

Міністерство освіти та науки України
Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника
Факультет іноземних мов
Кафедра англійської філології

Практикум з
“Cross-cultural aspects of translation in practice”
(навчально-методичний посібник)

Івано-Франківськ

2023

УДК 811.111'25(075'8)

ББК 81.2 Англ.

Павлюк І.Б. Практикум з “Cross-cultural aspects of translation in practice” (навчально-методичний посібник). [Електронне видання]. Івано-Франківськ, 2023, 53 С.

Посібник складено згідно з програмними вимогами. Посібник містить завдання для глибшого практичного опрацювання матеріалу на заняттях та під час самостійної роботи і націлений на формування перекладацької компетенції, необхідної для успішної фахової діяльності та проведення наукових досліджень.

Цей практикум сприятиме успішному засвоєнню та розумінню іншомовних реалій, пов'язаних з географічними поняттями, особливостями національної культури, суспільно-політичного життя, державного устрою, економіки, традицій та звичаїв країни.

Укладач: *Павлюк І.Б.*, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології, Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника

Рецензенти: *Билиця У.Я.*, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри англійської філології, Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника; *Романенко Н.В.*, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри філології та перекладу Івано-Франківського національного технічного університету нафти та газу

CONTENTS

1. Seminar 1. Translation and cross-cultural communication: similarities and differences.	4
2. Seminar 2. Culturally bound items.	9
3. Seminar 3. The nature of translation.	15
4. Seminar 4. False friends of the interpreter.	20
5. Seminar 5. Idiomatic expressions and culture-loaded words in English	25
6. Seminar 6. Collocations restricting.	30
7. Seminar 7. Syntactic changes in translation.	36
8. Seminar 8. Non-equivalent grammatical constructions: passive voice, causal verbs and articles	42
9. Tasks for self-study.	48

SEMINAR 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

TRANSLATION AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Complexity of the phenomenon of translation.
2. Cross-cultural communication.
3. Translation and cross-cultural communication: are they the same?
4. Cross-cultural competence and translational cross-cultural competence.

***B. KEY TERMS:** interpreter, translator, Source Language, Target Language, process of translation, linguistic act, cultural act, culture, language, cultural background, communication, communication theory, linguistic situation, translation competence, professional culture, embedding culture.*

C. GLOSSARY

CULTURE is the total of the inherited ideas, beliefs, values, and knowledge, which constitute the shared bases of social action.

SOURCE LANGUAGE is the language of a text that is to be translated into another language.

TARGET LANGUAGE is the language into which a text is to be translated from another language.

INTERPRETER is someone who changes spoken words from one language into another, especially as their job

CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION is any type of communication and information exchanged between people referring to two different cultural frameworks.

CROSS-CULTURAL COMPETENCE is an individual capability that contributes to intercultural effectiveness regardless of the particular intersection of cultures. Although

some aspects of cognition, behavior, or affect may be particularly relevant in a specific country or region, evidence suggests that a core set of competencies enables adaptation to any culture.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Principle types of translation.
2. Translating process from psychological point of view.
3. Stages of translation process.
4. Cross-cultural communication as communication between cultures.
5. Types of communication and basic principles of cross-cultural communication.
6. The notions of culture and translation: are they the same?
7. The goal of communication.
8. Translator's cross-cultural competence.

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the gaps using the following expressions: excuse me, pardon, sorry.

1. - _____. How can I get to Regent Street?
2. - _____. I don't speak German.
3. - _____. Could you say again?
4. - _____ for being late.
5. - _____, but this is my bag.
6. - _____ the interruption.

2. Analyze the following examples closely and provide a Ukrainian version of culturally bound units in bold:

Boot camp – an intensive training programme, as for improving one's fitness or skills in a particular area

Watchdog – a person or organization responsible for making certain that companies obey particular standards and do not act illegally

Cyber Monday (AE) - the Monday after the Thanksgiving holiday in the US, when online stores reduce the price of goods in order to attract customers

Big Brother (BrE) - a television game show format in which a small number of people living in accommodation sealed off from the outside world are constantly monitored by TV cameras

Bronx cheer (AE) - a sound of contempt or derision, made by blowing through closed lips, usually with the tongue protruding

Spin doctor - a political press agent or publicist employed to promote a favourable interpretation of events to journalists

The tail wagging the dog (AE) - an item of minor importance dominating a situation

Car-boot sale - an event in a public place where people sell their unwanted possessions, often from the backs of their cars

Bigfoot - a large creature like a human covered in hair that some people believe exists in the northwest of the US and western Canada

3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Think of the appropriate equivalents of the underlined words.

1. Many companies are developing green-marketing strategies.
2. Consumers will buy more and more environmentally-friendly products.
3. Consumers should take plastic bottles to the local recycling centre.
4. The pattern emerging shows that the younger the investor, the more likely they are to hold a green, ethical or sustainable product.
5. A Swiss company offers to help environmental investors by sending teams round factories to ascertain their greenness.

4. Expand the list of British/American equivalent words and word combinations:

Civil service (BrE)/ public service (AE) – державна служба

Civil servant (BrE)/public servant (AE) – держслужбовець

The British **government** (BrE)/The U.S. **administration** / the White House **administration** (AE) – уряд Великобританії – уряд США

Primary school (BrE)/**elementary school** (AE) – початкова школа

Headmaster (BrE)/**principle** (AE) – директор школи

Hall of residence (BrE)/**dormitory/dorm** (AE) - гуртожиток

5. Translate British fiction excerpts into Ukrainian considering British and American English usage (emphasis added)

A. “I...went back into the sitting-room, and found that he had made tea, and that there was hot buttered toast and a plate of chocolate biscuits – the proper kind, not chocolate flavoured cookies which you get in America, but plain biscuits covered with chocolate”.

B. And then, because I left suddenly shy, and needed a diversion, I suggested that I should fix him a drink, and he said that in Scotland one didn't fix drinks, one poured them.

“Not martinis”, I insisted. “You can't pour a martini until you fixed it. It stands to reason”.

6. Below are given some passages manifesting patterns of British, American and Ukrainian cultures (emphasis added). check your knowledge of British and American cultural differences while translating the texts below. Keep their specific features in mind while translating the texts into Ukrainian / English. Discuss your vision with the students in the class.

A. The boy will be brought up as **an English gentleman**. Suddenly his mind turned to schools. He would send the boy to **Eton**, where he had gone, and then to **Cambridge University**.

B. Now in the early 40s, Donne found herself, a hard-working single mother with two teen daughters, living in **an East End council flat** on the border of poverty relying on income support to help out.

C. The TV showed the first customers buying the sauces from **Harrods'** shelves. Within three hours the next day, **Harrods** sold out 500 jars.

D. The greeter at a Wal-Mart store might be surprised to know he is a living proof of one of the oldest saws of management.

Е. День незалежності України – головне свято України, яке святкують 24 серпня на честь проголошення незалежності України 1991 року.

Цього року як ніколи ми відчуваєм, наскільки важливим є це свято!

У Львові День Незалежності святкують по-особливому! Більшість громадян у Львові вдягають вишиванки, тому вже зранку місто розквітає вишуканими барвами вишитих сорочок, у яких закодовані прадавні знаки-символи на здоров'я та добробут, які особливо активізуються в день свята. Святкування не обмежується одним днем, воно триває кілька днів і поєднує міжнародний фестиваль фольклору «Етновир», фестиваль незалежного кіно «Кінолев», святкові концерти, парад вишиванок, дитячі свята тощо.

Difference between American Culture and British Culture

Key Difference: The history of America and Britain is intertwined which is why there are a lot of similarities. However, there are many differences between the two cultures as well, including but not limited to behavior, sense of humor, television, preference of food and drinks, sports, etc.

Both America and Britain are countries with very old histories and traditions, so it's understandable to say that they have developed some very different culture practices. However, the history of America and Britain is intertwined which is why a lot of similarities also occur.

America and Britain are both English speaking countries, and as Britain is the fore founder of the United States there are certain aspects of their culture that they have passed on. However, after almost 250 years apart, these cultures have developed to become unique to their respective countries.

When a tourist travels to American and Britain they might find them to be quite similar. From an outside perspective, both US and UK appear quite similar, they are both English-speaking, and other than some differences in dialect and cuisine they appear to be comparable. Still, when an American travels to Britain or vice versa, they are more likely to notice many differences such as the British life and behavior may seem

more laid back to an American, who seem to be prefer a more harried lifestyle. Whereas, to a Briton, Americans always seem to be in a hurry; they can also appear to be forceful or demanding to the relaxed Brit.

Another difference is in the sense of humor. The British are famous for their sarcastic sense of humor; while the Americans have either a straight sense of humor or a self-deprecating one. The British often make fun of Americans for their lack of sarcasm and irony.

In addition to these, there are many other differences between the two cultures, including but not limited to television, preference of food and drinks, sports, etc.

REFERENCES

1. Карабан В. І., Мейс Дж. Переклад з української мови на англійську. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2003. 608 с.
2. Карабан В. І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2004. 576 с.
3. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад): Підручник. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2003. 448 с.
4. Коптілов В. Теорія і практика перекладу: Навчальний посібник. К.: Юніверс, 2002. 280 с.
5. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу» “The World of Independing and Translating”. Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. – 232 с.
6. Мірам Г.Є. Алгоритм перекладу (англійською мовою). Київ: Твим-інтер, 1998.
7. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book. К.: КОНДОР, 2009. – 284с.
8. Bordyuk L. Translation as Intercultural Communication: English→Ukrainian / L. Boryuk. – Львів : Вид. Львівської політехніки, 2015. – 128с.

SEMINAR 2

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

CULTURALLY BOUND ITEMS

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. The notion of culturally bound items.
2. The historical background of culturally bound items.
3. Ways of rendering the meaning of culture-specific words.

B. KEY TERMS: *culture-specific items, referential equivalence, nationally biased notion, non-equivalent units, specific national terms, denotative meaning, phonological level, proper meaning, word-for-word translation, connotative divergences.*

C. GLOSSARY

REALIA are words and expressions for culture-specific material elements.

TRANSCRIPTION is the transmission of sounds of a foreign language (usually proper name, geographic name, scientific term) using the letters of the alphabet of the receiving culture.

TRANSLITERATION is the transmission of letters of a foreign word using the letters of the alphabet of the receiving culture.

LOAN TRANSLATION is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word, or root-for-root translation.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. What is a culturally bound item?
2. How are realia categorised according to Vlahov and Newman?
3. What causes the appearance of realia?

4. How do culturally bound items penetrate into other national languages?
5. What are the main peculiarities of transliteration and explication in rendering culturally bound items?
6. Descriptive explaining/explication.
7. Ways of word-for-word, calque or loan translation.
8. Translating by means of semantic analogies.

EXERCISES

1. Identify the methods of translation of culturally bound words:

Royal Family – королівська сім'я; *Big Ben* – Біг Бен; *pub* – паб; *cricket* – крикет; *snobbery* – снобізм; *God Save the Queen* – Боже, оберігай королеву; *BBC* – Бі-Бі-Сі; *Stonehenge* – Стоунхедж; *grand jury* – велике журі; *people of good will* – люди доброї волі; *landslide* – перемога на виборах з великою перевагою; *drugstore* – аптека; *skyscraper* – хмарочос; *a roller coaster* – американські гірки; *deadline* – кінцевий термін; *Thanksgiving Day* – день подяки.

2. Pick up the units of the English specifically national lexicon in the sentences below. Define their sphere of usage and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Some ignorant jackass on Fleet Street has got together a list of cures by Stillman.
2. Sir Robert was surprised and said that this Argentine scheme (Canal Company Scheme) was known to be a commonplace Stock Exchange swindle.
3. At this point of the story enters the Great Detective, specially sent by or through Scotland Yard.
4. You must certainly send it (the painting) next year to Grosvenor.
5. He himself had a job in Whitehall "of national importance".
6. The serious part of the dinner comprised roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, being served as sweet course before the meal.
7. Carrie established a little portable gas stove for the preparation of small lunches, oysters, Welsh rarebits, and the like...
8. I can't tell one tune from another. I don't know "Home Sweet Home" from "God save the King".
9. And potbellied little coloured children fought hunger and sleepiness while Lanny tried to teach them the three R's.
10. Down

Whitehall, under the grey easterly sky, the towers of Westminster came for a second in view. **11.** And, removing their hats, they passed the Cenotaph. **12.** She was busy loading the table with high tea. **13.** He was afraid that as K.C. he would get no work. **14.** Mr. Huges was on the Bench.

3. Give Ukrainian equivalents for the following traditional folk rites, customs, and religious feasts of our people:

1. commemoration of ancestors; **2.** Whitsuntide/Whitsunday, Pentecost; **3.** the feast of Presentation; **4.** to bless water; **5.** stuffed cabbage (leafs); **6.** Holy supper; **7.** pious and righteous; **8.** Epiphany; **9.** the feast of the Annunciation; **10.** Warm Alexis; **11.** miracle-workers; **12.** Willow Sunday/Palm Sunday; **13.** Passion Friday; **14.** Holy Shroud; **15.** the Easter Matins; **16.** the High mass; **17.** unleavened bread; **18.** Seeing off Sunday; **19.** Forty Martyrs; **20.** water nymphs; **21.** Maccabees' Day; **22.** the Feast of the Transfiguration of the Lord; **23.** the Feast of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin; **24.** Twelfth-day; **25.** the pre-Christmas fast; **26.** The Birthday of the most Holy Mother of God; **27.** The Elevation of the Holy Cross; **28.** The Feast of Intercession of the Most Holy Mother of God; **29.** The Archangel Michael's Day; **30.** St. John the Baptist.

4. Suggest appropriate English variants for the following units of Ukrainian specific national lexicon:

суботник, січовик, січові стрільці, запорожець, герої Крутів, тризуб, універсали (Центр. Ради); залік, залікова книжка, відкритий урок, педрада, табель успішності, похвальна грамота/лист, курсова/дипломна робота; кобза, кобзар, бандурист, гопак, повзунець (танець), веснянки, коломийки, боярин, дружка, весільний батько, бублик, вареники, галушки, голубці, бабка, коржі з маком/шулики, борщ, куліш, ряжанка, узвар, грубка, лежанка, піч (у хаті), скриня, свитка, кожух, кептар, вишиванка, плахта, чобітки, льох, хата, гривня, карбованець, десятина, "бігунець", профорг студентської групи, крашанка, писанка, думи, "Ще не вмерла Україна".

5. Suggest possible ways for faithful conveying the meaning of peculiarly American government offices and their principal officials in the passage below. Identify the ways of translation which you employ for the purpose.

The United States, unlike most other countries of Europe, Asia and America has no “government” but only an “administration” or to be more precise, a “president’s administration”. The latter in its turn has no ministries and consequently no “ministers” but departments and secretaries performing the functions of ministries and ministers. Traditionally established in the USA are the following thirteen departments: Agricultural Department, Commerce Department, Defence Department, Educational Department, Energy Department, Health and Human Services Department, Housing and Urban Development Department, Interior Department, Justice Department, Treasury Department, and Veterans Affairs Department. Each of these government institutions is headed respectively by an appointed leader, as announced by the presidential secretary. The only exception is the Justice Department which is headed not by a secretary but by the Attorney General. Almost all Secretaries have their Assistant Secretaries performing the functions of deputy ministers in other European and American governments. Exceptions from the list include only four departments which have Deputy Secretaries instead. These are Commerce Department, Housing and Urban Development Department, Educational Department and Treasury Department. Still other departments in the U.S. administration government have Under Secretaries performing the duties of assistant secretaries which correspond to the government positions occupied by deputy ministers in other countries. To these departments belong the Commerce Department and Veterans Affairs Department. Secretary of the Interior Department, contrary to all others, has an Inspector General for the first assistant. But certainly the most peculiar are the duties of the Interior Department which include building roads, and overseeing the national park system, and not keeping law and order and fighting criminals, which the ministries of the interior are responsible for in other countries. These functions are performed in the U.S.A. by the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія» спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. 104 с.
2. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад): Підручник. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2003. 448 с.
3. Коптілов В. Теорія і практика перекладу: Навчальний посібник. К.: Юніверс, 2002. 280 с.
4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу» “The World of Independing and Translating”. Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. 232 с.
5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. Посібник. Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. 96 с.
6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book. К.: КОНДОР, 2009. 284 с.

SEMINAR 3

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

THE NATURE OF TRANSLATION

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. The theory of equivalence.
2. Formal equivalence vs semantic equivalence.
3. Surface and deep structure in translation.
4. Form and meaning. Theory of transformations.
5. Types of transformations.

B. KEY TERMS: equivalence, adequate translation, formal equivalence, functional equivalence, word-for-word translation, between surface and deep meaning, theory of transformations, type of transformations.

C. GLOSSARY

EQUIVALENCE is a term used to refer to the nature and extent of the relationships between SL and TL texts or smaller linguistic units.

FORMAL EQUIVALENCE 'focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content'.

FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENCE finding is the process, where the translator understands the concept in the source language and finds a way to express the same concept in the target language in the way, in which the **equivalent** conveys the same meaning and intent as the original.

TEXTUAL EQUIVALENCE, when referring to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion.

PRAGMATIC EQUIVALENCE, when referring to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. What levels of equivalence can be distinguished in translation?

2. What level of equivalence can the translator reach in the translating process?
3. Is it always necessary or possible to translate at the same level of equivalence? What factors does the choice depend on?
4. What is the translation equivalent? How can they be classified? What role do they play in the translation practice?
5. What is an occasional equivalent? What are equivalent-lacking words?
6. What types of words have, as a rule, no regular equivalents? What are the principal ways of rendering the meaning of an equivalent-lacking word in translation?

EXERCISES

1. Translate the text below into Ukrainian. Try to find the most appropriate Ukrainian equivalent of the notion *gap year* which is part of American and British culture.

He [Prince Harry] has, since his first visit to Lesotho during his “**gap year**”, quietly co-founded an impassively successful Aids clinic there, and returned many times, and says: “In Africa I can be myself... There is not a day that I don’t think about my mother when I am here”. He does much for many other charities, many of them sporting, or involving orphans, wounded soldiers and the homeless, in both Britain and Africa, and has annually helped raised a ridiculous exponential of his yearly salary. And sometimes, having been single since splitting last year with a long-term lady friend named Chelsy Davy, he has fun.

2. While translating the sentences below mind the words of broad semantics in bold:

1. We live in a world that the work environment is no longer formal. People **go** by first names, may men do not wear ties, business casual is the code of dress and in general people are becoming accustomed to the **idea** that if you are going to work more than 8 hours a day you might as well be comfortable and casual... and have fun!

2. “These are the kinds of people who **make a difference** in the world”, Badaracco added. “Not just the saints”.
3. Decorate the classroom so that it inspires the mood you want to create. Colours and activity **items** are everywhere in the room.
4. This paper is an attempt to explore a case of a course in Creativity on Demand and to look at the process **issues** that the authors have found leads to success in this course. Many of these process **items** can add to the success of any business course, but are a must for a course in the tools and models of creativity.
5. **Two things** happen. We have immediate feedback on what works and what needs to be repeated or paid attention to. Also, it gives us the temperature of the room in terms of leading. Finally, the students appreciate that we listen to their wishes and we respect them. Of course, this is followed by debrief and clarifications. Nothing **goes** unnoticed!
6. It is critical here to lay an emphasis on the significance of the **subject matter** knowledge and expertise as well as cultural nuances of the SL and TL. The knowledge of the **field** the translator is working in is often overlooked by translators and those that hire them. Translators are by definition language professionals, but they also have to cultivate knowledge of the **areas** they work in.

3. Provide an adequate Ukrainian version of the sentences below keeping in mind cultural implications of translation. You may find *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* useful searching for an equivalent of the underlined words.

1. Mary showed Roberta every inch of the house, including the laundry room. “And you should see the bathrooms. Pre-historic. Besides the two and a half bathrooms upstairs, there is even this little john next to the utility room”.
 2. When the tree was glowing and perfect, they sat around the fire with eggnog and fruitcake. It was the traditional Christmas Eve Roberta was hoping for.
 3. He got the speeding ticket. The cop laboriously wrote out the ticket, taking his time.
 4. She hated to call collect, but it was not her phone.
- “Will you accept a collect call from Susan Marston?”

5. She said the place was available on a yearly basis, with a lease; then she named the rent. And the amount of the security deposit. “And, of course, I will require references”.
6. I am an engineer with PetroFax. I am subject to a lot of travel, often on short notice.
7. He’ll be very busy in his senior year, it’s true, but he’ll be within shouting distance.

4. Translate the following sentences and expressions into Ukrainian using antonymic translation.

1. Nothing has changed in my home town. 2. Hang on, please! 3. Keep off the grass! 4. Stay out of the sun! 5. Staff only. 6. Keep clear of the door! 7. To be second to none. 8. To overlook. 9. To be free of. 10. To be as good as. 11. To be self-explanatory. 12. To keep up/pace with. 13. To be immune to. 14. To disregard/discount. 15. It should be recalled that such discussions create a dangerous precedent. 16. It is just as important to comply with treaties already signed.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Не пропадай! 2. Більше не хворій. 3. Не падай духом. 4. У вас не буде зайвого аркуша паперу? 5. Ви не підкажете, як пройти до вокзалу? 6. Ваші ділові партнери не даремно включили цей момент у контракт. 7. Ні для кого не секрет, що він лиха людина. 8. Не одному поколінню іммігрантів довелося пристосовуватися до американського способу життя. 9. Я вам неодноразово казав, що ми цього не робитимемо. 10. Не можна не побачити складності в цій ситуації. 11. Ми не можемо не звернути уваги на цю проблему. 12. Для нього ці факти виявилася доволі неприємними. 13. На мою думку, більшість оповідань цього письменника доволі непогані.

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія»

- спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. 104 с.
2. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад): Підручник. Вінниця : Нова книга, 2003. 448 с.
 3. Коптілов В. Теорія і практика перекладу: Навчальний посібник. К.: Юніверс, 2002. 280 с.
 4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу «Теорія та практика перекладу» “The World of Independing and Translating”. Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. 232 с.
 5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. Посібник. Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. 96 с.
 6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book. К.: КОНДОР, 2009. 284 с.

SEMINAR 4

“FALSE FRIENDS OF THE INTERPRETER”

1. Interpenetration of Words in Different languages
2. Mistakes in Translation Related to Differences in Realia
3. Interlingual Homonymy and Paronymy

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Why is phenomenon of “false friends of interpreter” observed in languages?
2. Why do realia cause mistakes in translation?
3. What is homonymy and paronymy?

B. KEY TERMS: *false friends of interpreter, homonymy, paronym, pseudo internationalisms, complete internationalisms, partial internationalisms, figurative meaning.*

C. GLOSSARY

FALSE FRIENDS OF INTERPRETER are word pairings in two different languages that appear to have a similar phonetic form, but in reality have entirely different meanings, origins, and spelling.

COMPLETE INTERNATIONALISMS are word-groups and even sentences which have been borrowed in the same or similar analogies lingual form and in the same meaning.

PSEUDO-INTERNATIOLISMS are words pairs that have similar spelling and pronunciation but different meaning. The similarity leads to false associations, wrong usage or misunderstanding, or in the best case distortion of context, imprecision, disregard for the right stylistic colouring.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Speak about the reasons of the origin of false friends of translator. Why are they referred to as misleading words?
2. Point the main way of distinguishing between pseudo- internationalisms, partial internationalisms and complete internationalisms.
3. Why are there some difficulties in translating pseudo international words?
4. Give the definition of homonyms. Why is English so rich in homonyms?
5. Speak on the differences between paronyms and homonyms.

EXERCISES

1. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to underlined words.

1. The resort comes in the midst of drastic unemployment among youth, especially in the black communities.
2. The following day, the poor people – whites, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Indians as well as Negroes – will begin to erect a community of tents and shanties on a site in Washington.
3. He was respected among the Gettysburg region, where he had bought his farm, but was never a member of the community.
4. Like prayer, “community” can be broadly and secularly defined. It can mean being part of a close-knit family, being married, or having best friends you can ask for advice.
5. We strongly support the peace process; we support all efforts by the international community.
6. You are invited to join the Academy’s On-line Forum to participate in a lively discussion of current challenges to reason and science in public debate and within the academic community.
7. The level of unemployment among young people is one of the greatest challenges facing the country today.

8. Graduates from this course enter a wide range of interesting challenges and well-paid careers in the computer and software industries and as computing specialists in commercial, industrial and public service organizations.

9. The English Channel is only twenty miles across but it presents a challenge to the strongest swimmers.

10. When U.S. President George W. Bush opens Middle East peace talks this week, setting Palestinians and Israelis on a path toward ending years of hostilities will be only part of the challenge.

2. Translate the sentences with 'false friends of the translator'.

1. У 1950-ті роки найактуальнішим загальнодержавним питанням була боротьба чорношкірого населення США за ліквідацію сегрегації. **2.** У своїх нарисах на актуальні теми Том Вулф націлює свої сатиричні стріли проти образу життя своїх співвітчизників – американців. **3.** Збереження запасів нафти стає, таким чином, актуальним для всіх країн. **4.** Нью-Йоркська фондова біржа була створена у 1792 році. На торги там виставляються акції та облигації. **5.** Великий універсальний магазин часто складається зі 100 окремих відділень. **6.** Прага є одним з головних культурних центрів у Європі, а чеська інтелігенція та митці зробили значний внесок у мистецтво, літературу та музику. **7.** Китаю довелося сплатити значну контрибуцію Японії та віддати японцям остів Тайвань. **8.** Доги – дуже сильні собаки. **9.** Жак Оффенбах народився у Кельні (Німеччина) і навчався у Паризькій консерваторії. **10.** Він відіграв вирішальну роль в реорганізації навчальної програми з тим, щоб професійну підготовку було зосереджено на роботі аспірантів. **11.** Це дозволило сконструювати сценічні декорації, що створювали ілюзію реальності. **12.** Більшість телевізійних постановок потребує принаймні однієї репетиції. **13.** По деяких справах передбачається автоматичне право апеляції. **14.** У своїх ранніх фільмах 1970-х років Депардье виконував переважно агресивні ролі, де експлуатувався його злочинний досвід та кремезна комплекція. **15.** Мультиплікація – це технологія використання плівки для створення ілюзії руху на основі низки двомірних малюнків або трьохмірних об'єктів. **16.** Державний гімн – це офіційний пісенний твір, в якому віддається шана духу

рідної землі. **17.** Він знаходить зразки у гімнах католицьких монахів. **18.** Термін “сольний концерт” вперше вжив приблизно у 1840 році угорський піаніст та композитор Франц Ліст. **19.** Я дуже добре пам’ятаю, як виконував його концерт для флейти, гобоя та фортепіано. **20.** Дирекція відповідає за керівництво банком та призначення президента і віце-президента банку. **21.** У 1629 році Англія висунула претензію на цю територію і врешті-решт вигнала звідти іспанців. **22.** Мерсі (Дякую!) – одне з небагатьох французьких слів, що охоче вживаються людьми із претензією на освіченість. **23.** Президент відмовив йому у конфіденційній розмові. **24.** Впливовим був також ірландський романіст та поет Джеймс Джойс. **25.** Представники можуть замінятися контингентом виборців у законному порядку відкликання та проведення референдуму. **26.** А це ще важче буде зробити із прибуттям українського контингенту до Сараєво.

3. Translate the sentences using, where possible, international loan words and expressions.

1. Вона мимохідь згадала, що бачила Євгена. **2.** Шеф-повари є “вершками” кулінарного світу. **3.** Компанія спробувала уникнути відповідальності, посилаючись на форс-мажорні обставини. **4.** Ми їхали до Львова, а по дорозі зупинилися навідатися до Івано-Франківська. **5.** Основою існування міста була торгівля. **6.** Неповажне ставлення до дорослих у нашій сім’ї було просто виключено. **7.** Для вирішення цієї проблеми було створено спеціальний комітет. **8.** За посадою мер є членом благодійної ради. **9.** Для економічної стабільності необхідною умовою є втримання інфляції. **10.** Сценарій виглядає так: напади у пресі на політику Центрального банку та на його голову; витоки інформації, а потім смертельний удар - поява на сцені Міністерства внутрішніх справ. **11.** Велику Сімку неважко зрозуміти: у цій ситуації такі заяви політично необхідні. **12.** Усі ті, хто хотів висловити свій протест, масово пішли у культуру андеграунду. **13.** Зрозуміло, що після закінчення холодної війни НАТО потребує пошуку нового смислу свого існування. **14.** І, нарешті, слід усвідомити, що цю проблему не потрібно ані ускладнювати до безкінечності, ані спрощувати до абсурду. **15.** У будь-якому випадку, якщо не буде нової концепції, бюджет не

пройде через спеціальний комітет. 16. Чому він вирішив видати спеціальний указ, щоб продемонструвати свою вірність Конституції, гарантом якої він є за посадою? 17. Це був період, коли співтовариство, як говорили, набуло нового дихання. 18. Ці економічні трансформації мають на меті подальші глибокі зміни політичного кругозору і статусу (відносно зовнішнього світу) відповідних держав і народів. 19. Він також не був богом макроекономіки.

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія» спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. - 104 с.
2. Казакова, Т.А. Практические основы перевода. / Т.А. Казакова. – СПб.: «Издательство Союз», 2000. – 320 с.
3. Комиссаров, В.Н., Коралова, А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учебное пособие для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. яз. / В.Н. Комиссаров, А.Л. Коралова. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 127 с.
4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу ”Теорія та практика перекладу” “The World of Independing and Translating”. – Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. – 232 с.
5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / О.О. Черхава. – Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. – 96 с.
6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book / G.I. Sydoruk. – К.: КОНДОР, 2009. – 284с.

SEMINAR 5

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND CULTURE-LOADED WORDS IN ENGLISH

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. The role of idiomatic expressions and culture-loaded words in cross-cultural communication.
2. Five aspects of idiomatic meaning: the idiom's figurative meaning, its literal sense, its emotive character, stylistic register and national colouring.
3. Adequate identification, understanding and methods for translating idioms and culture-loaded words.
4. Handling idiomatic expressions and culture-loaded words.

B. KEY TERMS: *idiomatic expressions, culture-loaded words, figurative meaning, literal sense, emotive character, stylistic register, national colouring, absolute /complete equivalents, genuine idiomatic analogies, approximate analogies, descriptive translation of idiomatic and set expressions.*

C. GLOSSARY

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS are structurally, lexically and semantically fixed phrases or sentences having mostly the meaning, which is not made up by the sum of meanings of their component parts.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. What are the most important contents which are reflected in idiomatic expressions?
2. Speak on the aspects of idiomatic meaning.

3. Comment on additional factors, which complicate the task of adequate identification, understanding and translation of idioms.
4. Define the nature of phraseological/idiomatic expressions translated by choosing absolute equivalents.
5. Point out the difference between the absolute and near idiomatic/phraseological equivalents. Illustrate it with some examples of your own.
6. Comment on the genuine idiomatic/phraseological analogies. Provide your own example.
7. Comment on the nature and ways of translating approximate idiomatic/phraseological analogies.
8. Comment on the descriptive method of translating idioms. Provide your examples of some descriptively translated English/Ukrainian phraseological/idiomatic expressions.
9. What kind of idiomatic/phraseological expressions are the easiest/most difficult to translate and why? Give your own reasons for that and illustrate your judgement with some examples of your own.

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Translate, define the nature of each idiom below depending on the way it is to be translated into Ukrainian:

1. an eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth;
2. custom (habit, use) is a second nature;
3. he laughs best who laughs last;
4. let bygones be bygones;
5. like two drops of water;
6. look before you leap;
7. my little finger told me that;
8. a new broom sweeps clean;
9. no bees, no honey; no work, no money;
10. (one) can't see before one's nose;
11. (one) can't say boo to the goose;
12. to pick one's chestnuts out of the fire;
13. a prodigal son;
14. (as) proud as a peacock;
15. to return like for like;
16. to see sth. with

the corner of one's eye; **17.** there is no smoke without fire; **18.** a tree of knowledge; **19.** a voice in the wilderness; **20.** to wipe off the disgrace; **21.** to wipe one/sth. off the face/surface of the earth; **22.** with open arms; **23.** with a rope round one's neck; **24.** whom God would ruin, he first deprives of reason; **25.** it is a bold mouse that nestles in the cat's ear; **26.** fire and water are good servants but bad masters; **27.** he who is born a fool is never cured; **28.** beauty is a fading flower; **29.** a bad beginning makes a bad ending (Greek); **30.** a full belly makes a dull brain ; **31.** the belly is not filled with fair words; **32.** bread and circus; **33.** fair words fat few; **34.** between the devil and the deep; **35.** like water off the feathers of a duck ; **36.** what is writ is writ; **37.** no sweet without sweat; **38.** first come, first served; **39.** eyes are bigger than the stomach; **40.** not blink an eye; **41.** work like a dog ; **42.** walk on air; **43.** work one's fingers to the bone; **44.** Alpha and Omega ; **45.** physician, heal thyself; **46.** the salt of the earth.

Ex. 2. Suggest Ukrainian near equivalents for the idiomatic expressions below.

1. To kill two birds with a stone. **2.** A good beginning makes a good ending (A good beginning is half the battle). **3.** To kiss the post. **4.** To know as one knows one's ten fingers/to have something at one's finger tips. **5.** To laugh the wrong side of one's mouth. **6.** To lay something for a rainy day. **7.** He that digs a pit for another should look that he fall not into it himself. **8.** To lick one's boots. **9.** Lies have short legs. **10.** Life is not a bed of roses. **11.** To make one's blood run cold. **12.** Measure twice and cut once. **13.** More royalist than the king. **14.** As naked as a worm. **15.** Nobody home. **16.** No sooner said than done. **17.** Not to lift a finger. **18.** An old dog will learn no new tricks. **19.** Old foxes need no tutors. **20.** To buy a pig in a poke. **21.** To play one's game. **22.** To pour water in (into, through) a sieve. **23.** To praise smb. beyond the skies/the moon. **24.** As pretty as a picture. **25.** As handsome as a paint. **26.** Not to have a penny/a sixpence/a dime to bless oneself. **27.** Not to have a shirt (rag) to one's back. **28.** Not to know A from B. **29.** To put spokes in one's wheel. **30.** Pride goes (comes) before a fall/destruction. **31.** To promise mountains and marvels. **32.** One fool makes many. **33.** The voice of one is the voice of none. **34.** One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous. **35.** On Monday morning don't be looking for Saturday night. **36.** As pale as a corpse (as ashes, death). **37.** Let George do it.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the right choice of English phraseological expressions.

1. Проте зараз вибори вже позаду, і уряд нарешті налаштований покласти край конфлікту. 2. Політики, навіть ті, що нагорі, здається, граються з вогнем біля скирти майже навмисно. 3. Останнім слабким місцем команди президента є її невпевненість у повній підтримці акта президента силовими структурами. 4. Є шанс, що у нас у 2010 році буде нормальна країна, якщо демократи вичистять авгієві конюшні, які вони отримали у спадщину. 5. Таке ставлення, безперечно, зачепило за живе людей у Києві. 6. У центрі його рекламної кампанії лежить невдалий слоган “Коней на переправі не міняють. 7. Для України двері до трансатлантичної співдружності демократичних країн ми триматимемо відкритими. 8. Західні держави повинні допомогти показати тим народам, що в кінці “демократичного тунелю” є світло. 9. Коли працюєш у компанії, якій потрібно змінити характер ведення справ, іноді доводиться затягувати пасок. – 10. З вами я в огонь і в воду. 11. На той час я вже порвав із керівництвом партії. Я “пішов у народ” і став працювати механіком. 12. На руку ісламістів грає багато невирішених економічних проблем. 13. Через те, що Інтернет робить світ меншим, значно збільшується значення знаходження спільної мови. 14. Останні кілька років президент і прем’єр йдуть пліч-о-пліч і знаходять спільну мову. 15. Міфи про олігархів, слід визнати, не виникли нізвідки. 16. У цензури увірвався терпець і вона закрила газету на три місяці. 17. З липня 1996 року головні спонсори президентських перегонів разом почали збирати дивіденди. 18. Ніхто в уряді не хотів брати на себе відповідальність. І якби не мер, то ми б і досі товкли воду у ступі. 19. Навіть якщо нацизм поки й причаївся у деяких місцях, він обов’язково підніме свою потворну голову, виявляючись в екстремістських рухах, тероризмі, погромах, депортаціях та етнічних чистках. 20. Таким чином, за півтора роки до чергових президентських виборів найпотужніше політичне лобі пішло в історію. 21. “Моя хата скраю“, – впевнений кожний зрадник і боягуз. 22. Віталік думав, або пан або пропав і

пішов просити у Натусі списати алгебру. **23.** Щоб змінити своє життя, іноді доводиться спалювати за собою мости.

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія» спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. - 104 с.
2. Казакова, Т.А. Практические основы перевода. / Т.А. Казакова. – СПб.: «Издательство Союз», 2000. – 320 с.
3. Комиссаров, В.Н., Коралова, А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учебное пособие для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. яз. / В.Н. Комиссаров, А.Л. Коралова. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 127 с.
4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу ”Теорія та практика перекладу” “The World of Independing and Translating”. – Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. – 232 с.
5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / О.О. Черхава. – Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. – 96 с.
6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book / G.I. Sydoruk. – К.: КОНДОР, 2009. – 284с.

SEMINAR 6

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

COLLOCATIONS RESTRICTING

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Cultural boundness of restricted collocations.
2. The first group of problems based on the broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun.
3. The second group of problems resulting from the difficulties in handling multi-member attributive structures.

B. KEY TERMS: *recurrent combinations, fixed combinations, collocations, collacability, lexical collocations, grammatical collocations, strong collocations, weak collocations, restricted collacability, semantic boundness, multimember attributive structures, broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun.*

C. GLOSSARY

COLLOCATION is a series of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. In phraseology, a collocation is a type of compositional phraseme, meaning that it can be understood from the words that make it up.

COLLOCABILITY is a derived term of collocation. As nouns the difference between **collacability** and **collocation** is that **collacability** is (linguistics) the tendency or legitimacy of words to occur together in a collocation while **collocation** is (uncountable) the grouping or juxtaposition of things, especially words or sounds.

LEXICAL COLLOCATIONS are items where two lexical words regularly and naturally occur together.

GRAMMATICAL COLLOCATIONS consist of a noun, or an adjective or a verb, plus a particle (a preposition, an adverb or a grammatical structure such as an infinitive a gerund or clause).

STRONG COLLOCATIONS are where the link between the two words is quite fixed and restricted.

WEAK COLLOCATIONS are where a word can collocate with many other words. Very few words can collocate with the noun wish.

COLLOCATIONAL RESTRICTION is a linguistic term used in morphology. The term refers to the fact that in certain two-word phrases the meaning of an individual word is restricted to that particular phrase (cf. idiom). For instance: the adjective dry can only mean 'not sweet' in combination with the noun wine.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Define the nature of collocations and their types.
2. Speak on the difference between lexical collocations and grammatical collocations.
3. Comment on restricted collocability; explain the reasons why some collocations are restricted.
4. To what extent does cultural factor influence the stability of a collocation?
5. Comment on translation problems based on the broader semantic relationships between the attribute and the noun.
6. Speak on the difficulties in handling multimember attributive structures in translation.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Define the structural form of the components in collocations below. Suggest the possible ways of conveying their meaning into Ukrainian.

1. witness testimony; 2. skills analysis; 3. night shift; 4. debt trap; 5. television network;
6. food prices; 7. job opportunities; 8. oil countries; 9. solid engine; 10. consumer

demand; **11.** wage cuts; **12.** protest demonstration; **13.** car thieves; **14.** gun licence; **15.** electricity cuts; **16.** “keep wages down” lobby; **17.** government draft; **18.** a question and answer interview; **19.** law and order advocates; **20.** a 44-hour week; **21.** a price-earnings ratio; **22.** nuclear power stations; **23.** the Twin Tower disaster; **24.** major ocean routes; **25.** two-seater “city cars”; **26.** three-party coalition government; **27.** larger-than-local sports projects; **28.** International Motor Show; **29.** a former CIA official; **30.** local education authorities; **31.** off-shore oil deposits; **32.** common profit aims; **33.** customer service laboratories; **34.** City of London police force; **35.** retail food prices; **36.** a health insurance programme; **37.** the World Trade Organization; **38.** summer holidays vacancies; **39.** a health insurance programme; **40.** the Medicare health insurance programme; **41.** State Tax administration Chairman; **42.** district trades union council; **43.** Shevchenko Literature Prize winners; **44.** the world speedway team championship final; **45.** a moderate welfare reform plan; **46.** the nuclear power plant disaster; **47.** the captive gas station attendant.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences paying attention to underlined collocations.

1. The three-man UN mission leaves London today after four days of talks with the British Government. **2.** Several magistrates are staying from the civic luncheon being given by the Labour-controlled city magistrates. **3.** Two new miniature power units have been announced by the Lxor Electronics. **4.** At Scottish career offices there were, in September, only 287 real jobs for more than 10,000 school leavers. **5.** Public support for the Coal Miners’ strike decision in Luhansk region is growing. This is shown in an opinion poll published yesterday. **6.** On Friday the Foreign Secretary flies off to Washington for a NATO Ministers meeting. **7.** The frequency meter type 265 will measure the frequency of repetitive wave form. **8.** The workers have to fight redundancy dismissals, pit closures, rail closures. **9.** A week of county council election opened in England and Wales yesterday. **10.** “We’ll never accept Government pay policy”, say miners. **11.** The book features short excerpts from actual student communication note-books as well as excerpts from student and professional speeches.

12. He has three times been President of the Romford Constituency Labour Party and also of the Romford Trades Council. **13.** “And there's a play on from the New York Theatre Guild...” (A.Cronin) **14.** He had really belonged... to that crowd of outsiders who turned up their coat collars, spotted, smoked, and took their occasional recreation not at the University Students Union Club but in a downtown billiard saloon. (Ibid.) **15.** This is the name (“Little General Assembly”) given to the three-month United Nations World Trade and Development Conference which opens today. **16.** The Public Health Laboratory Service team is to try to track down the cause of what is commonly known as “gastric flu” by studying outbreaks throughout Britain. **17.** The committee studied a trade union activities draft document in dealing with the multinational companies. **18.** The USA continues to produce most MBA or Master of Business Administration graduates. **19.** Harvard Business School and Columbia University both have introduced more team projects in their management courses. **20.** The satellite is some 15 times heavier than previous US spy satellite models. **21.** The New York Herald Tribune Washington correspondents say the deficit now stands at about two million dollars and continues to grow. **22.** A General Assembly resolution provided for the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account. **23.** The Amalgamated Engineering Union South Essex District Committee is sending a delegation to meet Members of Parliament with a request for engineers to flood the lobby when they have finished work. **24.** The dispute at Fords factory is to be the subject of any inquiry headed by chairman of the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council. **25.** Five members of the Windsor group hospital management committee at the Binfield Park Hospital for mentally handicapped children took part in the discussion. **26.** The United States Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories at Fort Blvoir are currently testing a multi-purpose tracked vehicle. **27.** Quality Control Department decision regarding proposed defect elimination expenses estimate was referred to Chief Design engineer, Welding Department superintendent and Process Department superintendent. **28.** But Miss Mason who came, she exposed, from the Home Office Frozen Meat Investigation Department - proved a restricted source of enlightenment. (A. Cronin) **29.** The British Aircraft Corporation combined shop-stewards committee expressed full support for the NUM (National Union of Miners).

30. “Hong Kong doesn't need high technology manufacturing”, says Mr. Howard Davies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University professor of business studies. **31.** Mr. Shimpei Nukaya, Economic Planning Agency deputy director-general, said growth in gross domestic product was on track to meet the more modest government target of 2.5 per cent for the fiscal year. **32.** The full-year growth rate was distorted by artificially strong data in the first quarter. **33.** It has been taken Boyko up till today to change most of the personnel in the oblast government administration. **34.** One of the ways New Jersey is making it easier for families to save is the Garden State Savings Bond Programme. **35.** The interest earned on Garden State Savings Bonds will not be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes and will be exempt from the tax imposed by the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. **36.** South Carolina kindergarten teacher Phyltis Adelsflugel had a flair for imaginative ways to seize the attention of her pupils. **37.** Get tickets at the Radio City Music Hall box office (Bronx); **38.** Low cost 2-month trial subscription (for just \$43).

Exercise 3. Transform the following Ukrainian noun word-groups into English collocations:

- 1.** Книжковий фонд Київського національного лінгвістичного університету.
- 2.** Шостий Київський авторемонтний завод.
- 3.** Студенти Київської музичної академії ім. П.І. Чайковського.
- 4.** Молочні продукти Білицького (Біличі) молокозаводу Києво-Святошинського району Київської області.
- 5.** Призери фінального туру студентського конкурсу «Красуня міста Києва» 2000 року.
- 6.** Рішення Київської міської державної адміністрації.
- 7.** Планована зустріч випускників 1940 року Боярської середньої школи Лисянського району.
- 8.** Науково-дослідні інститути академії наук України.
- 9.** Різдвяні колядування учнів молодших класів міста Львова.
- 10.** Наслідки зимової студентської сесії 2000 року.
- 11.** Заочники Київського інституту бізнесу і технологій.
- 12.** Заліки п'ятикурсників за останню весняно-літню сесію.
- 13.** Новорічні та різдвяні свята харківських школярів.
- 14.** Київські видавництва художньої літератури «Веселка» та «Український письменник».
- 15.** Читачі національної бібліотеки України ім.

Вернадського. **16.** Комісія в справах обміну сільськогосподарською продукцією. **17.** Заходи стимулювання інвестицій у промисловості України. **18.** Наслідки фінансової кризи осені 1997 року. **19.** Голова комісії Верховної Ради у справах боротьби з корупцією Г.Омельченко. **20.** Агентство у справах контролю повітряних ліній України. **21.** Державна комісія України в справах контролю авіаційних зв'язків із країнами Західної Європи та Близького Сходу.

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія» спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. - 104 с.
2. Казакова, Т.А. Практические основы перевода. / Т.А. Казакова. – СПб.: «Издательство Союз», 2000. – 320 с.
3. Комиссаров, В.Н., Коралова, А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учебное пособие для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. яз. / В.Н. Комиссаров, А.Л. Коралова. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 127 с.
4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу ”Теорія та практика перекладу” “The World of Independing and Translating”. – Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. – 232 с.
5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / О.О. Черхава. – Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. – 96 с.
6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book / G.I. Sydoruk. – К.: КОНДОР, 2009. – 284с.

SEMINAR 7

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

SYNTACTIC CHANGES IN TRANSLATION

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Communicative structure of the English and Ukrainian sentence.
2. Word order change due to the functional sentence perspective.
3. Sentence partitioning and integration.

B. KEY TERMS: *theme, rheme, functional sentence perspective, sentence partitioning and integration, genre, style, adverbial modifier of time and place, complex sentence.*

C. GLOSSARY

THEME of a sentence is what is being talked about, and the comment (rheme or focus) is what is being said about the topic.

RHEME-THEME order was strongly preferred to theme-rheme order. The linear theme and split rheme thematic progression pattern are also found in the abstracts. Theme/rheme plays a major role in organizing the message and in enabling it to be communicated and understood clearly.

FUNCTIONAL SENTENCE PERSPECTIVE (FSP) is a theory describing the information structure of the sentence and language communication in general. It has been developed in the tradition of the Prague School of Functional and Structural Linguistics together with its sister theory, Topic-Focus Articulation.

SENTENCE PARTITIONING substituting a complex or compound sentence with several simple ones, or a simple sentence with a complex one, containing some clauses.

SENTENCE INTEGRATION is the opposite transformation – substituting several simple sentences with a complex/compound one, or a complex sentence with a simple one.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Speak on different aspects of a sentence.
2. What is a rhematic component?
3. Comment on the change of word order due to the functional sentence perspective.
4. Speak on the expediency of sentence partitioning and integration.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. A. Translate the folling sentences with construction there is/are.

1. There is milk in the jug.
2. There was a menace in his voice.
- 3. There was a storm coming.
4. There seemed to be no end to our troubles.
5. There entered John and Lucie holding each other's hands.
6. There isn't even the satisfaction of raising a row about it.
7. There was an unspeakable beauty about mornings, the great sun from the sea.
8. There is the fear that our civilisation may be completely destroyed by the new weapons of destruction that scientists have placed in the hands of their rulers.
9. I don't want to frighten you, but there's always the possibility that you will die, or be killed in an accident, while you are still young.
10. It always seemed to them that there hung about the house faintly the acrid smell of opium.
11. After all, there's no harm in trying.
12. Then finally she burst into laughter that made the other two want to go on and on for ever. And there were the three of them, shaking, watery-eyed, helpless.
13. Below and be-yond there stretched toward the invisible sea the flat pale green expanse of Romney Marsh.
14. There had been mornings when he came in fearing to find Fanny dead.
15. And there was Fanny's poor old dressing-gown still hanging on the door.
16. There was not much to find. There had not been much to find in the desk either.

Poor Fanny had had no secrets. She had been a woman without mystery. There had been no darkness in her.

B. Translate the following sentences into English using construction there is/are

1. Над дверима магазину була вивіска. 2. На цих рівнинах дуже сонячно (sunshine) впродовж всього року. 3. В цьому будинку була велика веранда. – 4. Дув холодний вітер. 5. В кімнаті стояла тиша (silence). 6. В її голосі була приємна хрипота (huskiness). 7. І саме в цей момент з'явився Джеймс. – 8. Здавалося, не буде кінця її скаргам. 9. В кімнату забігли діти, весело сміючись. 10. В той час не було жодної можливості отримати роботу. 11. Здається, нема причин відкладати вирішення цього питання. 12. Залишилось лише посадити маму на потяг.

Exercise 2. . Apply partitioning technique while translating the following sentences.

State the type of partitioning (inner or outer).

1. Some cities around the world have seen an increase of over 10 times in the number of vehicles plying on their roads in the last 3 or 4 years. 2. There is less space and time for exercise and healthy living activities, leading to a faster aging and ailing of population. 3. Sun is the center of our solar system, and has eight planets orbiting it. – 4. Initially regarded as a planet, Pluto was officially declared a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2006, thus, bringing the number of planets in the solar system down to eight from nine. 5. Basically, the solar system consists of the Sun and several celestial bodies revolving around it. 6. Its physical properties make planet Earth the only planet to support life form in the solar system. 7. Planet Mars is located 1.52 AU away from the Sun, due to which its temperature ranges between -82 to 0 °C, making it a cold and lifeless planet. 8. With 63 moons revolving around it, Jupiter is quite popular as the planet with most number of moons. 9. Saturn, with a diameter of 74564.543 mi, is the second largest planet in the solar system, next only to Jupiter. –10. According to the IAU, dwarf planet is a celestial body orbiting the Sun, which is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity, but is not capable of clearing its neighbouring region of

the planetesimals. **11.** As a simple explanation, relational data model allows various data packets / files to be related to each other with a set of relations (Please do not confuse this relation with normal linking of two files). –**12.** It is the largest mass of life ever seen. **13.** Painstaking activities, which have long been carried out by humans can be taken over by the robots. **14.** Freud was born in Moravia, being one of the eight children of Jacob and Amalia Freud.

1. And here at times, when his mother's father's financial difficulties were greater, they would be found thinking, or as Asa Griffith was wont helplessly to say at times, praying their way out, a rather ineffectual way, as Clyde began to think later. (Th. Dreiser, *An American Tragedy*) **2.** Thousands of Algerians tonight fled from the «dead city» of Orleansville after a twelve-second earthquake had ripped through Central Algeria, killing an estimated one thousand one hundred people. **3.** The Chartists had not planned to assemble in arms on Kennington Common. Or march thence to the Houses of Parliament. **4.** We were overjoyed – there was about a week to go – until we saw the «premises». Our faces fell, our hearts sank. **5.** Once again the choice opens before the people. But it is no longer 1918. Nor is it 1938. The whole balance of forces is profoundly changed.

Exercise 3. While translating the sentences pay attention to word order:

1. Great strikes raged in steel, meat-packing, lumber, railroad, textiles, building, marine transport, coal, printing, garment-making – wherever there were trade unions. **2.** The United States government refused to recognize the Soviet government until 1933; sixteen years after the revolution. **3.** It was primarily because of these concessions to Negro and white labor that big capital came to hate Roosevelt so ruthlessly. **4.** The Dutch Navy rescued the crew of a British freighter which began to sink near the Dutch coast after loose cargo shifted, a Navy spokesman said. **5.** More than 500 senior British scientists from 20 universities have signed a pledge boycotting research for the American Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars. **6.** Japan may seem a rich country from abroad, but most Japanese still feel that basic

living standards are below international par. **7.** Floating on waves thousands of miles from any city, deposited on mountains and remote beaches, plastic trash is one of the most annoying of modern artifacts. **8.** The position of a black hole at the centre of our galaxy, the Milky Way, has been identified by measurements that can be made only once every 19 or so years. **9.** Sugar consumption was predictably down again, by 7.5 per cent, but the traditional habit of tea drinking recovered slightly.

Exercise 4. Translate the following weather forecasts paying attention to the sentence partitioning:

a) MANILA, Philippines — Most parts of the country will have hot and humid weather on Thursday with a possibility of rain in the afternoon or evening due to the easterlies, according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (Pagasa). “The Inquirer”

b) Cold front will move east from the Tennessee Valley today to the Atlantic Seaboard generating strong showers and thunderstorms from West Virginia to the Gulf Coast. Rain will be changing to snow across the Great Lakes as colder air circulates around low pressure moving northeast towards the Saint Lawrence River. Snow falling ahead of the storm in New England is likely to change to rain as warmer air moves northward in advance of the Great Lakes storm. High pressure will bring sunshine to the western half of the nation as well as mild temperatures with highs in the 70s and 80s widespread. Colder 20s and 30s invade the Great Lakes while 50s and 60s move northward along the Atlantic Seaboard. “The Sky Watch Weather Center”

c) General situation: Many eastern coastal areas of England will; stay cloudy and cool, with patchy light drizzle during the morning. Western parts of Wales and south-west England will be cloudy with showery outbreaks of rain, although western Wales will brighten up during the afternoon. The rest of England and Wales will stay warm and dry with hazy sunshine, although there will be a brisk easterly breeze. Showery rain over Northern Ireland will clear during the afternoon. Scotland will be dry with

sunny periods, but eastern coasts will be cloudy and western areas may have rain during the morning. *“The Independent”*

REFERENCES

1. Бордюк Л.В. Теорія та практика перекладу (міжкультурні англо-українські паралелі): Конспект лекцій для студентів базового напрямку «Філологія» спеціальності «Прикладна лінгвістика» освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня «Бакалавр». Львів: Видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2012. - 104 с.
2. Казакова, Т.А. Практические основы перевода. / Т.А. Казакова. – СПб.: «Издательство Союз», 2000. – 320 с.
3. Комиссаров, В.Н., Коралова, А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский: Учебное пособие для ин-тов и фак-тов иностр. яз. / В.Н. Комиссаров, А.Л. Коралова. – М.: Высшая школа, 1990. – 127 с.
4. Кузенко Г.М. Навчальний посібник з курсу ”Теорія та практика перекладу” “The World of Independing and Translating”. – Миколаїв: Вид-во МДГУ ім. Петра Могили, 2008. – 232 с.
5. Черхава О.О. Практикум з перекладу на матеріалі англійської та української мов: навч. посібник / О.О. Черхава. – Львів : видавництво Львівської політехніки, 2013. – 96 с.
6. Sydoruk G.I. Translation Theory Foundation: Course Book / G.I. Sydoruk. – К.: КОНДОР, 2009. – 284с.

SEMINAR 7

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

NON-EQUIVALENT GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTIONS: PASSIVE VOICE, CAUSAL VERBS AND ARTICLES

A. ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Passive voice constructions.
2. Constructions with causal verbs.
3. Ways of translating the indefinite article.
4. Translating the definite article.
5. Translating the zero article.

B. KEY TERMS: *the so-called middle voice form, passive construction, indefinite personal clause/sentence, simple nominal predicate, contextual and structural substitution, causative constructions, word for word translation, active causative, passive causative, specifying article, the qualifying zero article, the generalizing zero article, the totalizing zero article, the individualizing zero article.*

C. GLOSSARY

THE CAUSATIVES are the verbs that are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something for the first person. One can cause somebody to do something for him/her by asking, paying, requesting, or forcing the person.

PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS are those in which the acted-on noun, rather than the word(s) denoting the actor, is the subject of the sentence, as in the last sentence of the lead paragraph of this post. The well-founded prejudices against the passive include that such constructions are usually less concise than those organized in the active voice, that they obscure the identity of the actor, and that they upend traditional English syntax.

D. SUGGESTED QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. Speak on different aspects of a sentence.
2. What is a rhematic component?
3. Comment on the change of word order due to the functional sentence perspective.
4. Speak on the expediency of sentence partitioning and integration.

EXERCISES