого самоврядування штатів має свої особливості.

**Text 10.** Право на свободу друку і свободу думки та слова, яке здійснює вільна преса, являє собою основоположне і всезагальне право людини, яким повинні володіти всі люди в силу їх приналежності до людського роду. Ця впевненість відображена в Конституції США та у Загальній декларації прав людини. Цьому можна також знайти велику кількість підтверджень в американській історії цензури і контролю над засобами масової інформації.

Якщо європейські стандарти передбачають цілу низку обмежень права на вільне вираження поглядів та свободу друку, то суттєво іншим є підхід до свободи масової інформації у Сполучених Штатах Америки, де така свобода передбачена Першою поправкою до Конституції і є практично необмеженою. Право преси абсолютно вільно публікувати матеріали, давати редакційні коментарі, критикувати та інформувати справедливо вважається основоположним принципом американської демократії.

З утворенням США та прийняттям у 1787 р. Конституції Сполучених Штатів свобода інформації спочатку не захищалась на конституційному рівні.

Широко відома Перша поправка була включена до тексту Конституції разом з дев'ятьма іншими (Біллем про права) в 1791 році. Таким чином, свобода слова та преси стала захищена безпосередньо Конституцією не тільки від можливих обмежень виконавчої влади, але й від можливих законодавчих обмежень Конгресу США.

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Translate the texts into Ukrainian focusing on lexical and grammatical transformations. Be careful to convey faithfully their peculiar features of style and expressiveness.

**Text 1.** Talking like your parents? You could do worse.

In this time of widespread parent-bashing, it's risky to be writing a column in praise of the attitudes my parents' generation brought to the job of raising children, but I've always been a risk-taker, so...

Like most parents, mine were imperfect. But despite their inadequacies and excesses, their neuroses and worse, they had some good ideas about raising children. Their child-rearing philosophy – the same philosophy subscribed to by most parents of their generation (and previous ones) – consisted of a handful of sayings which they often quoted in my presence. Needless to say, these 'parenting proverbs' – or, more accurately, 'pre-parenting proverbs' – never failed to irritate me. It took me two children of my own to adjust my idealism to the realities of child-rearing and begin to appreciate what my parents were trying to express.

Perhaps the most irritating of all was 'because I said so'. So irritating, in fact, that young Willie and John Rosemond pledged never to say those four words to their children. It wasn't long before we found ourselves in a constant state of verbal warfare with one child or another. It finally dawned on us that 'because I said so' is a statement of fact, nothing more. It says, 'You must do what you are told, not because I am successful at explaining myself to you, but because I tell you.' In other words, authority is not up for grabs in the family. Parents are in charge. Children are free to disagree, but not to disobey.

Then there was 'children should be seen and not heard', the lynchpin of an all-but-lost child-rearing philosophy. Specifically, this meant that when in the company of adults, children were to pay attention, not clamor for it. In other words, children should look up to adults more than adults look down at children. More generally, 'seen and not heard' meant that adults should supervise children well, but not become highly involved with them. They were to maintain a certain respectful distance from children, thereby enabling children to learn, by trial and error, how to stand on their own two feet. Both of these understandings have since been turned upside-down. These days, parents seem to believe more attention should go from parent to child than from child to parent. Then they wonder why children ignore them when they speak. This generation of parents believes the more you close the distance between yourself and your child, the better parent you are. They then wonder why children don't want to face challenges on their own. I also heard 'you can't get something for nothing' a lot. This was sometimes expressed as 'you have to earn your keep around

here.’ Translate: Children should be fully responsible, contributing members of the family. As a child, I had responsibilities, and I had freedoms. If I wanted my freedoms, I had to be responsible. Give and take. Reciprocity. Simple as that. Many of today’s kids lack this fundamental moral. They benefit from membership in their families, but are rarely, if ever, required to put effort of any sort back into the system. No surprise, then, that employers often tell me many young people want a full paycheck for less than a full day’s work. A child’s lessons – whatever they are – always begin at home.

**Text 2.** Congress – what is it?

The United States Congress differs from a parliament chiefly in the fact that it does not contain the executive. The President and his Cabinet are not members of the House, as the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are in England. The Congress cannot peremptorily ask a question of the President except in an impeachment proceeding; and if it refuses to pass an Administration bill, there is no ‘crisis’. The President in that case does not resign; nor does he dissolve Congress and force a new election.

In the United States Government, the people are represented in one way by the Congress and in another by the President. Each has the right and the means to appeal directly to the people for support against the other, and they do. The effect is that the struggle between the Executive and Congress varies between open hostilities and armed truce, even when the President’s party is in control of Congress. Another situation, that cannot occur in a parliament, arises when the people choose a President of one party and a Congress of another, putting the executive and the legislative branches automatically in opposition to each other.

The United States Congress is therefore more irresponsible than a parliament, for the member of the President’s party can vote against an Administration proposal without voting to have the President resign. This lack of responsibility encourages demagogues in Congress to play for headlines, since the party in power does not feel that strict discipline is a matter of life and death.

One effect of the separation of powers is that the Senate is as important a body as the House. In other countries there is a tendency for the lower house, since it controls the executive, to assume all the power, letting the upper house live on as a debating society of elder statesmen.

The tradition of a two-chambered legislature is deeply rooted in American political life. The colonial governments had two chambers and so do all the States except Nebraska. But the principal reason that no one can conceive of any movement toward a one-chamber Congress is that the United States is still a Federal Union of large and small States.

The fact that all bills have to pass two different bodies does not cause delay in emergencies when the people are united in favor of following the President’s leadership. But on ordinary matters in ordinary times, legislation is slow, hearings are duplicated, and an opposition has advantages over the proposition.

The Senate and the House of Representatives differ in their composition and attitude, even though the Constitution has been amended to shift the election of senators from the State legislatures to the plain voters. The senators average a few years older than the congressmen. Congressmen often move up into the Senate, but

few ex-senators have ever run for the House. The senators are more distinguished by their office because there are only 100 of them while there are 435 congressmen. A seat in the Senate has a high publicity value which can be used for good or ill purposes.

**Text 3.** The EU budget is funded from sources including a percentage of each member country's gross national income. It is spent on efforts as diverse as raising the standard of living in poorer regions and ensuring food safety. The euro is the common currency of most EU countries. The EU obtains revenue not only from contributions from member countries but also from import duties on products from outside the EU and a percentage of the value-added tax levied by each country. The EU budget pays for a vast array of activities from rural development and environmental protection to protection of external borders and promotion of human rights. The Commission, Council and Parliament – all have to say how big the budget is and how it is allocated. But the Commission and EU countries are responsible for the actual spending. The euro – used every day by some 332 million Europeans – is the most tangible proof of cooperation between EU countries. Its benefits are immediately obvious to anyone travelling abroad or shopping online on websites based in another EU country.

**Text 4.** A gelatinous material made of salty gel and rubbery tape has been developed that can conduct electricity, with potential uses in robotic, prosthetic, and electronic devices. As described by Christoph Keplinger of Harvard University and colleagues in their paper published in *Science*, the researchers used a 1-mm-thick piece of tape as the dielectric and a polyacrylamide hydrogel containing sodium chloride as the electrolyte. They sandwiched the tape between layers of the saltwater gel. When the researchers applied a voltage, positive charges lined up on one side of the tape and negative charges on the other. Because the opposite charges attract, they squeeze the rubbery sheet in between, forcing it to contract. By switching the voltage off and on, the sheet is made to expand and contract. Such a material could be used in soft robots and prosthetic limbs to make them more flexible. And because the vibrations caused by the material's expansions and contractions can also generate sound, it could be used in loudspeaker systems.

**Text 5.** Another feature of the system that encourages interest groups is the decentralization of political power to states and localities, known as the federal system, or 'federalism.' Citizen associations often get started at the state and local levels, later combining into national organizations. Decentralization thus encourages a greater variety of interest groups. It also further weakens the party system, because the social and economic diversity of the 50 states make strict party discipline difficult.

In addition, a strong, independent judiciary in the American system enhances the power of interest groups. U.S. courts often rule on issues that, in other democratic policies, would be under the control of the legislature or bureaucracy. Thus, interest groups can utilize litigation to achieve policy objectives that they cannot obtain through legislative action.

Finally, the American tradition of virtually unlimited freedom of speech, press, and assembly means that nearly any point of view expressed by an interest group, no



matter how radical, is permitted a public airing. To be sure, the increasing centralization of the media since World War II has made it more difficult for groups with fringe views to gain a serious hearing. However, this centralizing trend has been partially counteracted by the open access granted to groups on the Internet. On the whole, the American free speech and free press traditions, which offer numerous opportunities to publicize societal problems and lay out positions on public policy, encourage group formation.

**Text 6.** Obstacles and solutions.

The great war of ideas that has defined the twentieth century is finally over. The central ideals of democracy and market – based economic systems are now accepted in most of the world. At the most fundamental level, the idea that a self-appointed group of individuals can run a country is seen as folly. The transitions to democracy during the 1970's and 1980's, as well as those yet to come, are due to a variety of the quest for a higher quality of life by people everywhere. Although the recent trends outlined above highlight various ways that changes in political systems affect and are affected by economic factors, they also rebut any simple notion that economic change alone causes the development of democracy. The current situation in China is one of the clearest examples of the complex interactions of politics, economics, culture, and the demands for dignity and freedom by students, workers, and the emerging entrepreneurial groups.

Few people realize how complex it is to establish and run the institutional infrastructure essential to a modern society for it is through the constitutional, political, and governmental processes that the basic rules and structures that underlie market mechanisms are established.

Herman Bochi, the architect of Chile's economic transformation, has written that he needed over 100 trained people to introduce essential reforms in the governmental bureaucracy. Competent business managers, experienced entrepreneurs, accountants, bankers, and other professionals are also essential to a market economy. On the political side, well-trained and experienced legislators and political operatives at all levels, especially local government, are indispensable. Some of these values can be taught in the formal educational systems; others require national leadership, such as the exemplary, selfless role played by Vaclav Havel, the president of the Czech Republic.

**Text 7.** We maintain that the architecture that we all are seeking to strengthen in East Asia should be commensurate with the geo-strategic importance of the region and, most importantly, be one that can ensure peace and stability, economic growth and prosperity for the people of our countries.

I would like to convey our appreciation for the initiative by Brunei Darussalam on food security. We stand ready to work towards the Options Paper on food security. EAS (East Asia Summit) includes both, members with capacity to influence regional and global food markets, and also countries most likely to be affected by the impact of food security issues on demography and economic growth. This issue has long term implications on regional security and development, resource management policies, environment, demographics and processes of urbanisation and development. We should be able to offer some specific roadmap of options to the 8th EAS. I would

like to suggest that there we bring in synergy between the different subsets under this thematic focus in EAS.

**Text 8.** Global value chains (GVCs) have become a dominant feature of world trade and investment, offering new prospects for growth, development and jobs, according to a new joint report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Effective participation in GVCs will require significant further investment in technology dissemination, skill building and upgrading, the report says.

Implication of Global Value Chains for Trade, Investment, Development and Jobs, presented to Leaders at the G20 Summit in Saint Petersburg on 5-6 September 2013, argues that success in international markets depends as much on the capacity to import high-quality inputs as on the capacity to export: intermediate inputs account for over two-thirds of the goods and 70 % of the services traded worldwide. The report says action is needed now to implement an effective framework for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, in which all countries could reap benefits.

**Text 9.** All EU countries must ensure that the following rules are in place.

- Women may not be obliged to perform night work during their pregnancy and for a period following childbirth (subject to submission of a medical certificate) – instead they should be transferred to daytime work, excused from work or given extended maternity leave.
- Maternity leave must be for an uninterrupted period of at least 14 weeks before and/or after delivery (at least two weeks before delivery).
- Pregnant workers may take leave from work without loss of pay to attend antenatal examinations during working hours.
- Women may not be dismissed for reasons related to their condition from the beginning of their pregnancy to the end of their maternity leave. In the event of dismissal, the employer must give good grounds in writing. Such workers must be protected from the consequences of unlawful dismissal.
- The employment rights relating to the employment contract – including the maintenance of a payment to, and/or entitlement to an adequate allowance for such workers – must be ensured.

**Text 10.** In the 1780s, under the Articles of Confederation, the states had a good deal of control over their own internal affairs, and many Americans wanted the states to maintain that control. Others wanted a strong national government, with limited powers for the states. To compromise, the Founders created a federal system, which balanced power between the state and federal governments. In the first half of the 19th century, the states maintained their power, and the national government was much less active. Most U.S. citizens felt their strongest allegiance to their state, not to the national government. Before the Civil War, Americans said ‘the United States are,’ a grammatical construction that stressed the primacy of the individual states. After the war, they began to say, ‘the United States is’ their changed grammar revealing their changed politics.

However, the relationship between the national government and the state and local governments has continued to change. A profound change came as a result of

President Roosevelt's New Deal programs in the 1930s. For the first time, the national government became involved in areas, related mainly to the economy that previously had been the responsibility of the states. As a result, a cooperative form of federalism emerged, in which the national government took a more active role in policies that had been under the jurisdiction of the states.

## AFTERWORD

Проблеми підготовки перекладачів активно дискутуються у сучасному освітянському просторі. Одним з аспектів, що підлягає аналізу, є питання про те, яких фахівців потребує сучасне суспільство: спеціалістів з фахових мов (науково-технічного) чи художнього перекладу. Не применшуючи в жодному разі досягнень спеціалістів з фахових мов, все ж не погоджуємося з тими з них, хто вважає, що дослідження з художнього перекладу зараз є не на часі. Ця думка базується на таких аргументах: сучасна наука має бути прагматичною, вимогою ринкової економіки є конкретна практична користь від того чи іншого дослідження (наприклад, укладання словників окремих терміносистем) тощо. На наш погляд, художній переклад є не менш важливим. Без нього неможливе формування освіченого, культурного, морально й естетично багатого суспільства у період глобалізації. Саме художній переклад відкриває Україні доступ до скарбниці світової як дитячої літератури, так і творів для дорослих, а також представляє українську літературу світу.

Теоретичні та практичні проблеми перекладознавства та підготовки перекладачів піднімаються у дослідженнях В. І. Карабана, І. В. Корунця, В. Коптілова, Л. М. Черноватого та ін., актуальні дисертації готуються з проблем відтворення стилістичних засобів у перекладі дитячої літератури (А. Є. Потапова), інтерконтекстуальності як проблеми перекладу (Л. В. Грек), перекладу драми (В. І. Матюша), лексичних модуляцій у художньому перекладі (Г. О. Гарбузова) тощо. Кожне з таких досліджень зміцнює теоретичну базу українського перекладознавства та сприяє удосконаленню системи підготовки високопрофесійних перекладачів.

Пропонований навчально-методичний посібник підсумовує здобутки українського перекладознавства і пропонує структурований теоретичний і практичний матеріал, що сприятиме ґрунтовній підготовці перекладачів. Акцент зроблений на лексичних, граматичних і стилістичних аспектах художнього, медійного, науково-технічного та ін. перекладів.

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