

**Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки
факультет іноземної філології
Кафедра прикладної лінгвістики**

**Тетяна Бондар
Олена Карпіна**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ ТА
САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

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Рецензенти:

Киселюк Н. П., канд.філол.наук, доцент кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького національного технічного університету

Зубач О. А., канд.філол.наук, доцент кафедри німецької філології Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки

Бондар Т. Г., Карпіна О. О.

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Анотація: методичні рекомендації призначені для практичних занять та самостійної роботи студентів із таких ОК, як «Теорія і практика перекладу» та «Машинний переклад». Складаються з двох розділів, присвячених різним видам перекладу.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичні рекомендації з перекладу призначені для здобувачів освіти 1-го та 2-го року навчання за освітньою програмою «Прикладна лінгвістика. Переклад і комп'ютерна лінгвістика».

«Методичні рекомендації для аудиторної та самостійної роботи з перекладу» складаються з двох частин. Завдання першої частини містять тексти для перекладу англійською та українською мовами для тренування навичок письмового й усного перекладу. Здобувачі освіти навчаються здійснювати доперекладацький аналіз тексту й застосовувати лексико-семантичні, граматичні та стилістичні трансформації під час перекладу. Після текстів для перекладу авторки подають вправи, спрямовані на збагачення словникового запасу: побудова словотвірних гнізд, знаходження синонімів до запропонованих слів, відтворення сталих виразів.

Завдання другої частини містять тексти для письмового перекладу з однієї мови на іншу з використанням спеціалізованих комп'ютерних програм та додатків. Автоматизація процесу перекладу стала необхідною передумовою подальшого розвитку перекладацької діяльності, оскільки потреба в якісному перекладі, здійсненому в максимально короткі терміни, невпинно зростає. Авторки пропонують вправи, які навчають поєднувати професійні навички перекладача із засобами управління даними в автоматизованих системах (CAT інструментами).

Навчально-методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані студентами інших спеціальностей, які цікавляться перекладом.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

“Translation implies that we have **the capacity to enter into the mind, the world, and the culture of the speakers or writers** and we can express their thought in a manner that is not only parallel to the original, but also acceptable to the target language”
(Frederic Fuller)

Types of Translation

Translation is a human activity known since time immemorial and the professions of an interpreter or translator are among the oldest, dating back to biblical times and earlier. Documentary evidence of translation can be traced back for at least two millennia and present-day international communication depends heavily on it.

Translation is an activity which involves not only different languages but also different cultures. The translator has been defined as a ‘bilingual mediating agent between monolingual communication participants in two different language communities’, i.e. the translator decodes messages transmitted in one language and re-encodes them in another.

Translating is inseparable from understanding and it goes along with conveying content and sometimes even the form of language units. As a result, the process of translation, provided it is not performed at the level of separate simple words, involves simultaneously some aspects of the source language and those of the target language. These are morphology (word-building and word forms), the lexicon (words, phraseologisms, mots), syntax (the means of connection and the structure of syntaxemes), stylistics (peculiarities of speech styles, tropes, etc.).

The level or the degree of faithfulness of translation is mostly predetermined by some factors, which may be both of objective and of subjective nature. The main of them are the purpose of the translation to be performed, the skill of the translator / interpreter, the type of the matter selected for translation, etc. Depending on these and some other factors, the following methods of translating are traditionally recognized in the theory and practice of translation:

- Literal translating;
- Verbal translating;
- Word-for-word translation;
- The interlinear way/method of translating;
- Literary Translating;
- Descriptive translating;
- Antonymic translation

It is central to translation practice to keep in mind that idiomaticity of language lies beyond the dictionary. Duff A. argues that translating idioms can not be solved merely by translating the surface meaning. Such conceptual aspects as tone, implication, hidden reference, metaphor, imagery – all those features of language which need to be not only translated but also interpreted.

Thus, translation is a difficult many-sided phenomenon, the separate aspects of which can be the object of research by different sciences. Within the framework of the theory of translation the psychological, literary, ethnographic and others sides of translating activity are studied, as well as the history of translating activity in this or another country.

Machine Translation (MT)

Machine translation is automated translation or “translation carried out by a computer”. It is a form of computer and language engineering which **uses software to translate** a text or a speech flow from one language to another.

The mechanization of translation has been one of humanity’s oldest dreams. In the twentieth century it has become a reality, in the form of computer programs capable of translating a wide variety of texts from one natural language into another. Language professionals often hear people say, “in a few years we’ll no longer need translators” or “now computers can translate even better than a human”. There’s no denying that machine translation or MT has improved by leaps and bounds over the past couple of years. Translators are well aware of the role that MT plays and will continue to play within the translation process, and have adapted their way of

working according to changes in technology. But, as ever, reality is not perfect. There are no ‘translating machines’ which, at the touch of a few buttons, can take any text in any language and produce a perfect translation in any other language without human intervention or assistance. What has been achieved is the development of programs which can produce ‘raw’ translations of texts, which can be revised to give good-quality translated texts. Some of this work is challenging and difficult. But much of it is tedious and repetitive, while at the same time requiring accuracy and consistency. The demand for such translations is increasing at a rate far beyond the capacity of the translation profession. The assistance of a computer has clear and immediate attractions.

The benefits of MT:

- reduce translation costs;
- improve terminology consistency across projects;
- increase overall efficiency and productivity.

Many agencies have already decided to cut costs (and reduce translation rates) by using PEMT or Post-Edited Machine Translation. This process is already commonplace in many professional translation companies, saving clients’ money and translators’ time. MT can be used as a base for translators which a translator will then review as a proofreader, correcting inevitable errors and improving fluency. It helps save translators time, providing quick, accurate translation and saves agencies money by paying translation professionals at reduced rates, therefore providing a cheaper service for clients.

The major obstacles to translating by computer are, as they have always been, not computational but linguistic. They are the problems of lexical ambiguity, of syntactic complexity, of vocabulary differences between languages, of elliptical and ‘ungrammatical’ constructions, of, in brief, extracting the ‘meaning’ of sentences and texts from analysis of written signs and producing sentences and texts in another set of linguistic symbols with an equivalent meaning. Ambiguity is a potential difficulty in translation since there will be more than one possible equivalent. Lexical and structural ambiguities may and often do combine.

MT is not an independent field of 'pure' research. It takes from linguistics, computer science, artificial intelligence, translation theory, any ideas, methods and techniques which explore the basic mechanisms of language and mind by modelling and simulation in computer programs.

There are four types of machine translation – Statistical Machine Translation (SMT), Rule-based Machine Translation (RBMT), Hybrid Machine Translation, and Neural Machine Translation. They differ in the way they process and analyze content.

Nearly all these operational systems depend heavily on post-editing to produce acceptable translations. But pre-editing is also widespread: in some systems, for instance, operators are required, when inputting text, to mark word boundaries or even indicate the scope of phrases and clauses. The revival of MT research in the 1980s and the emergence of MT systems in the marketplace have led to growing public awareness of the importance of translation tools. Further advances in computer technology, in Artificial Intelligence and in theoretical linguistics suggest possible future lines of investigation.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENTS

PART 1. Texts for translation

Reading Passage 1

Read and translate into Ukrainian.

THE GETAWAY BLUES

Formula explains why it takes so long to relax on holiday

With so much to do, going on holiday is certainly no vacation. First there's the flight to arrange, then the hotel or villa to book, and that's before you've sorted out the dedicate matter of the beach outfit evening wear and reading material.

For much of the year we fantasise about a long break from the relentless drive of the everyday grind. But making our dream holiday a reality is what makes the stress really kick in, so it is little wonder it takes most holidaymakers a good few days to relax after their arrival. No matter how idyllic the surroundings, there's no immediate way to simply forget all about work, the children's schooling, the leaking roof and all those other domestic issues we long to escape.

Susan Quilliam, psychologist, body language expert and regular TV and radio commentator, states that stress creates actual changes in the body's hormonal balance and these take a while to dissipate. Ms Quilliam says that stress such as that caused by trying to arrange a holiday, creates hormonal changes in the body, including mood alteration. The result is that it takes the body a certain amount of time to regain its hormonal balance and become stress-free.

We can suffer from anxiety, irritability and a range of more serious psychological problems including mild depression. The main point is that if we get stressed before the holiday, we may not be able to relax sufficiently to enjoy ourselves – often for several days after our arrival.

Now we have a formula to calculate the amount of holiday time needed to recover from the stress of preparing for what should be our annual period of rest and recuperation. The formula, devised by Ms Quilliam, is calculated thus: time spent

preparing for the holiday, multiplied by the level of stress caused by the preparation (on a scale of 0 to 9), then divided by the stress level of the holiday (on a scale of 1 to 15). The result is the number of recovery hours needed before relaxation is possible.

Adding up the stress

$$\frac{P \times S}{H} = R$$

Key

P = Time spent preparing (hours)

S = Stress level of preparation (scale 0-9)

0: utterly unstressed

1: relaxed

2: reasonably calm

3: a little frustrated

4: slightly edgy

5: somewhat nervous

6: pretty anxious

7: really stressed out

8: incredibly uptight

9: stressed to the max

H = Stress level of the holiday

If your holiday is a high-pressure tour, divide by 5; if medium stress, by 10; if laid back, by 15.

R = Time needed before you can relax enough to enjoy the holiday (hours)

Ms Quilliam points out that taking a holiday is no longer a question of catching a bus to the nearest seaside resort with your bucket and spade. Today's pressurised lifestyles mean that going on holiday is a lot more stressful. We not only have to organise foreign travel and negotiate long, complex journeys, we also have to settle our home and work matters before we go.

Add in potential tension with travel partners and the psychological pressures of high expectations, and by the time we arrive at our destination, we're stressed to the max! So according to Ms Quilliam, the secret to a stress-free holiday is planning and having realistic expectations. This means concluding any unfinished work in the office and ensuring the children are sufficiently entertained during the trip.

The results of a survey commissioned by Lloyds TSB bank and carried out by Ms Quilliam, have confirmed her theories; today's holidaymakers really are stressed out. More than 83 per cent of people surveyed admitted to getting 'severely stressed' in the run-up to their holiday. More than a quarter of people admitted to needing the first few days of their holiday to recover. Some became so anxious they left without making essential arrangements and forgot things such as feeding the cat (11 per cent), taking out travel insurance (20 per cent), and cancelling the milk (12 per cent). Amazingly, a tiny minority of travellers (a little over 1 per cent) actually forgot to tell their bosses they were going on holiday!

Source: *London Evening standard*

EXERCISES

1. Translate the heading and subheading of the passage. What techniques have you used for translating?

2. Scan the passage for synonyms or paraphrases for the following words:

imagine

our daily working grind

authority

over 25 per cent

mathematical equation

perfect and faultless

worry or nervousness

3. a) Learn some typical adjectives that are used in holiday brochures.

breath-taking views/ scenery/ pistes (ski slopes);

exclusive access/ club/ shops;

exhilarating feeling/ ride/ moment;

exotic beauty/ charm/ location;

glamorous surrounding/ film star/ hotel;

intoxicating views/ air/ fragrance;

legendary hospitality/ figure/ status;

luxurious cruise ship/ accommodation/ lifestyle;

mighty river/ cathedral/ oak;

picturesque streets/ villages/ cottage;

stunning city;

sublime pleasure/ simplicity/ skill;

thriving capital;

unsurpassed opportunity/ beauty/ quality;

unspoilt charm/ village/ woodland;

vibrant (= full of life and energy) city

b) Complete this table. Use a dictionary to help you, if necessary.

<i>adjective</i>	<i>noun</i>	<i>verb</i>
exhilarating		
glamorous		
intoxicating		
legendary		
luxurious		

c) Read four short texts and translate the words in bold.

City Breaks in Prague

Prague is a **stunning** city, and this **thriving** capital of the Czech Republic makes a romantic and **vibrant** city-break destination. A stroll through Prague's **cobbled streets** is wonderfully exciting: its architecture is **remarkably diverse**, and amazingly untouched by the Second World War, although Charles Bridge and the Astronomical Clock have recently been **undergoing restoration**.

Unwind on the Algarve

If you need to **unwind**, try the Algarve in southern Portugal. **Laze around** on the golden, sandy beaches, **soak up** the atmosphere of traditional fishing villages like Alvor, or just **go for a wander around** Albufeira's old town, which still **retains** its wonderful **charm**.

Off the Beaten Track on the Great Wall of China

Our China **trek** offers a **unique** experience for the adventurous traveler who wants **to get away from it all**. Apart from the spectacular scenery, you will have the rare opportunity to camp in a **remote** part of rural China and experience local life in its most **unspoilt** state.

A Touring Holiday. Holidays in Britain

We try to **get away** in winter and go somewhere warm, but this year we decided to stay in England; and it **turned out to be** a great success. We didn't plan anything **in advance** – we just **set out** in the car, **took our time**, and **stopped off** whenever we found somewhere nice. After ten days we'd been **all over the place**. **Getting around** was so easy with few tourists about, and, it being **out of the season**, we never had a problem finding a hotel. In fact, I **got more out of** this holiday than one where I just sit on a beach.

4. Translate the quotations.

1. Don't keep forever on the public road, going only where others have gone (*Alexander Graham Bell*).
2. Every traveler has a home of his own, and he learns to appreciate it the more from his wandering (*Charles Dickens*).
3. A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor (*Franklin Roosevelt*).
4. Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world (*Gustave Flaubert*).
5. Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness (*Mark Twain*).
6. He travels the fastest who travels alone (*Rudyard Kipling*).

5. Translate the questions into English.

1. Ви часто застрягаєте у транспортних корках?
2. Які обмеження швидкостей діють у Вашій країні?
3. Скільки смуг зазвичай має автомагістраль?

4. Чи водії завжди зупиняються на пішохідних переходах, щоб пропустити пішоходів?
5. Чому багато людей паркують автомобілі на тротуарі?

Reading Passage 2

Read the passage. Pay attention to grammar structures in bold. Translate them into Ukrainian.

ELEPHANTS' EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

A new study shows that elephants may communicate with other herds through seismic vibrations

A Few sights in nature are as awesome as a six-ton elephant guarding her baby from a hungry predator. **Rather than retreat**, the threatened mother **is likely to** launch a mock charge – a terrifying display of ground stomping, ear flapping and frantic screaming designed to frighten off lions and hyenas.

B But elephant researchers have discovered that **there is more to a mock charge than meets the eye**. According to a new study in the Journal of the Acoustical Society of America (JASA), foot stomping and low-frequency rumbling also generate seismic waves in the ground that can travel nearly 20 miles along the surface of the earth. More astonishing is the discovery that elephants may be able to sense these vibrations and interpret them as warning signals of a distant danger. 'Elephants **may be able to detect** stress from a herd many miles away,' says Caitlin O'Connell-Rodwell, an affiliate of the Stanford Centre for Conservation Biology. 'They may be communicating at distances than we thought,' adds O'Connell-Rodwell, author of the JASA study.

C In the early '90s, O'Connell-Rodwell began to suspect there was more to long-distance elephant communication than airborne rumblings alone. 'I started working with elephants in Etosha National Park in 1992,' she recalls. 'I was observing them at a drinking hole when I noticed this strange set of behaviours. They **would lean forward**, pick up one leg and freeze – or begin stomping their feet for no apparent reason.' She theorized that the elephants were responding to vibrations in

the ground from approaching herds. ‘When I returned to the University of California at Davis, I teamed up with my Ph.D. adviser, Lynette Hart, and geophysicist Byron Aranson to find out if there really are seismic communications among elephants,’ she says.

D To test the theory that elephants transmit and receive underground messages, O’Connell-Rodwell and her colleagues conducted several experiments with elephants in Africa, India and at a captive elephant facility in Texas, USA. ‘We went to Etosha National Park in Namibia and recorded three acoustic calls commonly **made by** wild African elephants,’ she says. ‘One is a warning call, another is a greeting and the third is the elephant equivalent of *Let’s go!*’

E The researchers wanted to find out if elephants would respond to recordings **played** through the ground, so they installed seismic transmitters at a tourist facility in Zimbabwe where eight trained, young elephants were housed. The idea was to convert audible ‘Greetings!’, ‘Warning!’ and ‘Let’s go!’ calls into underground seismic waves that an elephant could feel but not hear directly through the air. ‘We used a mix of elephant calls, synthesized low-frequency tones, rock music and silence for comparison,’ says O’Connell-Rodwell. ‘When the *Warning!* calls **were played**, one female got so agitated she bent down and bit the ground,’ she notes. ‘That’s very unusual behaviour for an elephant, but it has been observed in the wild under conditions of extreme agitation.’ The young female had the same agitated response each time the experiment was repeated.

F Researchers also played recorded calls to seven captive males. ‘The bulls reacted too, but their response was much more subtle,’ notes O’Connell-Rodwell. ‘We think they’re sensing these underground vibrations through their feet,’ she adds. ‘Seismic waves could travel from their toenails to the ear via bone conduction, or through somatosensory receptors in the foot similar to ones found in the trunk. We think it may be a combination of both.’

G ‘Elephants may be able to sense the environment better than we realize,’ O’Connell-Rodwell contends, **pointing to** studies **showing** that elephants can detect and move toward thunderstorms from great distances. When it rains in Angola,

elephants 100 miles away in Etosha start to travel north in search of water,' she says. 'It could be that they are sensing underground vibrations generated by thunder.' These findings could have an impact on the way we treat captive elephants in city zoos. 'If elephants are really that sensitive to seismic noise,' she argues, 'then more could be done to protect them from loud traffic noise.'

Extracted from *IELTS Express. Upper Intermediate Workbook*. Thompson Educational Publ., 2006

EXERCISES

1. a) What are the rules of translating proper names from English into Ukrainian?

b) Translate the proper names from the passage:

The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America (JASA); the Stanford Centre for Conservation Biology; Etosha National Park; Texas; Namibia; Zimbabwe; Angola.

2. Reread paragraph A. Choose words and phrases that describe the elephant's behaviour and a reason for it.

3. Translate the following phrases into Ukrainian:

a mock charge

to frighten off hyenas

low-frequency rumbling

to generate seismic waves

a terrifying display of ground stomping, ear flapping and frantic screaming

foot stomping

airborne rumbling

a captive elephant facility

to install seismic transmitters

to be sensitive to seismic noise

to get agitated

to travel from their toenails to the ear via bone conduction

somatosensory receptors

4. Translate paragraph B into Ukrainian inserting each (source and target) sentence into a table given below. Provide your comments as to grammatical and lexical transformations applied for each sentence. Highlight them in the target version. Make sure your target version (in the third column) is an **accurate** translation.

Sentence #	Original text	Target (Ukrainian) text	Transformations
1.			Grammatical transformations: 1. 2. Lexical transformations: 1. 2.
2.			Grammatical transformations: 1., 2. Lexical transformations: 1. 2.
3.			

5. Translate the quotations.

1. If you don't ask, you don't get it (*Mahatma Gandhi*).
2. A man is but the product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes (*Mahatma Gandhi*).
3. In three words I can sum up everything I've learned about life: it goes on (*Robert Frost*).
4. The most important thing in communication is to hear what isn't being said (*Peter Drucker*).
5. When people talk, listen completely. Most people never listen (*Ernest Hemingway*).

6. We're all islands shouting lies to each other across seas of misunderstanding
(*Rudyard Kipling*).

7. One should use common words to say uncommon things (*Arthur Schopenhauer*).

Reading Passage 3

Read the passage. Translate it into Ukrainian.

HYPOCHONDRIA

Every doctor recognizes them. The man who discovers a bruise on his thigh and becomes convinced that it is leukemia. The woman who has suffered from heartburn all her life but after reading about esophageal cancer has no question that she has it. They make frequent doctor's appointments, demand unnecessary tests and can drive their friends and relatives – not to mention their physicians – to distraction with a seemingly endless search for reassurance. By some estimates, they may be responsible for 10 to 20 per cent of the United States's staggering annual health care costs.

Yet how we deal with hypochondria, a disorder that afflicts one of every twenty Americans who visit doctors, has been one of the most stubborn puzzles in medicine. Where the patient sees physical illness, the doctor sees a psychological problem, and frustration rules on both sides.

Recently, however, there has been a break in the impasse. New treatment strategies are offering the first hope since the ancient Greeks recognized hypochondria 24 centuries ago. Cognitive therapy, researchers report, helps hypochondriacal patients evaluate and change their distorted thoughts about illness. After six 90-minute therapy sessions, one study found, 55 per cent of the 102 participants were better able to do errands, drive and engage in social activities. In the study, the patients, whose fixation on illness had greatly interfered with their lives, did not see their symptoms disappear, but they did learn to pay less attention to them.

'The hope is that with effective treatment, a diagnosis of hypochondria will become a more acceptable diagnosis and less a laughing matter or a cause for

embarrassment,' said Dr Arthur J Barsky, director of psychiatric research at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. He is the lead author of the study on cognitive therapy, which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

An official diagnosis of hypochondria, according to the American Psychiatric Association, is reserved for patients whose fears that they have a serious disease persist for at least six months and continue even after doctors have reassured them that they are healthy. Researchers have found that hypochondria, which affects men and women equally, seems more likely to develop in people who have certain personality traits. The neurotic, the self-critical, the introverted and the narcissistic appear particularly prone to hypochondriacal fears, said Dr Michael Hollifield, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of New Mexico.

Sometimes patients become so fearful about their imagined illness that they exacerbate the symptoms. 'A headache that you believe is due to a brain tumor is a lot worse than a headache you believe is due to eyestrain,' Dr Barsky said. In the most extreme cases, patients can worry to the point where they develop delusions or become almost entirely disabled by fear.

The ancient Greeks used the word 'hypochondria' to describe symptoms of digestive discomfort, combined with melancholy, that they thought originated in the organs of the hypochondrium, the region under the rib cage. The term applied only to men. In women, unexplained symptoms were attributed to hysteria, resulting from a misalignment of the uterus.

This view prevailed for 2,000 years, until the 17th century, when symptoms of hypochondria – digestive trouble, pain, convulsions, shortness of breath and heart palpitations – were seen as arising from the brain, set off by fear, grief and other feelings. Thomas Sydenham, an English physician, said that hypochondria in men and women should be considered the same affliction. Yet doctors could offer little in the way of treatment beyond the traditional strategies of bloodletting, sweating and inducing vomiting.

In the 18th century, George Cheyne, a Scottish physician, described hypochondria as 'the English malady', noting that it occurred mainly in people of

high intelligence and members of the upper class, and was caused by moist air, variable weather, heavy food and sedentary living. But traditional treatments still prevailed. In the 19th century, hypochondria was viewed as melancholia, a term that covered everything from slight hypersensitivity to physical symptoms, delusions and suicidal tendencies. Treatment became more humane: spa visits for exercise, fresh air, nutritious food and relaxation. But some physicians still relied on old methods, including potions and elixirs.

In the 20th century, Freud recognized that hypochondria had both psychological and physical properties. Some doctors tried hypnosis and later psychoanalysis to help patients uncover the psychological roots of their problem. But other doctors held that the suffering of hypochondriacs must be ‘all in their heads’.

Today, just mentioning the word hypochondria to a patient, Dr Barsky said, can cause trouble. That comes across as, “You’re telling me I’m a faker, a malingerer, that it’s all in my head”,’ he said. ‘It’s tremendously pejorative.’ Some experts have suggested that doctors drop the word altogether, substituting the term ‘health anxiety’, which has fewer negative connotations.

Extracted from *IELTS Express. Upper Intermediate Coursebook*. Thompson Educational Publ. 2006

EXERCISES

1. Translate at sight the following collocations:

to drive sb to distraction

there is a break in the impasse

cognitive therapy

to appear particularly prone to hypochondriacal fears

to exacerbate the symptoms

unexplained symptoms are attributed to hysteria

to rely on potions and elixirs

health anxiety

2. Fill in the table. Use words and phrases from Passage 3 that correspond to the following headings.

diseases, disorders	
symptoms of diseases	
doctors	
parts of the body	

3. Render the following abstracts into English.

А. У чому різниця між нормальною турботою про своє здоров'я та іпохондрією? Якщо ваше тіло "подає" ознаки хвороби, турбуватися – нормально. Іпохондрія характеризується постійним переконанням, що у вас є симптоми (важкого) захворювання.

Ви можете настільки зануритися в іпохондрію, що перестанете працювати. Якщо ви хвилюєтеся за своє здоров'я, найрозумніше звернутися до лікаря. Якщо ви – іпохондрик, ви будете відчувати занепокоєння через свої реальні або уявні симптоми навіть після того, як результати медичних аналізів показали, що все в нормі, а лікарі запевнили вас, що ви здорові.

Цей стан виходить за рамки звичайної турботи про своє здоров'я і може вплинути на якість життя.

Б. Які можуть бути причини іпохондрії? Експерти не мають однозначної відповіді щодо точної причини іпохондрії, але вважають, що тут можуть бути задіяні такі фактори:

- ви погано розумієте свої тілесні відчуття, симптоми хвороби або і те, і те. Тому ви можете подумати, що відчуття вашого тіла спричинені серйозним захворюванням. Це змушує вас шукати докази, що підтверджують, що у вас дійсно щось серйозне;

• у вас є член або члени сім'ї, які надмірно турбуються про своє здоров'я або ваше здоров'я. У минулому у вас був досвід боротьби з серйозними захворюваннями в дитинстві. І в дорослому житті вас лякають відчуття, які ви пережили раніше.

Іпохондрія найчастіше виникає в ранньому або середньому зрілому віці і може погіршуватися з віком. У літніх людей це може бути пов'язано зі страхом розвитку проблем з пам'яттю.

До інших чинників ризику виникнення іпохондрії належать:

- стресова ситуація,
- підозра на серйозне захворювання, яке виявиться несерйозним,
- жорстоке поводження з людиною в дитинстві,
- важке дитяче захворювання або серйозне захворювання одного з батьків,
- тривожний характер,
- надмірне гугління своїх станів.

В. Як вилікувати цей розлад? Лікування іпохондрії направлене на поліпшення симптомів і поліпшення повсякденного життя.

Зазвичай лікування включає психотерапію, іноді з додаванням ліків. Найбільш поширеним методом лікування іпохондрії є психотерапія, особливо когнітивно-поведінкова терапія.

Source: *Як визначити, що ви – іпохондрик*. <https://life.pravda.com.ua/health/2020/11/8/242931/>

4. Translate the quotations.

1. After your death you will be what you were before your birth (*Arthur Schopenhauer*).
2. That which does not kill us makes us stronger (*Friedrich Nietzsche*).
3. To live is to suffer, to survive is to find some meaning in the suffering (*Friedrich Nietzsche*).
4. You only live once, but if you do it right, once is enough (*Mae West*).
5. How easy it is to deny the pain of someone else's suffering (*Chuck Schuldiner*).
6. The meaning of life is that it stops (*Franz Kafka*).

Reading Passage 4

Read the passage. Translate it into Ukrainian.

The Birdmen

Will people finally be able to fly long distances without a plane?

John Andres investigates

People have dreamt of flying since written history began. In the 1400s, Leonardo da Vinci drew detailed plans for human flying machines. You might have thought the invention of mechanised flight would have put an end to such ideas. Far from it. For many enthusiasts, the ultimate flight fantasy is the jet pack, a small piece of equipment on your back which enables you to climb vertically into the air and fly forwards, backwards and turn. Eric Scott was a stuntman in Hollywood for about a decade and has strapped jet packs to his back more than 600 times and propelled himself hundreds of metres into the air. Now he works for an energy-drink company that pays him to travel around the world with his jet pack. As Scott says: 'I get to do what I love and wherever I go I advertise Go Fast drinks. Existing packs work for little more than 30 seconds, but people are working on designs which let you fly around for 20 minutes. That would be amazing,' says Scott.

Paramotoring is another way of getting into the air. It combines the sort of parachute used in paragliding with a small engine and propeller and is now becoming popular. Chris Clarke has been flying a paramotor for five years. 'Getting about is roughly comparable with driving a petrol-powered car in terms of expense. The trouble is that paramotoring is ill-suited to commuting because of the impossibility of taking off in strong winds,' says Clarke.

Another keen paramotorist recently experienced a close call when in the air. 'I started to get a warm feeling in my back,' says Patrick Vandembulcke. 'I thought I was just sweating. But then I started to feel burning and I realized I had to get to the ground fast. After an inspection of the engine later, I noticed that the exhaust pipe had moved during the flight and the harness had started melting.' This hasn't put Vandembulcke off, however, and he is enthusiastic about persuading others to take up

paramotoring. However he warns: Although it seems cheaper to try to teach yourself, you will regret it later as you won't have a good technique.' A training course will cost over £1,000, while the equipment costs a few thousand pounds. You may pick up cheaper equipment secondhand, however. There was one pre-used kit advertised on a website, with a bit of damage to the cage and tips of the propellers due to a rough landing. 'Scared myself to death,' the seller reported, 'hence the reason for this sale.'

Fun though it is, paramotoring is not in the same league as the acrobatics demonstrated by Yves Rossy. He has always enjoyed being a daredevil showman. He once parachuted from a plane above Lake Geneva and, intentionally skimming the top of a fountain as he landed, he descended to the lake where he grabbed some water ski equipment and started waterskiing while the crowd watched open-mouthed.

Rossy, who has been labelled 'the Birdman', was born in 1959 in Switzerland. After flying planes for the air force from the ages of 20 to 28, he went on to do a job as a pilot with a commercial airline from 1988 to 2000. 'The cockpit of a plane is the most beautiful office in the world,' he says, 'but I didn't have any contact with the air around me. It was a bit like being in a box or a submarine under water.' From then on, he therefore concentrated on becoming the first jet-powered flying man.

In May 2008, he stepped out of an aircraft at about 3000 metres. Within seconds he was soaring and diving at over 290 kph, at one point reaching 300 kph, about 104 kph faster than the typical falling skydiver. His speed was monitored by a plane flying alongside. Rossy started his flight with a free fall, then he powered four jet turbines to keep him in the air before releasing a parachute which enabled him to float to the ground. The jet turbines are attached to special wings which he can unfold. The wings were manufactured by a German firm called JCT Composites. Initially he had approached a company called Jet-Kit which specialised in miniature planes, but the wings they made for him weren't rigid enough to support the weight of the engines. Rossy says he has become 'the first person to maintain a stable horizontal flight, thanks to aerodynamic carbon foldable wings.' Without these special wings, it is doubtful he would have managed to do this.

Rossy's ambitions include flying down the Grand Canyon. To do this, he will have to fit his wings with bigger, more powerful jets. The engines he currently uses already provide enough thrust to allow him to climb through the air, but then he needs the power to stay there.

In terms of the physical strength involved, Rossy insists it's no more difficult than riding a motorbike. 'But even the slightest change in position can cause problems. I have to focus hard on relaxing in the air, because if you put tension in your body, you start to swing round.' If he makes it, other fliers will want to know whether they too will some day be able to soar. The answer is yes, possibly, but it is unlikely to be more than an expensive hobby.

Extracted from *Cambridge IELTS 9*. Cambridge University Press, 2013

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions:

- 1) What information is given about Vandembulcke in paragraph 3?
- 2) What is the writer emphasising when he refers to some second-hand paramotoring equipment?
- 3) Who mentions circumstances which prevent you from leaving the ground?

2. A. Which grammar structures from Passage 4 cause difficulties in translation?

B. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian paying attention to verbals.

1. He took the advantage of this confusion to escape and ran up the stairs to the studio.
2. Jack moved a little, so as to be able to see beyond the group of young men.
3. That night I couldn't help but notice how unhappy she was.
4. He put his suitcase down and put his two hands to his face as if to cool it.
5. How can she be content with you there to nag all the time?
6. A week later I returned from school and found the house empty, my mother being at the shops.
7. The musicians had vanished without his having seen them go.
8. She was not entirely sure why it was so awful, even more

awful than Hugh's knowing that she had returned without telling him. 9. We strolled back to the camp, it being then about twenty minutes to six. 10. That being understood, the conference was over.

C. Translate the following into English using verbals.

1. Я знав, що можу йому допомогти, лише тримаючи язик за зубами. 2. Вони хотіли, щоб комітет був створений у понеділок. 3. Опале листя спокійно лежало у ставку. 4. Було мало шансів, що він виживе після операції. 5. На якусь мить запанувала тиша, яку порушував звук води, що текла з крану. 6. Перед тим, як відповісти, він глибоко зітхнув. 7. Він повернувся до готелю і ліг у ліжко, навіть не знявши черевики. 8. Декілька хвилин ми йшли, не промовивши ані слова. 9. Я був занадто схвильований, щоб їсти. Я був занадто сором'язливий, щоб заговорити з дівчиною. 10. У мене є дещо, що я повинен тобі показати.

3. Translate the quotations.

1. To be prepared is half the victory (*Miguel de Cervantes*).
2. All truly great thoughts are conceived while walking (*Friedrich Nietzsche*).
3. Life is trying things to see if they work (*Ray Bradbury*).
4. Talent hits a target no one else can hit. Genius hits a target no one else can see (*Arthur Schopenhauer*).
5. Doubt can only be removed by action (*Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*).
6. Everything is hard before it is easy (*Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*).
7. If your dreams don't scare you, they are too small (*Richard Branson*).

Reading Passage 5 (Individual work)

A. Read the passage. Translate it into Ukrainian.

B. Make the list of Vocabulary.

C. Write 10 sentences in Ukrainian using your vocabulary list.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

The conviction that historical relics provide infallible testimony about the past is rooted in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when science was regarded as objective and value free. As one writer observes: 'Although it is now evident that artefacts are as easily altered as chronicles, public faith in their veracity endures: a tangible relic seems *ipso facto* real.' Such conviction was, until recently, reflected in museum displays. Museums used to look - and some still do - much like storage rooms of objects packed together in showcases: good for scholars who wanted to study the subtle differences in design, but not for the ordinary visitor, to whom it all looked alike. Similarly, the information accompanying the objects often made little sense to the lay visitor. The content and format of explanations dated back to a time when the museum was the exclusive domain of the scientific researcher.

Recently, however, attitudes towards history and the way it should be presented have altered. The key word in heritage display is now 'experience', the more exciting the better and, if possible, involving all the senses. Good examples of this approach in the UK are the Jorvik Centre in York; the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television in Bradford; and the Imperial War Museum in London. In the US the trend emerged much earlier: Williamsburg has been a prototype for many heritage developments in other parts of the world. No one can predict where the process will end. On so-called heritage sites the re-enactment of historical events is increasingly popular, and computers will soon provide virtual reality experiences, which will present visitors with a vivid image of the period of their choice, in which they themselves can act as if part of the historical environment. Such developments have been criticised as an intolerable vulgarisation, but the success of many historical theme parks and similar locations suggests that the majority of the public does not share this opinion.

In a related development, the sharp distinction between museum and heritage sites on the one hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating. They already borrow ideas and concepts from one another. For example, museums have adopted story lines for exhibitions, sites have accepted 'theming' as a relevant tool,

and theme parks are moving towards more authenticity and research-based presentations. In zoos, animals are no longer kept in cages, but in great spaces, either in the open air or in enormous greenhouses, such as the jungle and desert environments in Burgers' Zoo in Holland. This particular trend is regarded as one of the major developments in the presentation of natural history in the twentieth century.

Theme parks are undergoing other changes, too, as they try to present more serious social and cultural issues, and move away from fantasy. This development is a response to market forces and, although museums and heritage sites have a special, rather distinct, role to fulfil, they are also operating in a very competitive environment, where visitors make choices on how and where to spend their free time. Heritage and museum experts do not have to invent stories and recreate historical environments to attract their visitors: their assets are already in place. However, exhibits must be both based on artefacts and facts as we know them, and attractively presented. Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness', especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities.

It could be claimed that in order to make everything in heritage more 'real', historical accuracy must be increasingly altered. For example, *Pithecanthropus erectus* is depicted in an Indonesian museum with Malay facial features, because this corresponds to public perceptions. Similarly, in the Museum of Natural History in Washington, Neanderthal man is shown making a dominant gesture to his wife. Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors. There is one compensation, however, for the professionals who make these interpretations: if they did not provide the interpretation, visitors would do it for themselves, based on their own ideas, misconceptions and prejudices. And no matter how exciting the result, it would contain a lot more bias than the presentations provided by experts.

Human bias is inevitable, but another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the materials themselves. The simple

fact is that not everything from history survives the historical process. Castles, palaces and cathedrals have a longer lifespan than the dwellings of ordinary people. The same applies to the furnishings and other contents of the premises. In a town like Leyden in Holland, which in the seventeenth century was occupied by approximately the same number of inhabitants as today, people lived within the walled town, an area more than five times smaller than modern Leyden. In most of the houses several families lived together in circumstances beyond our imagination. Yet in museums, fine period rooms give only an image of the lifestyle of the upper class of that era. No wonder that people who stroll around exhibitions are filled with nostalgia; the evidence in museums indicates that life was so much better in the past. This notion is induced by the bias in its representation in museums and heritage centres.

Extracted from *Cambridge IELTS 9*. Cambridge University Press, 2013

Reading Passage 6 (Individual work)

- A. Read the passage. Translate it into Ukrainian.**
- B. Make the list of Vocabulary.**
- C. Write 10 sentences in Ukrainian using your vocabulary list.**

ATTITUDES TO LANGUAGE

It is not easy to be systematic and objective about language study. Popular linguistic debate regularly deteriorates into invective and polemic. Language belongs to everyone, so most people feel they have a right to hold an opinion about it. And when opinions differ, emotions can run high. Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.

Language, moreover, is a very public behaviour, so it is easy for different usages to be noted and criticised. No part of society or social behaviour is exempt: linguistic factors influence how we judge personality, intelligence, social status, educational standards, job aptitude, and many other areas of identity and social survival. As a result, it is easy to hurt, and to be hurt, when language use is unfeelingly attacked.

In its most general sense, prescriptivism is the view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others, and that this ought to be imposed on the

whole of the speech community. The view is propounded especially in relation to grammar and vocabulary, and frequently with reference to pronunciation. The variety which is favoured, in this account, is usually a version of the 'standard' written language, especially as encountered in literature, or in the formal spoken language which most closely reflects this style. Adherents to this variety are said to speak or write 'correctly'; deviations from it are said to be 'incorrect'.

All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18th century approach to the writing of grammars and dictionaries. The aims of these early grammarians were threefold: (a) they wanted to codify the principles of their languages, to show that there was a system beneath the apparent chaos of usage, (b) they wanted a means of settling disputes over usage, and (c) they wanted to point out what they felt to be common errors, in order to 'improve' the language. The authoritarian nature of the approach is best characterised by its reliance on 'rules' of grammar. Some usages are 'prescribed,' to be learnt and followed accurately; others are 'proscribed,' to be avoided. In this early period, there were no half-measures: usage was either right or wrong, and it was the task of the grammarian not simply to record alternatives, but to pronounce judgement upon them.

These attitudes are still with us, and they motivate a widespread concern that linguistic standards should be maintained. Nevertheless, there is an alternative point of view that is concerned less with standards than with the *facts* of linguistic usage. This approach is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to *describe*, not *prescribe* - to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change. In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761) insists that 'the custom of speaking is the original and only just standard of any language! Linguistic issues, it is argued, cannot be solved by logic and legislation. And this view has become the tenet of the modern linguistic approach to grammatical analysis.

In our own time, the opposition between 'descriptivists' and 'prescriptivists' has often become extreme, with both sides painting unreal pictures of the other.

Descriptive grammarians have been presented as people who do not care about standards, because of the way they see all forms of usage as equally valid. Prescriptive grammarians have been presented as blind adherents to a historical tradition. The opposition has even been presented in quasi-political terms - of radical liberalism vs elitist conservatism.

Extracted from *Cambridge IELTS 9*. Cambridge University Press, 2013

PART 2. Tasks for machine translation

Task 1

Working with the texts:

1. Compare Text 1 and Text 2. Underline the sentences which are different.
2. Suggest the translation for the terms in the table below paying, attention to their contextual environment in the texts. Avoid word-for-word translation. Use dictionaries if necessary.

Source language term	Target language term
Sales Contract	
Car Details	
Model	
Registration Number	
Mileage	
Engine Number	
Seller's Details	
Certificate of Purchase	
undersigned	
be in receipt	
monies	
full title	
clear funds	
down-payment	
payment due at delivery	
smog inspections	

3. Create the Wordfast pro translation project adding Text 1.
4. Translate Text 1 adding the words to the project glossary. Make use of the above translated terms.

5. Add Text 2 to the same translation project. Which sentences are automatically inserted? Which sentences have to be modified?

Text 1. PRIVATE CAR SALES CONTRACT

The Car Details

Make 2014

Sold For: £ 6603

Model KIA RIO

Registration Number YA55FBE

Registration Document completed by buyer/seller Yes/No

Mileage 96270

Additional notes and comments agreed on this sale

Seller's Details:

Name Samuel Adams

Address 10 Downing Street

London SW1A 2AA

CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE:

I am the undersigned buyer of the above car. I have purchased it from the seller named above for the amount of cash also mentioned above (**Sold For**).

This is the final price agreed. I have paid for this car in full and I am in receipt of this car and all the relevant documents to it.

The Seller above also acknowledges being in full receipt of all monies but I do accept that full title to the car does not fully pass from the seller to purchaser until all monies are paid with cleared funds. Any cheques will need to be cleared before full title passes to myself. I the buyer agree that I have tried, tested and approved this car as suitable for my personal needs without any representations, warranties or conditions expressed or implied whatsoever.

Buyer's Details

Name Bradley Brooks

Address 41 Churchview Road Twickenham London, TN2 SBT UK

Buyer's Signature in agreement _____

Seller's Signature in agreement _____

Date 21.08.2022

Text 2. PRIVATE CAR SALES CONTRACT

The Car Details

Make 2015

Purchase Price £ 7700

Model FORD KUGA

Registration Number N882 HLA

Engine Number 52WVC13408

Registration Document completed by buyer/seller Yes/No

Mileage 726210

To the seller's best knowledge, the current mileage is accurate and correct.

Odometer reading on (date of sale –03.04.2022)

Colour of the Car black

Additional notes and comments agreed by the buyer and the seller

Seller's Details:

Name Gregory Jones

Address 1 Northfields Street, London, England SW14 2BT

CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE:

I am the undersigned buyer of the above vehicle. The total purchase price to be paid by Buyer to Seller for the Acquired Vehicle is £ 7700 (hereinafter "Purchase Price") consisting of the following components:

1. Down-payment: £ 1000 (Due to Seller on or before execution of this agreement.)
2. Payment Due at Delivery of Car to Buyer: £6700.

The "down-payment" and "payment due at delivery" are to be made by Buyer to Seller in cash, by certified check, or through another instrument acceptable to

Seller. Buyer must receive permission in advance from Seller for use of a noncertified check in payment of the Purchase Price.

The Seller above also acknowledges being in full receipt of all monies. Upon the receipt of payment in full the Seller agrees to transfer to the Buyer the ownership of the following vehicle. Any cheques will need to be cleared before full title passes to myself. The Seller also shall arrange to have all necessary smog inspections performed, at the Seller's expense, before the day of the sale.

I, the Buyer, agree that I have tried, tested and approved this car as suitable for my personal needs without any representations, warranties or conditions expressed or implied whatsoever.

Buyer's Details:

Name Bradley Brooks

Buyer's Address 14 Tottenham Court Road, London, England W1T 1JY

Buyer's Signature _____

Seller's Signature _____

Date 03.04.2022

Task 2

Working with the texts:

1. Read the text and underline the key terms.
2. Create the glossary of these terms in the necessary file format.
3. Create a translation project in Wordfast anywhere translation environment adding the glossary you have created.
4. Open the project in translation editor. In which way does the glossary facilitate your translation?

**LAW APPLICABLE TO COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT IN THE
DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT**

1. The only assumption considered is that of copyright infringement, as the scope of this paper rules out consideration of related rights.

2. The study is also confined to the question of the applicable law and excludes that of jurisdictional competence. In regard to the latter point, reference will therefore be made only to the draft convention of The Hague Conference on Private International Law on Jurisdiction, Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgements in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the work of the American Law Institute.
3. Furthermore, it is recognized that the discussion must cover not only treaty law (which refers, in practice, to the Berne Convention) but also ordinary law, which applies when the situation created by the infringement of a right cannot be linked to any international instrument.
4. Lastly, it is appropriate to point out, as a methodological precaution, that private international law is a discipline in which it is often difficult to achieve certainty, and that is particularly true of the Internet, whose worldwide scope poses the traditional problem anew.
5. It is striking to note that the question of the conflict of laws has long been obscured in the field of copyright. An initial explanation, which must not be underestimated, is that the subject is one of great complexity. It was probably also thought that the conflict of laws could be avoided through the harmonization of legislation and the principle of assimilating foreigners to nationals (“national treatment”), the standard under international copyright conventions, it being asserted, at least implicitly, that where a foreigner is allowed to enforce his or her copyright in a country, only that country’s domestic law shall apply.

Task 3

Working with the texts:

1. Read the texts about company profiles. What peculiarities of formatting have you spotted? How will they be handled by OmegaT CAT tool?
2. Create a glossary of terms related to business domain. Check them in the dictionary. Do they have more than one translation equivalent?

3. Add the glossary and the texts to Omega T translation project. Translate the texts paying attention to the terms from the glossary. Add some more terms in the process of translation. Make sure that the new terms have been added to the glossary (check the glossary subfolder).

Company Name	Enevo
Internet	www.enevo.com
Name First name Last name	Heikki Tallgren
Title	Key Account Manager
Company Established Year	2010
Company Turnover EUR	04/2013-04/2014: 124.000
Number of Employees	44
Company Profile in English Max. 1000 characters with spaces, Word format	<p>Enevo is a young and dynamic company specializing in advanced cloud based logistics optimization services for environmental and oil industry. In addition to headquarters in Espoo Finland, it has subsidiaries in UK, USA, Japan and Germany.</p> <p>Enevo is a comprehensive logistics solution that saves time, money and the environment. It uses wireless sensors to measure and forecast the fill-level of waste containers and generates smart collection plans using the most efficient schedules and routes. The solution provides up to 50% in direct cost savings.</p> <p>Smarter planning Until now collecting waste has been done using static routes and schedules where containers are collected every day or every week regardless if they are full or not. Enevo changes all this by using smart wireless sensors to gather fill-level data from waste containers. The service then automatically generates schedules and optimised routes which take into account an extensive set of parameters (future fill-level projections, truck availability, traffic information, road restrictions etc.). New schedules and routes are planned not only looking at the current situation, but considering the future outlook as well.</p> <p>Increased efficiency</p>

	Collection based on Enevo’s smart plans significantly reduces costs, emissions, road wear, vehicle wear, noise pollution and work hours. Enevo provides you up to 50 % in direct cost savings in waste logistics. And that’s not all. Reducing the amount of overfull containers means less litter and happier customers! Enevo provides a significant increase in efficiency across the whole value chain.
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Company Name	SMC Service Oy
Internet	www.hylky.fi www.finha.fi
Name First name Last name	Juha Ylitalo
Title	M. Sc. (Economics), Trading Manager
Company Established Year	1981
Company Turnover EUR	10 million
Number of Employees	1122
Company Profile in English Max. 1000 characters with spaces, Word format	SMC Service Oy group of companies are involved in the following Business Areas: trading and related services to paper, packaging and plastics industry as well as logistics services. Group’s companies’ activities are trading, warehousing and logistics, as well as recycling services. The individual companies are as follows: <u>Finha Trading Oy, Porvoo</u> (paper, RCP, plastics trading), <u>Alfa-Paper Oy, Kotka Hietanen harbour</u> (rewrapping and warehousing services, member of Finnish Port Operators’ Association), <u>MEK-Trans Oy Ab, Porvoo</u> (container logistics) and <u>Papinniemi Oy, Imatra</u> (crushing and baling of RCP, recycling services). Papinniemi Oy is accredited with ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 Quality Systems and operates under Environmental Permit granted by the Finnish environmental authorities.

Task 4.

1. Pre-translate the text with the help of MateCat application.
2. Spot the mistakes made by MT engine.
3. Refer the mistakes to the following types of issues:
 - a. Style (readability, consistent style and tone)

- b. Tag issues (mismatches, whitespaces)
- c. Translation errors (mistranslation, additions or omissions)
- d. Terminology and translation consistency
- e. Language quality (grammar, punctuation, spelling)

HOW HUMANS EVOLVED LANGUAGE

A. Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in Eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

B. We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.

C. If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the

ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

D. Another question is, what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the 'protolanguage' children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.

Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

E. More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face. Monkeys have a similar gene, but it did not undergo this mutation. It's too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA (British Council).

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Автори: Бондар Тетяна Георгіївна, Карпіна Олена Олександрівна

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