

СХІДНОЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ЛЕСІ УКРАЇНКИ
Інститут іноземної філології
Кафедра іноземних мов гуманітарних спеціальностей

MORE THAN WORDS

BOOK II

Навчально-методичні рекомендації
з курсу «Перекладацький практикум»

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Навчально-методичні рекомендації розраховані на студентів 4 року навчання Інституту філології та журналістики, які поглиблено вивчають англійську мову. Видання містить вправи та тексти як для самостійного письмового перекладу вдома, так і для спонтанного перекладу під час аудиторних занять, список рекомендованої літератури та додатки. Матеріал посібника спрямовано на розвиток та закріплення практичних навичок перекладу.

Навчально-методичні рекомендації складаються з трьох частин. Частина I «Semantical and Stylistic Peculiarities of Translation» поділена на 10 уроків, кожен з яких містить завдання з перекладу на рівні словосполучення, речення та тексту, а також додаткові завдання для самостійного опрацювання та подальшої перевірки викладачем. Частина II «Develop Your Translation Skills» містить завдання, які характеризуються підвищеною складністю у порівнянні з першою частиною. Матеріал для них підібраний з різних джерел – газетних статей, публіцистики, художніх творів, наукової та науково-популярної літератури, есе та ін. Основна частина текстів другої частини призначена для самостійного письмового перекладу вдома та подальшого обговорення під час аудиторних занять. У третій частині посібника «Additional Exercises and Texts for Translation» підібрані додаткові вправи на подолання лексичних, семантичних та стилістичних труднощів під час перекладу, що забезпечує закріплення навичок, отриманих під час роботи з матеріалами рекомендацій.

М 79 More than words: навчально-методичні рекомендації з курсу «Практикум перекладу» для студентів IV курсу Інституту філології та журналістики спеціальностей «Мова і література (російська)» та «Мова і література (польська)» / Т. В. Воробйова, Л. Є. Смалько. – Луцьк : РВВ Східноєвропейського нац. ун-ту ім. Лесі Українки, 2013 – 150 с.

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Introduction

Many people find it difficult to translate. Some think that translation is a talent and that a translator is born not made. Modern studies in the field of linguistics, psychology and translation studies, however, have shown that translation is a mental activity that requires knowledge and practice.

Any good translator should have:

- 1) reading comprehension ability in a foreign language;
- 2) knowledge of the subject;
- 3) sensitivity to language, both mother tongue and foreign language;
- 4) the so-called “sixth sense”, which is a combination of intelligence, sensitivity and intuition (or common sense);
- 5) competence to write in the target language clearly;
- 6) sound linguistic knowledge of both source and target languages;
- 7) the “tools” for translation, i.e. should know the procedures (ways, means, devices, transformations, etc.).

However, neither knowing languages nor being efficiently bilingual is enough to become a translator. Many people believe and claim that knowing two or more languages is identical to knowing how to translate properly.

Linguistic competence is a necessary condition, but not yet sufficient for the professional practice of translation. You must learn how to handle the “tools” for a good translating performance.

This is a course in basic translation skills. It will help you acquire the basic skills in translating. You will learn methods and procedures, the appropriate tools and strategies that will help you to translate.

Translation is something you learn only by doing.

In order to make the best use of the course, you will have to:

- 1) attend all the classes;
- 2) follow the instructions of the teacher;
- 3) do the homework or the assignments required class by class;
- 4) participate with other students in the pair work or the group work tasks;
- 5) participate in discussions with your teacher and groupmates;
- 6) ask for clarification whenever you need.

*We hope that
you will enjoy this course
and wish you luck*

Part I

Lexical and semantic peculiarities of translation

LESSONS 1-2

PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS/ IDIOMS/COLLOCATIONS

PRACTICE

Ex.1. Define the meaning of each idiom/phraseological unit. Which ones are the most commonly used? Make up 10-15 sentences using the expressions from the exercise.

A. 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. a prodigal son; 13. (as) proud as a peacock; 14. to return like for like; 15. there is no smoke without fire; 16. a tree of knowledge; 17. a voice in the wilderness; 18. to wipe one/smith. off the face/surface of the earth; 19. with open arms; 20. he who is born a fool is never cured; ; 21. a bad beginning makes a bad ending (Greek); 22. a full belly makes a dull brain; 23. the belly is not filled with fair words; 24. between the devil and the deep; 25. like water off the feathers of a duck; 26. first come, first served; 27. not blink an eye; 28. work like a dog; 29. walk on air; 30. work one's fingers to the bone.

B. 1. to play a second fiddle; 2. to fight with the windmills; 3. to fish in troubled waters; 4. to be at crossroads; 5. to throw dust in smb.'s eyes; 6. to take smb. under one's wing; 7. to take/follow the line of least resistance; 8. to bury one's head in the sand; 9. to set the Thames on fire; 10. to buy a pig in a poke; 11. to be hand in glove with smb.; 12. to wear one's heart on one's sleeve; 13. to escape by a hair's breadth; 14. to cry over spilt milk; 15. to make a killing on smth.; 16. to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth; 17. to call a spade a spade; 18. to have other fish to fry; 19. to pay through the nose; 20. to keep up with the Joneses; 21. to be on the ball; 22. to cut smb. off with a shilling; 23. to mind one's p's and q's; 24. to talk shop; 25. to smell a rat.

Do this task at home

Suggest Ukrainian equivalents for the following English phraseological and set expressions:

- 1. all for naught; 2. a shot in the blue; 3. a simple innocent; 4. to sink to destitution; 5. the small of the night (the small hours of the night); 6. soft in the brain (head); 7. Before you can say Jack Robinson; 8. mother's strawberry/mark; 9. breathe one's last; 10. by word of mouth; 11. tender years; 12. to the end of time; 13. to the purpose; 14. white liver; 15. will and testament; 16. with a bold front; 17. with a faint heart; 18. with a good grace; 19. with one's tongue in one's cheek; 20. a young Tartar; 21. you try us.*

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 save 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. Nobody home. 14. No sooner said than done. 15. Not to lift a finger. 16. An old dog will learn no new tricks. 17. To play one's game. 18. To pour water in (into, through) a sieve. 19. To praise smb. beyond the skies/the moon. 20. As pretty as a picture. 21. As handsome as a paint. 22. Not to have a penny/a sixpence/a dime to bless oneself. 23. Not to have a shirt (rag) to one's back. 24. Not to know A from B. 25. To promise mountains and marvels. 26. On Monday morning don't be looking for Saturday night. 27. As pale as a corpse (as ashes, death). 28. Let George do it.

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the rendering of phraseological units.

Part A. 1. He was sorry for MacGown! There he sat, poor devil! With everyone getting up round him, still, and red as a turkey-cock. (*J. Galsworthy, The Silver Spoon, part III, ch. VIII*) 2. If Mrs. Henry might have read between the lines, she might have had more knowledge of her husband's nature. (*R. L. Stevenson, The Master of Ballantrae, ch. IV*) 3. ...but to worship the golden calf for eighteen shillings a week! Oh, pitiful, pitiful! (*Ch. Dickens,*

Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. I 4. ...he had, in fact, burned the candle at both ends, but he had never been unready to do his fellows a good turn. (*J. Galsworthy, Villa Rubein, ch. III*) 5. "A pretty kettle of fish," he muttered. "Where it'll end, I can't tell." (*J. Galsworthy, The White Monkey, part III, ch. VIII*) 6. Fieta looked at the man to see whether he was pulling her leg. White people didn't write books about coloured people. (*P. Abrahams, The Path of Thunder, book II, ch. 3*) 7. "You see," he heard James said, "we can't have it all begin over again. There's a limit; we must strike while the iron's hot." (*J. Galsworthy, In Chancery, part I, ch. 9*) 8. A man should strike while the iron is hot, and sail while the wind is fair. (*W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel, Introduction*) 9. What did he know of her — he had only loved her all her life, looked on her as the apple of his eye! (*J. Galsworthy, To Let, part III, ch. 8*) 10. Higgins: A new fashion, by George! And it ought to look horrible! (*B. Shaw, Pygmalion, act II*) 11. ...he merely said: he didn't know — he expected she was spending a pretty penny on dress. (*J. Galsworthy, The Man of Property, part I, ch. 6*) 12. And he heard that the house was costing Soames a pretty penny beyond what he had reckoned on spending. (*J. Galsworthy, The Man of Property, part II, ch. 4*)

Exercise 5. Analyze the sentences and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. I take off my hat to Miss Tonis, in her way she's the cleverest of us all. (S.P. Snow) 2. To listen to him was, as the phrase goes, as good as a play... (W.S. Maugham) 3. Knock: Of course she's a bit independent but one has to put up with that in girls nowadays. And she's as good as gold. (W.S. Maugham) 4. I'll say this for Irma, she's pretty as a picture. I wish I had a waist like that and such eyes. (A. Maltz) 5. ...The palace is a sight for sore eyes. (W. S. Maugham) 6. "You have strength... it is

untutored strength. Like a bull in a china shop," he suggested... (J. London) 7. ...the police were naturally reluctant to admit, that they had found a mare's nest. (B. Shaw) 8. I was supposed to be the milestone around the President's neck. (R. S. Sherwood) 9. Lieutenant: ...I hope you won't insist on my starting off on a wild-goose chase after the fellow now. I haven't a notion where to look for him. (B. Shaw) 10. I had two hundred jobs all told... Reckon I'm a Jack of all trades and master of none. (J. Conray) 11. I am getting better by leaps and bounds. (O. Casly) 12. He is good through and through, and I have promised to marry him. (A. Christie) 13. He's a first-class engineer just as good as they come. (J. Duncan) 14. A sensational story has got around which is generally believed by the public at large. 15. My whole plan's gone down the drain. (A. Maltz) 16. He had a temper that was out of hand in an instant. (J. Aldridge) 17. The only thing now was to sit down and wait still, the hue and cry had died down and the murderers thought the affair was forgotten. (W.S. Maugham) 18. You're young — and you're extremely lovely — and I love you like hell. (A. Christie) 19. We shall never be able to live here after the war. We shall be as poor as church mice. (W.S. Maugham) 20. Easy on now. You won't gain anything by losing your hair. (J. Lindsay) 21. And what does he want? ...Money? Meat? Drink? He's come to the wrong shop for that, if he does. (Ch. Dickens) 22. Death is believed to be due to natural causes. There are no suspicions of foul play. 23. She was easy to dance with. As light as a feather. (W.S. Maugham) 24. Hasn't Monsieur Felix warned you — I live by my wits. (N. Coward) 25. I've got to be busy. I can't sit down and twiddle my thumbs. (F. Norris)

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 6. Edit the computer translation of the following passage. How many idiomatic expressions can you find in this text? What do they mean? Consult the monolingual dictionary.

I went to stay with my cousin last week. We are the same age but have very little in common: he loves sport and I hate it, I'm mad about music and he is not interested in it. As you can imagine we didn't have a very good time together, and by about Thursday we were really getting on each other's nerves, so I decided to come home.

Я пішов, щоб залишитися з моїм двоюрідним братом минулого тижня. Ми одного віку, але мають дуже мало спільного: він любить спорт і я ненавиджу його, я без розуму від музики, і він не зацікавлений в цьому. Як ви можете собі уявити, у нас не було дуже добре разом, і приблизно на четвер ми були дійсно отримую один одному на нерви, тому я вирішив повернутися додому.

Exercise 7. Translate the text. Write out all the phraseological units and use them in the sentences of your own.

He worked his company hard. They rehearsed every morning from ten till two, when he sent them home to learn their parts and rest before the evening's performance. He bullied them, he screamed at them, he mocked them. He underpaid them. But if they played a moving scene well, he cried like a child, and when they said an amusing line as he wanted it said, he bellowed with laughter. He would skip about the stage on one leg if he was pleased, and if he was angry, would throw the script down and stamp on it while tears of rage ran down

his cheeks. The company laughed at him and abused him and did everything they could to please him. He aroused a protective instinct in them, so that one and all they felt that they couldn't let him down. Though they said he drove them like slaves, and they never had a moment to themselves, flesh and blood couldn't stand it, it gave them a sort of horrible satisfaction to comply with his outrageous demands.

W. S. Maugham, Theatre, ch. 2

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Define idiomatic meaning of the following word combinations.

A. A dead letter, a dead fence, a dead end, a dead-end job, a dead wire, dead loss, a good debt, a bad debt, hard currency, hard liquor, hard drugs, high life, high tea, at high noon, in high summer, high treason, a pretty penny, a thin audience, thin beer, a thin excuse, a thin story, a blind date, a blind alley, a blind wall, a blind landing, small talk, in the small hours, a white lie, a white elephant, blue water, blue stories, blue chip.

B. A bed of roses, a bed of thorns, the crux of the matter, a baker's dozen, the cock of the walk, a bolt from the blue, the seeds of time, a pillar/the pillars of society, a rope of sand, a shot in the wild, a soldier of fortune, birds of feather, the ups and downs of smth., odds and ends.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. For any party leader, persuading the voters otherwise is a tall order. 2. Among the upper and middle class, most young men pulled every string they could to avoid fighting in a war that few of them agreed with. 3. Panics among international investors are as old as the hills. 4. It could become more difficult to assign contracts based on price alone and increased watchdog attention means it will be harder to turn a blind eye on safety. 5. The city fathers have finally given the green light to the first new building project in the city. 6. Of the three workers who were in the immediate vicinity two are so seriously injured that their chances are slim. The third might survive given appropriate medical care, but it will be touch and go. 7. "My treat," said George firmly, leading the way. Jonathan made a half-hearted protest, "Why don't we go Dutch?" 8. A couple of glasses of wine had released his inhibitions long enough for him to accept the challenge, but the Dutch courage hadn't lasted for fifty minutes. 9. The members of the environmental movement are between a rock and a hard place. They don't like global warming and they don't like nuclear energy. But if they want to prevent global warming, they are going to have to embrace nuclear energy. 10. Even if you love what you are doing, some days a one-person business feels like a one-ton albatross. 11. It's such a mixture of truth and falsehood. Our job is to sift the wheat from the chaff. 12. Sean Connery got a big hand from friends and fans at the Lincoln Center. 13. I doubt she gave a hood what Violet said. She'd had quite a checkered past. 14. Something rang the bell with him, distantly perhaps but clear enough to make him stop. 15. According to the servants, Miss Birtley has always disliked him, and made no bones about showing it. 16. He looked more than ever like a youngster playing hookey from high school. 17. Corporate bosses are mostly seen as bureaucrats who

have risen to the top of the organization and got their fingers in the till. In other words, they set their own pay. 18. I don't mind telling you I'm like a cat on hot bricks until I've got her safe! 19. There were chestnuts to be picked out of the fire, and he was for it. 20. When he is neck and neck in the polls with Mr. Brown, Mr. Cameron will need his base willing him to win. 21. The introduction of university tuition fees, a policy that barely scraped through in the Commons, was one of the most shameful con-tricks perpetrated by Tony Blair while in office. 22. Biotech companies are sometimes accused of cutting corners to get drugs approved and to overstate their effectiveness. 23. The reality is not all doom and gloom. The right to pursue happiness will surely eventually take root in a less violent and more liberal form among cultures that are inimical to it. 24. If you invest equities, you have to accept that market ups and downs are inevitable. 25. The move is a further sign that the star is losing interest in keeping up his status as an A-list leading man and is beginning to turn his back on Hollywood.

Exercise 3. Check yourself. How easily can you translate all the phraseological units in this text without the help of the dictionary?

He Takes the Cake (1)

That guy, Fred, is a real *top banana* (2). The guy is *out to lunch* (3). He better be careful because real soon he's going to find himself *eating humble pie* (4). His ideas are OK on the surface but when you start to look at them you realize that they are really *Swiss cheese* (5). He always expects us *to fill in the holes* (6) and make him look good. We get everything he gives us *done to a T* (7) but he takes all the credit. It would be nice if, for once, he would give us time to develop something challenging that

we can really *sink our teeth into* (8). At least it would be nice to get credit for all that we do to make him and our organization look good, but I doubt that will happen; he always wants *the whole enchilada* (9) for himself. He is always *dangling the carrot* (10) of private compliments in our faces, but we know they are insincere. He must think we are bunch of *cream puffs* (11). But someday, he is going to get his *pie in the face* (12). He'll be *in a real stew* (13) and we won't be there to clean it up. Soon... he'll get *his just desserts* (14). Because *he can't have the cake and eat it too* (15).

INTERNATIONAL WORDS AND INTERPRETER'S FALSE FRIENDS

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Translate into English.

Акуратний, адвокат, академік, анекдот, апартаменти, артист, бисквіт (пиріг), геніальний, кабінет, камера (у в'язниці), серіал, клей, корпус (навчальний), корпус (тіло), дата, декада, датський, фабрика, фамільярний, фасон, лист, майор, монітор, моторист, мультиплікація, фізик, принципове питання, принципова людина, проспект, репетиція, рецепт, репліка, сатин, траса, трап, труп, валет (карта), вагон.

Do this task at home

Translate the word combinations.

- a) actual time of arrival, aggressive advertising, aggressive skaters, aggressive dogs, an aggressive businessman, anecdotal evidence, crisis management, deputy chairman, dramatic achievements, dramatic colours, dramatic changes, a dramatic event, effective date, extensive plans, extravagant prices, liberal education, a routine check, hospital routine, daily routine, dynamic programme, identification of priorities, national administration, progress report, community property;
- b) активна реклама, анекдотична ситуація, анекдотична історія, фальшива тривога, наука та техніка, влучний постріл, нормальна (звична) процедура, офіційний стиль, перспективний працівник, перспективне планування, тверде пальне, фальшиві (підробні) документи, фальшиві зуби, фальшиві перли, фальшивий комплімент, суцільна фікція, геніальний винахід, інструкція з експлуатації.

Exercise 2. Give Ukrainian equivalents of the following "interpreter's false friends"

Application, aspirant, balloon, baton, billet, buffet, bureau, concern, concrete, conserve, depot, direction, disposition, diversion, fabric, figure, fragment, genial, grace, human, humane, humanitarian, instruct, intelligence, interpret, machine, motion, motorist, nature, notation, obligation, occasion, occupant, palm, passion, pathos, physique, probe, protection, qualification, race, raid, receipt, salon, saloon, scale, situation, tact, tanker, term, universal, vacancy, velvet, wagon.

Exercise 3. Which word combination is correct? Explain your choice.

Внутрішня політика – 1) inner police, 2) domestic policy;

секретний замок – 1) secret lock, 2) combination lock;

центральна газета – 1) central paper, 2) national paper;

перший рейс (про корабель) – 1) first voyage, 2) maiden voyage;

офіційне запрошення – 1) official invitation, 2) formal invitation;

фабрична марка – 1) factory mark, 2) trade mark;

фактичний стан справ – 1) factual state of affairs, 2) actual state of affairs;

облігація – 1) obligation, 2) bond;

комунальні послуги – 1) communal services, 2) public utilities;

спеціальна освіта – 1) special education, 2) specialist education;

регулювати рух – 1) to regulate traffic, 2) to control traffic;

газифікувати – 1) to gasify, 2) to supply with gas, to install gas;

фундаментальна бібліотека – 1) fundamental library, 2) main library.

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to international words and to the meanings of misleading words.

1. Fifty years later, some of the tanks and field guns that survived the momentous battle are lined up, freshly painted, in the parking lot at the war museum.

2. The forthcoming European summit in Brussels may be marginally less momentous than the Potsdam conference of 1945, but that event provides the closest historical analogy to the odd circumstances in which next week's gathering will take place.

3. The table was littered with account books and pamphlets.

4. Advocates of school vouchers were disappointed that Mr. Bush did not push harder for a pilot voucher project in Texas.

5. Motorists are offered a guide to the 10 most popular routes likely to be taken by caravan enthusiasts this summer.

6. The question is whether the oil-consuming nations have enough leverage to persuade oil exporters to take action.

7. Women who want to make the break back into scientific research should try emphasizing their academic age rather than their chronological age.

8. The CIA and FBI work at stopping threats before they happen, while the Energy Department focuses on responding to actual emergencies.

9. Whenever challenged with these lies we will aggressively push back with the truth.

10. Aggressive skating isn't exactly the safest sport around but it sure is one of the most exciting and impressive.

11. A critical role in early stages of children's education is assigned to parents.

12. It's critical to remove the dramatic effect the Depression had on this generation.

13. Because France does not collect official information by religion, it is hard to say whether the assumption is accurate.

14. The new text of the Constitution will merely drop the word «constitution», the UN flag and anthem and the phrase «foreign minister».

15. Lord Drayson is reported to have made a personal fortune of around £80 ml from a revolutionary needle-free injection system and was made a life peer by Tony Blair in 2004.

16. The Internet has exceeded our collective expectations as a revolutionary spring of information, news, and ideas.

17. The revolutionary Mozart is the Mozart of his last eight years.

18. The team came up with a revolutionary fabric that was extremely warm, extremely light, quick to dry and easy to dye.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to international words and to the meanings of misleading words.

1. The true history of my administration will be written 50 years from now, and you and I will not be around to see it (*George W. Bush*).

2. The delicate balance between modesty and conceit is popularity.

3. Instead of being a source of pleasure, the prospect of living longer has become a source of anxiety to many people without adequate pension savings.

4. For various reasons, such as a private agreement with the parents or some sort of dispute, grandparents often do not have formal custody.

5. Civilization as it is known today could not have evolved, nor can it survive, without an adequate food supply.

6. Argument is meant to reveal the truth, not to create it.

7. We have to attack reality shows. I don't know how far it's going to go — it's a phenomenon that has invaded TV around the world.

8. I am not a member of the CIA or any other intelligence agency.

9. Men create real miracles when they use their God-given courage and intelligence.

10. The Los Angeles police targeted five hot spots last year. They now try to anticipate where crimes will occur based on gang intelligence.

11. It is our policy to correct mistakes as soon as possible.

12. For those who sought lodging at the abbey it was politic, if not obligatory, to attend at least the main mass of the day.

13. Practical politics consists in ignoring facts.

14. Two armed robbers led an extravagant lifestyle with £78 000 they stole from banks across England.

15. Good writing is supposed to evoke sensation in the reader — not the fact that it is raining, but the feeling of being rained upon.

16. There is one thing a professor can be absolutely certain of: almost every student entering the university believes, or says he believes, that truth is relative.

17. Students of politics have been interested in many aspects of ethics in public service.

18. In every school, more boys wanted to be remembered as a star athlete than as a brilliant student.

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 6. Translate the text. Write out all the international and misleading words. Consult the monolingual dictionary for their meanings.

Is Corporate Culture the Way Forward for Graduates?

Those of us with liberal arts degrees remember them well, the professors who know all there is to know about Shakespeare, or Dante, or medieval theology. We remember them with affection. But they let us down, according to a top American executive at IBM. They stuffed us with useless information, and failed to teach us about shareholder value, or customer satisfaction.

All that is going to change, according to a book called *What Business Wants From Higher Education* by Dr. Diana Oblinger, academic programme and strategy executive at IBM. Did you know, for example, that in dozens of liberal arts university courses in the United States there is not a single professor with real, hands-on experience of client handling?

It is high time, says Oblinger, that academic communities started to concentrate on teaching the skills, attitudes and personal attributes that business requires. Students should be taught "to understand the unwritten rules of the corporate culture". The Regius Professor of Lithuanian Mythology must make way for the Bill Gates Professor of Massive Profits.

Employers, says Oblinger, want employees "who can adapt to the organisation, understand the job requirements, and produce work that has a clear return — as quickly as possible. Adding value, especially in the short term, relies on knowledge, speed of learning, ability

to work in teams, and adjusting to the culture of the organisation."

How are universities to put things right? Oblinger provides some questions. "Do faculty understand how decisions are made in business and industry? Could students analyse customer situation, develop financing and market a new product? How often do faculty or administrators engage in discussions of what business needs from higher education?"

But what if academics refuse to allow business to dictate the curriculum? Then, opines Oblinger grimly, they face a bleak future. "To get a sympathetic ear from legislators, higher education will need strong advocacy from the business community, an ally it is unlikely to win unless it has put itself through the same sort of streamlining and re-engineering that the business community has."

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Translate the following word combination into Ukrainian. Make up and write sentences with these word combinations and translate them.

Authority, academic, adequate, agony, alternative, angina, ambitious, argument, argue, attack, catholic, compromise, control, critical, delicate, demonstrate, documented, dynamic, elements, extensive, extremely, extravagant, fraction, inadequate, initiate, intelligence, interest, intimate(ly), intrigue(ing), liberal, minister, officer, original(ly), pathetic, pioneer, policy, provocative, perspective, regular, resident, residence, revolution,

revolutionary, routine, scandal, sensation, standard, student, technique, trivial, virtual(ly).

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to international words and to the meanings of misleading words.

1. He had been detailing this singular series of events.
2. The snake landed on the bed and might bite its occupant.
3. Dispute at Airport. The men concerned in the dispute are members of the Trade Union League. It is understood that they want better pay rates.
4. Britain calls aloud for a new, bold and fundamental turn in national policy.
5. The mail train robbery case yesterday took a dramatic turn.
6. He is perhaps rather too formal and detached a chap for any such casual approach.
7. The report shows that the substances released in car exhausts may be dangerous not only in such dramatic disastrous situations as during the 1952 "killer" smog but also in "normal circumstances from day to day".
9. As they participate in the fight for dramatic reforms, large sections of the population come to realize the necessity of unity of action with the working class and become more active politically.
10. There is a popular tendency among most newsmen and radio and TV commentators, to portray Congressmen as men who are working themselves to death, sweating and suffering heart attacks to serve the people.
11. The meeting expressed the hope that the remaining points of differences would be settled when the conference is resumed in Geneva.
13. The main item on the agenda, and one over which most differences exist, was the proposed agreement.

14. This fact is the recognition of the weight and power of public opinion, of its growing influence on international developments.

15. The House of Representatives in that Congress was controlled by the Democrats.

Exercise 3. Translate the texts. Write out all the international and misleading words. Consult the monolingual dictionary for their meanings.

Rise of Indigenous People Sets the Fashion Trend in Bolivia

For centuries the traditional dress of South America's indigenous people has been mocked as the garb of losers. The Indians lost power to the conquistadors, they lost land and wealth to waves of European settlers, and eventually they lost pride.

The bright tunics and unusual hats were belittled by the paler-skinned elites as the uniform of marginalized peasants in the highlands and shanty-dwellers in the cities.

But in a dramatic turnaround, the style has now become synonymous with authority. Evo Morales, the president of Bolivia and a figurehead for the indigenous movement, has led the way by turning traditional dress into a statement that the natives are back in the game. The outfit he wore on the eve of his January 2006 inauguration — a multi-coloured tunic and an alpaca-wool sweater with a four-pointed hat, and a garland of coca leaves — is to be officially declared a national treasure.

"It was one of the most important moments. Those clothes were symbols. Right there was contained our history and patrimony," said Juan Ramon Quintana, Minister to the Presidency, when he unveiled the plan to

immortalise the clothes. Just a few years ago, the outfit, which Morales wore at an indigenous ceremony in the sanctuary of Tiawanacu, would have been seen only in remote villages or in displays for tourists.

That it should now be elevated to a totem of national pride reflects the ascendancy of Morales, a former coca-grower and radical left-winger, over the economic and political establishment that used to run the country.

Indigenous people are still economically marginalised and often the victims of racism, but in the past decade they have emerged as a formidable political force. To protest against crushing poverty and neglect, they have blocked motorways, clashed with police and even swung elections. Bolivia led the way. Morales swept to power in 2005 by mobilizing indigenous voters, previously neglected by the European-influenced elite. As his clout has grown, so has the visibility of traditional dress.

The costumes, once largely confined to peasants, have become prominent and even hip. Earlier this year the capital, La Paz, hosted a glitzy fashion show in which models wore the bowler hats and flared skirts of highland women. Increasing numbers of shops are stocking traditional outfits, and newspapers and magazines are publishing more pictures of people wearing such clothes. TV stations, which used to ignore or play down celebrations of the Bolivian Aymara people's New Year, last month devoted lengthy shows to the spectacle.

With talk of Morales amending the constitution to run again, there is growing realisation that his radical — and supporters would add, belated — push for indigenous rights may be here to stay. Many pale-skinned city dwellers are learning Quechua now that the language can help get jobs in government. Rising indigenous influence across the Andean region is both a cause and a consequence of the "pink tide" of left-wing

governments. Ecuador's President Rafael Correa owed much of last year's electoral victory to indigenous support. In Venezuela the Indians have found a champion in President Hugo Chavez, himself a mix of European and Indian blood. Much of Latin America still celebrates October 12 as Christopher Columbus Day, but in Venezuela it has been renamed Indigenous Resistance Day.

EQUIVALENT-LACKING WORDS/
REALIA/NEOLOGISMS/TERMS**PRACTICE***Exercise 1. Think of the equivalents of the following realia.*

Ale, whisky, What will Mrs. Grundy say?, MP, Tory, the White House, Sir, skinheads, franc, lend-lease, blues, official family, road company, squatter, stars and stripes, traffic court, canyon, twin-city, golden parachute, anorak, prime time, money laundering, car boot sale, hard sell, head hunting agency, parking ticket, traffic warden.

Exercise 2. Translate the terms into Ukrainian.

Arabesque, anode, cathode, quantity of information, redundancy, feedback, frame, quantum, cyclotron, bionics, microfilm, supersonic, sedative, academic aptitude, duel personality, mental abilities, maintenance and operation instructions, customs duty, cash delivery, deflation, devaluation, loan capital, zero option, poverty line, draft resolution.

Exercise 3. Render the neologisms into Ukrainian.

To deglamorize, fall-out, hold-up, brain trust, in-crowd, in-depth, midi-skirt, to garage (a car), must-have, paper-back (book), to reequip, to rehouse, quiz-master, teach-in, stay-in, to service (a car), factsheet, low profile, high profile, runaways, to jackboot, nine-to-fiver, overexposed, sci-fi, upmanship, wheelhorse, work-in, baddie, patriotism, foodaholic.

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 4. Translate, paying attention to elements having no equivalents in Ukrainian. By what means do you render them?

1. AUGUSTUS. What! Must you go?

THE LADY. You are so busy.

AUGUSTUS. Yes: but not before lunch you know. I never can do much before lunch. And I'm no good at all in the afternoon. From five to six is my real working time.

2. "I'm going to build a cottage for myself up at Red Hill...I might even stay there part time in the winter and commute to work." "That's a long commute," Dan observed doubtfully.

3. Then Henry suddenly asked if we'd like to stay for lunch.

4. I am now more than glad that I did not pass into the grammar school five years ago, although it was a disappointment at the time.

5. He was one of those boys who thinks he knows it all. Public school and all that...

6. ... starlets were especially attracted to him because of his seriousness.

7.... the flight was delayed for half an hour. There was fog at Heathrow.

8. Philbrick, evidently regarding himself as one of the guests, was engaged in a heated discussion on greyhound racing with Sam Clutterbuck.

9."In there. That's the Common Room."

10. Lord Augustus Highcastle ... is comfortably seated at a writing-table with his heels on it, reading The Morning Post.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences. Pay attention to the choice of the correct Ukrainian equivalents to the neologisms.

1. The property also included an elaborate doghouse that was a stunning example of pampered pooch barkitecture.
2. Doctors fear the problem will lead to a bed-blocking crisis in Birmingham as elderly flu victims take up hospital spaces.
3. An Indian swami sat in a corner, near an enigmatic Haitian "breatharian" who is admired by all because he lives, supposedly, on air alone.
4. A typical example would be shopping in a cybermall, where a user might move from store to store and acquire various merchandise along the way.
5. Physicians are being threatened, impoverished, delicensed, and imprisoned for prescribing this drug in good faith with the intention of relieving pain.
6. These capsules were labelled as an "extremely effective fat burner, working especially well for conditions of obesity and reducing problematic areas of fat (cellulite)".
7. Their readers are generation D, the digital generation, which adapts very easily to new technology.
8. He spent the afternoon googling aimlessly.
9. Michael is a "hyperflier", a relatively new species whose members spend more time aloft than aground.
10. Your headaches may be related to job spill so try to reduce your workload.
11. The recent news is that in Japan karoshi — death from overwork — is now the second leading cause of death after cancer.
12. Linguistic profiling revealed that the bomber was probably an uneducated southerner.
13. We've added features that make our site much easier to navigate.
14. Calcuholism has increased in recent years and will continue to increase due to advances in technology. To

avoid dependency, we must do mathematics with our minds from time to time rather than with a machine.

15. From 2008, eco-driving is set to become a standard feature of the UK driving test.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences paying particular attention to the adequate rendering into Russian of equivalent-lacking words.

1. Throughout the world fluid fuels are replacing solid fuels because of their technical advantages in transport, handling, storage and use.

2. The law required the use of the French language in addition to English... It aroused a sensational, though temporary, backlash of English-speaking opinion.

3. Many politicians owe their success to charisma and demagogy rather than to high intelligence and honesty.

4. The girl tried to earn her living as baby-sitter in the neighbourhood.

5. Every morning he joined a group of young commuters living in the same condominium.

6. He was a born tinkerer and would never have a repairman in his house.

7. Last week the Biological Engineering Society celebrated the tenth anniversary of this broad interface between medicine and technology with a conference in Oxford.

8. What does being ahead mean when possessing more or less overkill cannot be translated into anything that is militarily or humanly meaningful?

9. There will of course be carping critics of the project among do-gooders, conservationists, starry-eyed liberals and wild-lifers.

10. Four potholers were found suffering from exposure yesterday after being missed for more than 12 hours.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the translation of realia.

1. They contrived to live in reasonable comfort. For instance, they managed to run a two-year-old Escort.
2. Boomers are used to negotiating for just about everything. Simply because there are so many of them, boomers have come of age in an environment of fierce competition for jobs and promotions. As boomers struggle to balance family and career, they are forging new paths in corporate America with flextime, job sharing and support for child and elder care.
3. She was dressed for Fifth Avenue in a slim black-and-white checked coatdress with a white collar and white cuffs.
4. There was nothing remarkable about the two women. They were like thousands of their sisters. They would doubtless see what they wished to see, assisted by Baedeker, and be blind to everything else.
5. His assistant is a prime example of the newest generation workers — the Computer Babies. They've grown with VCRs and video games. They are also the first generation to grow up in dual-wage-earner families.
6. There were not many points of similarity between Nicole and me. She'd been a WASP goddess in a Ferrari. I was a scrappy Jewish civil servant.
7. Every time the Chancellor of the Exchequer increases the duty on cigarettes, or the doctors come out with another dire warning about lung cancer, the magazine gets a flood of recipes for sure-fire methods of giving up smoking.
8. The new Premiership season is still weeks away but some of English football's biggest clubs are already at loggerheads over a deal to beam top-flight matches into Chinese homes.
9. The increasing likelihood of an independent Scotland raises one crucial question: what will the Union Jack look like minus St. Andrew's Cross?

10. The debate over racial differences in IQ represents perhaps the greatest scientific controversy of the past half-century.

11. One of Britain's leading exam boards will introduce a new A-level exam in dozens of schools with a view to offering it nationally from 2008.

12. As MPs depart for their summer holidays George Osborne, the shadow chancellor, will have little time for any light reading.

13. The sun reflected off calm waters. Ducks and swans paddled through the reeds. Locals in hunter wellies walked their Labradors. A serene and beautiful scene — apart from the 20 or so paparazzi sharing it.

14. In the U.S., a tax on so-called "golden parachute" was introduced in 1984. This made them a status symbol, so their popularity soared.

15. She lifted from the floor a leather Gladstone bag, and began to load it with the things she would need for the day.

16. This part of the city lacks the individual character of Robyn's own suburb, where healthfood stores and sportswear boutiques have sprung to cater for the students and liberal-minded yuppies who live there.

17. Teachers are demanding that You Tube, the hugely popular video sharing website, be closed down for refusing to remove violent, threatening and sexual content involving children and staff.

18. There weren't a huge number of degrees that I was interested in pursuing and I decided that I would take a gap year and see how the business went.

19. Many of the changes in the corporate culture — flextime, parallel tracks, enhanced benefits — have come about because women have pressed for them

20. Members of the Professional Association of Teachers have accused the company of encouraging cyber-bullying by ignoring their pleas to take down inappropriate clips.

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 8. Translate the passage. In what way will you translate the equivalent-lacking words?

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone

By J. K. Rowling

There was a lot more to magic, as Harry quickly found out, than waving your hand and saying a few funny words. They had to study the night skies through their telescopes every Wednesday at midnight and learn the names of different stars and the movements of the planets. Three times a week they went out to the greenhouses behind the castle to study Herbology, with a dumpy little witch called Professor Sprout, where they learned how to take care of all the strange plants and fungi, and found out what they were used for.

Easily the most boring class was History of Magic, which was the only one taught by a ghost. Professor Binns had been very old indeed when he had fallen asleep in front of the staff room fire and got up next morning to teach, leaving his body behind him. Binns droned on and on while they scribbled down names and dates, and got Emetic the Evil and Uric the Oddball mixed up.

Professor Flitwick, the Charms teacher, was a tiny little wizard who had to stand on a pile of books to see over his desk. At the start of their first class he took the roll call, and when he reached Harry's name he gave an excited squeak and toppled out of sight.

Professor McGonagall was again different, Harry had been quite right to think she wasn't a teacher to cross. Strict and clever, she gave them a talking to the moment they sat down in her first class. "Transfiguration is some of the most complex and dangerous magic you

will learn at Hogwarts,” she said. “Anyone messing around in my class will leave and not come back. You have been warned.” Then she changed her desk into a pig and back again. They were all very impressed and couldn’t wait to get started, but soon realized they weren’t going to be changing the furniture into animals for a long time. After taking a lot of complicated notes, they were each given a match and started trying to turn it into a needle. By the end of the lesson, only Hermione Granger had made any difference to her match; Professor McGonagall showed the class how it had gone all silver and pointy and gave Hermione a rare smile.

The class everyone had really been looking forward to was Defense Against the Dark Arts, but Quirrell’s lessons turned out to be a bit like a joke. His classroom smelled strongly of garlic, which was to ward off a vampire he’d met in Romania and was afraid would be coming back to get him one of these days. His turban, he (old them, had been given to him by an African prince as a thankyou for getting rid of a troublesome zombie, but they weren’t sure they believed this story.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Analyze the ways of formation of the following neologisms. Suggest your variants of translation.

ADSL, valley girl, apitherapy, ashtanga, at sign, outsourcing, FOAF, G8, to genotype, to burn (a CD), Bushism, C2C (transactions), domain name, dot-com (also dot.com), Wi-Fi, to surf (the Internet), ATM, secret shopper, Segway, hybrid car, in-box (letters), intranet, keypal, nanotechnology, hightism, brain tank, think tank, gimmick.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences, paying attention to elements having no equivalents in Ukrainian, neologisms and realia.

1. ... it's out of the question to shoot an old Harrovian.
2. I got a pardon straight from the White House.
3. One August bank holiday in the late nineties they travelled fifty miles to compete in a town where prizes of solid cash were to be given...
4. He scoops up business donations by the bucketload.
5. Because on-line drug stores bypass doctors to deliver drugs, medical professionals are beginning to take alarm at cyberchondriac behaviour.
6. A century before scientists researched the nocebo effect — the phenomenon of negative, fearful thoughts causing harm.
7. It's basically a huge database where users identify themselves by name and school graduation date. To see classmates' e-mail addresses, nostalgics pay \$36 a year.
8. Union members are not his natural constituency: he has a long record as a free trader.
9. This, combined with a political unwillingness to sacrifice domestic goals for international ones, led to the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed rates and the use of floating rates instead.

Exercise 3. Apply descriptive translation technique while translating some terms in the following sentences.

1. Sans-serif fonts have become the de facto standard for body text onscreen, especially online.
2. Some industries such as building and construction offer plenty of opportunities for black economy enterprise and many who work in these industries, the so-called

“moonlighters”, have in effect two jobs, one in the formal economy, the other in the black one.

3. The American psychologist Frederick Herzberg has proposed a theory of motivation. The main application of the theory is job enlargement (when employees carry out wider range of tasks) and job enrichment (when employees are given more responsibility) in performing a job by manual workers.

4. The other possible application of the theory is job rotation – when employees are trained in several minor skills and exchange jobs with each other at intervals.

5. Always bored with studies Ray Kroc left school at fifteen to enlist as an ambulance driver at the end of World War I.

6. The mixtures sold very well for a while, but when soda fountains began to go out of fashion in the early fifties, Kroc became concerned about his narrowing market.

7. Nothing was sold but hamburgers (15 cents), cheeseburgers (19 cents), french fries (10 cents), coffee (5 cents) and milkshakes (20 cents).

8. Takeover bids are usually made on attractive terms, relative to the current market price of the shares.

9. In 1981 she diversified into menswear and soon after that she began to export, selling her first licence in Japan in 1984.

10. Divisional structure is associated with market expansion and product diversification.

11. Other central activities might include R&D and purchasing, to benefit from economies of scale.

12. Productive machines have replaced many of blue-collar workers. 13. We talked with executives who saw themselves as beneficiaries of such leadership.

14. A typical job interview usually consists of four principal parts: introduction – establishing a rapport, main part – discussion of the interviewee’s background and credentials, conclusion – answering the interviewee’s questions, parting – thanking and saying good-bye.

15. There is a history of “white elephants” – products that were developed and launched which proved to have little or no demand, e.g. the infamous Sinclair C5 electric car.
16. Companies that sell a wide range of products find it helpful to analyze their offering according to the portfolio theory.
17. This property is called liquidity.
18. According to the well-known “Four P’s” formulation of the marketing mix, this clearly a matter of promotion.
19. Reduced price packs in supermarkets, can be used to attract price conscious brand switchers, and also to counter a promotion by a competitor.
20. Stores often reduce prices of specific items as loss leaders which bring customers into the shop where they will also buy other goods.
21. Supermarkets sell food and basic everyday necessities.
22. The idea of Wal-Mart’s is creating one-stop shopping environment.

Exercise 4. Translate the text. Write out all the words having no equivalents in Ukrainian, neologisms and realia.

Going Posh

How wonderful it is that in "classless" Britain we can all aspire to be top consumers. We fly regularly, take holidays abroad, buy designer clothes, eat in restaurants that get reviewed in national papers. Banks toss out gold cards like confetti. Airlines woo us with loyalty benefits.

We are rich beyond the wildest dreams of a few decades ago. But this upshifting doesn't make the more affluent in society very happy. They can see their territory usurped by middle managers, PAs and people who work for the local council. It doesn't please them one bit to meet a sales assistant from Milton Keynes shopping in

Harvey Nichols or a computer programmer from Uxbridge relaxing on the beach in Bali. So the elite are concentrating on keeping one step ahead — or indeed, several Manolo-Blahniked strides in advance.

Take money. According to research commissioned by American Express, owning a gold card is perceived as on a par with driving a sports car. There are a lot of proud people out there flashing gold cards — but they are from the high-street banks, and are handed out to almost anyone earning £20 000 a year. However, try to join a bank like Coutts and you won't get a card of any colour at all unless you're on a salary of at least £100 000 a year. A platinum American Express card remains the preserve of high spenders like Meg Mathews — and Prince William, who was given one for his 14th birthday.

As for travel, your frequent flier card may get a few perks — air miles, and so on. But don't expect to be rubbing shoulders with the truly rich, who will already have been whisked away somewhere far more luxurious. Those in the know are already wistfully visualizing the day when whole flights will be business-class, with not an oik in sight. Already, Virgin Atlantic Upper Class and Gold ticket-holders are picked up by a chauffeur-driven Range Rover with a mobile check-in desk, and can book their in-flight masseur at the same time.

Speaking of Range Rovers, they are the car of choice among the elite of Wall Street, over and above the BMW and Porsche, which makes the optional electric sunroof on your Megane or Clio look extremely paltry. And on the town, the trick isn't simple to ensconce yourself into a booth at the Met Bar — it's hanging on to it, because when Martine McCutcheon trips through the door, you'll be shifted, pronto.

Having a VIP area at a party or launch has long been standard practice, but now there is the VIP-VIP enclave, to weed out hangers-on, presumably, in the VIP-VIP enclosure Nicole Kidman stands and talks to herself.

These days your average housewife doesn't shop at Marks & Spencer's, she goes to Whistles. Anyone can prance into Harvey Nichols and buy whatever they want, if they have the money. And designers are encouraging the proles, by introducing "diffusion ranges" — cheaper lines such as Miu Miu from Prada that are more within reach of the nouveau richish. But while one might be tempted to splash out the odd £100 on a designer T-shirt, to spend real money one could try boutiques like Voyage, where a frock could be £7,000. Except it's members only. Nicole Kidman, Yasmin le Bon and Goldie Hawn can get its locked doors opened, but Madonna was refused. Securing the hairdo to go with the clothes isn't easy either. For a first appointment with Nicky Clarke, you pay £300 — which could rise to £600 if you need extensive work. If you can get that far: the waiting list runs into weeks.

As the elite soar into the stratosphere, even supermarkets are rushing to go posh, with ranges like Tesco's "Best". These "gourmet lines" offer ready-stuffed ducks and prepared lobsters.

However, there are signs that the sensible are starting to drop out of the aspirational rat race, according to Melanie Howard of the Future Foundation. This has identified a group of affluent, youngish entrepreneurial types which it calls I-Society — I stands for independence — that accounts for 10 per cent of the population. Howard believes nearly one-third will follow suit over the next decade. I-Society has money but isn't obsessed with status. Just as well, because when everyone is a VIP, at the same time no one is — and the VIPs that already exist are unlikely to give in to a loss of status without a fight.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Compare the word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian.

Group A. The point of a needle, draw a straight line, his height is six feet, a golden hair, a smooth surface, the root of a plant, I got a cramp in my foot, the key to a lock.

Group B. I differ with you on that point; a clear line of argument; it was the height of rudeness; a smooth tongue; the key to a problem; the golden rule; the root of all evil; the foot of a page.

Exercise 2. Find Ukrainian equivalents for the expressions given below. Make up 5 sentences with the expressions you like.

The face of a clock, square root, a stream of words, burning issue (the question of the hour, topical issue, bread and butter issue), cold as marble (as a stone, as ice, as charity, as a cucumber), as plain as the nose on a man's face, as sure as eggs is eggs, as the tree, so the fruit, as welcome as flowers in May, as snug as a bug in a rug.

Exercise 3. Analyze the possible renderings of the following words and word combinations.

1) one's brain (head) is working; 2) a forgetful (absent-minded) person, 3) the very image of his father, speaking

likeness of his father, spitting image of his father; 6) go on a wild chase; 7) you have had it; 8) you may whistle for it; 9) it's no use crying over spilt milk; 10) what's lost is lost; 11) what's done can't be undone; 12) once bitten, twice shy; 13) a burnt child dreads the fire; 14) the scalded cat fears cold water.

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 4. Suggest the variants of rendering of the idiomatic expressions into Ukrainian.

1. I saw their chief, tall as a rock of ice; his spear, the blasted fir, his shield, the rising moon; he sat on the shore like a cloud of mist on a hill.
2. Typhoon Trix headed out into the Pacific tonight after carving a swathe of destruction through southern and western Japan in which at least 34 people were killed and 95 injured. Weathermen earlier reported the storm heading straight for Tokyo, but it bypassed the capital.
3. Houseboat and caravan were fast asleep; no drift of smoke, no stir or sound of voices broke the stillness.
4. The European Parliament pointed to the fruits of cooperation...
5. I was on hot coals because you didn't turn up yesterday.
6. What! Haven't you got through that bit of work yet? Well — you are a slow coach!
7. As for money: I can guarantee you £3,000 a year. As for your work: you can have a completely free hand.
8. I've had a funny feeling for the last couple of days that things are running downhill around here. No appointments, nothing scheduled.
9. ...she saw that he was practically toothless. As old as the hills.
10. They did not meet again till the night on which Robert Forestier lost his life.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences. Mind the usage of litotes.

1. The announcement troubled him not a little...
2. He was no gentle lamb, and the part of second fiddle would never do for the high-pitched dominance of his nature.
3. The article is by a not unknown journalist.
4. Gerald thought for a minute and corrected him not without unkindness.
5. It is not an unfavourable moment to abolish all military pacts.
6. She looked at him and sighed not unhappily.
7. Mr. Bardell was a man of honour — Mr. Bardell was a man of his word — Mr. Bardell was no deceiver.
8. Not until 1821 did Venezuela shake off the Spanish yoke.
9. Some roads in Scotland were ice-bound. Cars were abandoned in many places and many people returning from Saturday's international rugby game did not reach home until the early hours.
10. He was not without taste...

Exercise 6. Define hyperbole in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The waves were mountain-high.
2. I'd give the world to see her.
3. This medicine will do him a world of good.
4. She has found millions of reasons not to come.
5. "This is a world of effort you know, Fanny, and we must never yield when so much depends on us."
6. When people say "I've told you fifty times", they mean to scold and very often do.
7. It's absolutely maddening!
8. I shall be eternally grateful if you do it for me.
9. It's monstrous, it's a nightmare.

10. "How is Fleur?" said Michael's neighbour. "Thanks, awfully well."

11. "I see a frightful lot of writers and painters, you know, they're supposed to be amusing."

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 7. Edit the computer translation of the advertisement. Pay attention to the usage of the metaphor.

Excalibur. A legendary watch for day and (k)night. For the man whose time has come. The watch dial gleams with the image of the legendary Excalibur, "Sword in the Stone". Only the noble King Arthur had the power to remove it. And with this mighty feat he became the king of the realm. Excalibur the sword. On a watch for the man who rules his own destiny.

Excalibur. Легендарні годинник для денного та (к) вночі. Для Людина, чие час прийшов. Циферблат годинника відблиски з зображенням легендарний Екскалібур, "Меч у камені". Тільки благородні Король Артур мав владу, щоб видалити його. І з цим могутнім подвиг він став королем в королівстві. Excalibur меч. На Годинник для людини, яка керує своєю долею.

Exercise 8. Translate the text. Pay attention to the usage of metonymy.

What I like most about England is the civilized quality of living there, the comfort and convenience of the public transport, the English pubs, and the milk and the newspapers delivered to your door. I still remember roast Angus, and a wine bar in the Strand where we used to go every Wednesday to eat Stilton. There are values which must be preserved if England becomes continental — and

this is quite likely, when we get our cooking from Paris, our politics from Moscow, and our morals from Cairo. As soon as we stop to cite John Ruskin, to tune Lennon and McCartney, to role-play Shakespeare and to trust in Time, we are the lost nation on the way to nowhere.

Exercise 9. The following text is an example of American Indians' oratory. Translate the text. Comment on the ways of rendering of metaphor into Ukrainian.

The Great Spirit is in all things; he is in the air we breathe. The Great Spirit is our Father, but the earth is our Mother. She nourishes us; that which we put into the ground she returns to us.

The life of an Indian is like the wings of the air. That is why you notice the hawk knows how to get his prey. The Indian is like that. The hawk swoops down on his prey; so does the Indian. In his lament he is like an animal. For instance, the coyote is sly; so is the Indian. The eagle is the same. That is why the Indian is always feathered up; he is a relative to the wings of the air.

You have noticed that everything an Indian does is in a circle, and that is because the Power of the World always works in circles, and everything tries to be round. The sky is round. The wind, in its greatest power, whirls. Birds make their nests in circles. Even the seasons form a great circle in their changing. The life of a man is a circle from childhood to childhood, and so it is in everything where the Power moves.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following expressions.

Black sheep (day, deed, frost), white lie (crow, man), cold war (reason), iron will (fist), gilded youth, to gild the pill, to sugar the pill, the newspaper runs, a price explosion, international climate, crazy policies, a beast of a car, a dream of a dress, the head of cabbage, to give oneself airs, the foot of a mountain, the highest glory (the summit of glory), mental outfit (erudition, one's store of knowledge), to fight one's way to the top (to make one's way in life, to make a name of oneself, to make one's name known), falling behind (behind the times, not keeping pace with the times), to know one's onions, to keep abreast of the times, lost sheep (strayed sheep),

Exercise 2. Suggest the variants of rendering of the idiomatic expressions into Ukrainian.

1. Thousands of car workers in central Scotland are poised to take strike action early in the New Year unless their wage demands are met.
12. To expect miracles to be performed for our special benefit is beyond the bounds of reason or of hope.
13. It is a dangerous thing for a writer to coin new words.
14. He always has a capable man at his elbow.
15. Love is founded on esteem — the only foundation which can make the passion last.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the rendering of metaphor.

1. I passed a crocodile of choir boys, in starched collars and peculiar caps, on their way to Tom Gate.
2. All undergraduates and graduates and wives and tradespeople walked that unmistakable English church-going pace which eschewed equally both haste and idle sauntering,
3. Criss-cross about the world he travelled with them, waxing in wickedness like a Hogarthian page boy.
4. She was entrancing, with that fragile beauty which in extreme youth sings out for love and withers at the first cold wind.
5. I went there full of curiosity and the faint, unrecognised apprehension that here, at last, I should find that low door in the wall, which opened on an enclosed and enchanted garden, which was somewhere, not overlooked by any window, in the heart of that grey city.
6. Long hours of work in her youth, authority in middle life, repose and security in her age, had set their stamp on her lined and serene face.
7. Here was planted the seed of what would become his life's harvest.
8. A nightmare distorted the images of the evening into horrific shapes.
9. Everything was black and dead-still in the quadrangle; only at the quarter-hours the bells awoke and sang over the gables.
10. He could tell her nothing new of the wonders of his presentation and knighthood; and his civilities were worn out like his information.

Exercise 4. Translate the text. Comment on the ways of rendering of metaphor into Ukrainian.

The Family Meadow

By John Updike

...The sun, reaching toward noon, domineers over the meadow; the shade of the walnut tree grows smaller and more noticeably cool. By noon, all have arrived, including the Dodge station wagon from central Pennsylvania, the young pregnant Wilmington cousin who married an airline pilot, and the White Plains people, who climb from their car looking like clowns, wearing red-striped shorts and rhinestone-studded sunglasses. Handshakes are exchanged that feel to one man like a knobbed woodcarving and to the other like a cow's slippery, unresisting teat. Women kiss, kiss stickily, with little overlapping patches of adhesive cheek and clicking conflicts of spectacle rims, under the white unslanting sun. The very insects shrink toward the shade. The eating begins. Clams steam, corn steams, salad wilts, butter runs, hot dogs turn, torn chicken shines in the savage light. Iced tea, brewed in forty-quart milk cans, chuckles when sloshed. Paper plates buckle on broad laps. Plastic butter knives, asked to cut cold ham, refuse. Children underfoot in the pleased frenzy eat only potato chips. Somehow, as the first wave of appetite subsides, the long tables turn musical, and a murmur rises to the blank sky, a cackle rendered harmonious by a remote singleness of ancestor; a kind of fabric is woven and hung, a tapestry of the family fortunes, the threads of which include milkmen, ministers, mailmen, bankruptcy, death by war, death by automobile, insanity — a strangely prevalent thread, the thread of insanity. Never far from a farm or the memory of a farm, the family has hovered in honorable

obscurity, between poverty and wealth, between jail and high office. Real-estate dealers, school-teachers, veterinarians are its noblemen; butchers, electricians, door-to-door salesmen its yeomen. Protestant, teetotaling, and undaring, ironically virtuous and mildly proud, it has added to America's statistics without altering their meaning. Whence, then, this strange joy?

COUNTERWORDS/POLYSEMANTIC
WORDS/COMPOUND WORDS**PRACTICE**

Exercise 1. Translate the word combinations with polysemantic words. Define the meanings of the words in italics.

To have a friendly attitude, radical attitudes, in case, it is not the case, as was the case, the interests of the community, community of interests, public figure, public service, public career, public relations.

Exercise 2. Define the meanings of the following counterwords. Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian.

The usual thing, no such thing, poor thing, same thing, point of view, to raise the point, from all points, to give points to, to stick to the point, shocking affair, love affair, household affair, it is my affair.

Exercise 3. Translate the following compound words.

Chairperson, colour-blindness, Jack-of-all-trades, stay-at-home, free-and-easy, do-nothing, moon-lit, easy-going, window-pane, hardshell, die-hard, might-have-been, night-flying, profit-sharing, heavyweight, sleepyhead, make-up, forget-me-nots, merry-go-round, know-how, know-all, oil-bearing, well-informed, long-suffering, water-proof, noteworthy, duty-free, jet-black, grown-up (person), turned-up (nose), bald-headed, short-sighted, money-laundering, dry-cleaner's, pick-pocketing, fire-proof, heart-broken, wine-cellar, wall-eye,

fiddlesticks, bull's-eye, foot-pump, hot-house, fancy-dress-maker, side-track, empty-handed, panic-filled, moth-bitten, dog-tired, power-greedy.

Exercise 4. Create the compound words and render them into Ukrainian.

The quake of the earth, the fall of water, the shot of a gun, the field of ice, the windows of a shop, head of cabbage, oil of olive, the place of one's birth, powder for teeth, a trap for mice, a book for notes, a tube for tests, a board for bills, a cage for birds, thirsty for blood, tired with talk, sick with sea.

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Ralf began to see day-light.
2. It is generally accepted that any future space-ship will be rocket-driven.
3. She flew around to the play-yard.
4. She was charmed by her grace, her common-sense.
5. The fence had three coats of whitewash on it.
6. Then came the news that June had gone to the seaside.
7. He gazed at a milk-bar across the street.
8. He was wearing a brand-new overcoat and hat.
9. She never said she was home-sick.
10. Don't be so blood-thirsty, father!
11. The girl's gypsy-dark glance was fixed on him.
12. The old gentleman was always known as a free-thinker.
13. The play will arouse enough interest among art-lovers.
14. Her eyes mechanically followed the wandering search-lights.
15. The woman poured coffee by eye-measure.

Exercise 6. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the words in italics. What factors define their meaning?

1. There was nothing in her *appearance* to suggest that she had just come in after a fortnight on the road.
2. ... a long black dress, voluminous as though she wore several petticoats under it and *stout* boots.
3. When I arrived Mrs Tower, very splendid in a *tea-gown* a little too *young* for her, was alone.
4. It (neck) was indeed astonishingly *young* when you compare it with her *weather-beaten* face.
5. But his eyes *fell* immediately on Mrs Fowler, his face lit up and he went towards her with both hands *outstretched*.
6. The river is getting *low* and will soon dry up.
7. «How much has he *persuaded* you to *settle* on him?» – «I wanted to *settle* a thousand a year, but he wouldn't hear of it.»
8. He mopes so terribly since his wife *went home*.
9. They became engaged when he was *home* on leave.
10. He [David] was glad he had finally decided to dress up a little - the jeans suit, a shirt and scarf - when he went downstairs ...He [the old painter] too *had changed*: a pale summer coat, a white shirt, a purple bow tie.
11. They were still talking in *low* voices.
12. The coal's getting *low*, we must order some more.
13. Jack held out his hands for the conch and *stood* up, holding the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands.
14. "... I couldn't *stand* him, personally..."
15. You've *changed* such a lot since I last saw you.

Exercise 7. Translate the following, paying attention to the meanings of the verb to MAKE.

1. You're making a big mistake, Mrs. Grey.
2. I always make a cup of tea last thing. She drinks it in bed...
3. It made me feel worse than ever.

4. They were made for each other.
5. "I'm not going to make any speech," the Boss said.
6. Clutterbuck's father makes all the beer round here.
7. "And flags, Diana. There should be flags left over from last time." "I made them into dusters," said Dingy ...
8. Presently, the door opened again, and two more boys looked in. They stood and giggled for a time and then made off.
9. "Me, a butler," said Philbrick, "made to put up tents like a blinking Arab." "Well, it's a change," said Paul. "It's a change for me to be a butler," said Philbrick. "I wasn't made to be anyone's servant."
10. As if to make their appeal the more imperative, the following appeared in one of the papers the very next day ...

Exercise 8. Translate the following, paying attention to the meanings of the verbs to GET, to WANT. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

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

down". "I can't. I've got to get the children to school"... After a moment she said, "Ethan, I don't think I can get up. I feel too bad".

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 9. Translate the text. Pay special attention to compound and polysemantic words.

New York to Los Angeles in 21 Minutes by Subway

Around the world in three hours by subway? It may not be all that far-fetched. The technology for a tubecraft system is in the offing. Researchers at the Rand Corporation envision a "tubecraft" system capable of carrying passengers between New York City and Los Angeles in 21 minutes. The VHST (Very High Speed Transit) vehicles would shoot through airless tunnels deep underground at nearly 14,000 miles per hour.

A tubecraft would look like a streamlined subway car without wheels or a subterranean airplane without wings. According to Dr. Robert M. Salter, Rand's head of physical sciences, the vehicle would ride on, and be driven by electromagnetic waves, "much as a surfboard rides the ocean's waves". Superconducting cables would produce powerful opposing magnetic fields, so the 100-passenger craft would float in the middle of the tube, and air would be pumped from the tunnels to reduce friction.

A proposed route would connect New York City with Los Angeles with brief stopovers in Chicago and Amarillo, Texas. Even with these stops, the total transcontinental time would be only 37 minutes. There would also be a network of connecting tunnels to Boston, Denver, San Francisco and other major cities.

Dr. Salter believes a coast-to-coast tunnel could pay for itself in about 30 years. He estimates that the central corridor of the system would cost about \$90 billion, although the price could come down with such advances in tunnel building as nuclear or laser drills. Not only would tube travel be faster than air travel and other modes of transportation, it would also be cleaner and more efficient in terms of energy consumption.

Exercise 10. Edit the computer translation of the text. Mind the polysemantic and compound words.

Mabel

By Somerset Maugham

One morning George and the consul were in the courtyard looking at some curios that had been brought for their inspection when there was a loud knocking at the great door of the consulate. The door-man flung it open. A chair borne by four coolies entered, advanced, and was set down. Mabel stepped out. She was neat and cool and fresh. There was nothing in her appearance to suggest that she had just come in after a fortnight on the road. George was petrified. He was as pale as death. She went up to him,

«Hulloa, George, I was so afraid I'd missed you again.»

«Hulloa, Mabel,» he faltered.

He did not know what to say. He looked this way and that. She stood between him and the doorway. She looked at him with a smile in her blue eyes.

«You haven't altered at all,» she said. «Men can go off so dreadfully in seven years and I was afraid you'd go fat and bald. I've been so nervous. It would have been so terrible if after all these years I simply hadn't been able to marry you after all.»

She turned to George's host. «Are you the Consul?»

«I am.»

«That's all right. I'm ready to marry him as soon as I've had a bath.»

And she did.

Мейбл

За Сомерсет Моєм

Одного ранку Джордж і консул був у дворі, дивлячись на деякі цікаві, які були доведені для їх огляду, коли пролунав гучний стукіт у двері великого консульства. Двері людина відчинив її. Стілець мати чотири лантухи увійшли, просунутий, і був встановлений вниз. Мейбл вийшла. Вона була акуратною і прохолодно і свіжо. Існував нічого в своїй зовнішності, щоб припустити, що вона тільки що повернувся після того, як два тижні на дорозі. Джордж остовпів. Він був блідий, як смерть. Вона підійшла до нього,

«Нулоа, Джордж, я так боялася, що я нудьгував по тобі знову».

«Нулоа, Мейбл», він запнувся.

Він не знав, що сказати. Він подивився і так і сяк. Вона стояла між ним і дверима. Вона подивилася на нього з посмішкою, в її блакитних очах.

«Ви не змінювали взагалі,» сказала вона. «Чоловіки можуть піти так жахливо протягом семи років, і я боявся, що ти піти жиру і лисий. Я так нервувала. Це було б так страшно, якщо після всіх цих років я просто не змогла вийти за тебе заміж після того, як всі».

Вона повернулася до хост-Джордж. «Ви консул?»

«Я».

«Те, що все в порядку. Я готова вийти за нього заміж, як тільки я прийняла ванну».

І вона це зробила.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Define the meanings of the verbs TO BURN, TO CALL, TO HURT. Use them in the sentences of your own. (10-15 sentences)

Exercise 2. Edit the computer translation of the text. Mind the polysemantic and compound words.

The rosewood walking-stick had belonged to Jemima's great-grandmother. The white-haired old lady had lived in the granny flat over the workshop at the back of the semi-detached house where Jemima and her stepbrother spent the early years of their childhood. 'Great-gran', as they nicknamed her, who must have been in her mid-nineties by then, had used the walking-stick to make her way, spider-like, from her bedroom to the kitchenette, where she drank endless cups of tea from a cracked teapot. Jemima would sit with her, listening wide-eyed to the hair-raising stories she told of her girlhood. Jemima remembered that Greatgran had been the second eldest in a family of eight children, living in a coalmining valley in South Wales. She had never been to school. By the time she was twelve, she was a chambermaid in the house of a very wealthy landowner. She worked a fourteen-hour day, making beds, scrubbing floors and cleaning saucepans: not a life for the faint-hearted.

Рожевого дерева тростину належав прабабусі Джемайма в. Сива старенька жила в бабусю плоским над семінар на задній двоквартирний будинок, де

Джемайма і її зведений брат провів перші роки свого дитинства. «Великий-Гран», як їх прозвали її, які повинні були в її середині дев'яностих на те, використовував тростину, щоб зробити її шляху, павукopodobні, зі своєї спальні на кухню, де вона пила нескінченними чашками чай з тріснутого чайника. Джемайма буде сидіти з нею, слухав з широко розкритими очима в страшних історій вона розповіла про свою юність. Джемайма пам'ятати, що Greatgran був другим самим старшим у родині з восьми дітей, що проживають у вугледобувних долини в Південному Уельсі. Вона ніколи не була в школі. До того часу їй було дванадцять, вона була покоївкою в будинку дуже багатого поміщика. Вона працювала чотирнадцять годин на день, роблячи ліжка, чищення підлог і чищення кастроль: не життя для людей зі слабкими нервами.

**COMPATIBILITY
OF ADJECTIVES/DERIVATIVE WORDS/
ADVERBIAL VERBS/CONVERSE WORDS**

PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Translate the derivative words into Ukrainian.

- 1) Sympathizer, achiever, breaker, breakfaster, roomer, hatter, cottager, loser, vacationer;
- 2) moneyed, sleeved, hooked, balconied, hooded;
- 3) wearable, serviceable, enjoyable, paintable, measurable, lovable;
- 4) carpeted staircase, juiced apple, hooked nose, stockinged feet.

Exercise 2. Define the meaning of the converse words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

- to look → a look
- to walk → a walk
- to talk → a talk
- to tease → a tease
- to bomb → a bomb
- to judge → a judge

Exercise 3. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents to the following word combinations.

- Warm: colours, milk, climate clothing welcome temper support imagination
- Heavy: look date table food (meals) supper weight snow storm rain drinker eater sleep sorrow industry work
- Cold: weather bath arms war reason greeting comfort truth scent

Golden: rule age opportunity hair eggs
Fresh: air food news water sheet of paper
Flat: roof country chest plate voice

SENTENCE TRANSLATION

Exercise 4. Analyze the meanings of the adjectives and render the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. There was a general appearance of rich red velvet and plushy coziness in the big drawing-room.
2. There was honey, butter and rich red strawberry jam for breakfast.
3. He gave us a stare of hard triumph.
4. The hard, blue, sunlit sky was clear but for a few wisps of cloud.
5. Two speeches were made by Tory Ministers this week, which didn't even mention the miners — and yet constituted a bitter attack on them.
6. Bad flooding is expected in the Mekong Delta at the beginning of next month, which will damage the new harvest.
7. Sergeant Holcomb, chewing nervously on a cold cigar, sat at the end of a long oak table.
8. Not long ago the Africans in South Africa had to work either in the gold mines or on the white farms.
9. The news of Leo Tolstoy illness created world-wide concern.
10. Manchester trade unionists yesterday joined the nationwide wave of protest against the Derry massacre.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences. Comment on the rendering of the converse words.

1. Her heart hungered for action.
2. The years had not dulled in her the interest that any woman feels in such matters.

3. The cows are milking well now.
4. Cal voiced his dream.
5. Soldiers in red coats passed in twos and threes.
6. He was greeted with a number of little silent bows and nods.
7. We are all equals.
8. Let us all meet on the down platform.
9. Workmen went on strike and downed tools.
10. If we find a friend in trouble, we remind him that we all have our ups and downs.
11. Two trees fell down on the ground.
12. The children ran down the slope.
13. Is Maria's baby a he or a she?
14. Old Ted had a fit of the blues.
15. Let us have a break for coffee.

Exercise 6. Analyze the meanings of adverbial verbs and translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Mildred whirled, glared at Harry, then looked around the table.
2. Brown, the goalkeeper, staggered towards the goal.
3. Mason peeled off his pyjamas and splashed hurriedly into the shower.
4. He was helped into his overcoat.
5. He struggled into his bathrobe.
6. Mary was forced to assist him with an arm into the hall.
7. The employers hoped to starve the strikers back to work.
8. The wheels creaked into motion.
9. The train steamed into (out of) the station and in a few minutes stopped.
10. The heavy cart rumbled into the village.
11. Negotiations limped on with no settlement in sight.
12. So we shivered out of the house.
13. Miss Jones backstroked to victory yesterday night.

14. Mrs Strachan who lost her children in the fire sobbed the story out.

PASSAGE TRANSLATION

Exercise 7. Translate the text. Pay attention to its lexical and grammatical peculiarities.

To Smoke or Not to Smoke?

The problem of smoking is much under discussion. Some people smoke, some don't. At present little is known for certain about the tobacco effect on the human organism. The amount of nicotine absorbed by a heavy smoker per day is capable of killing a horse. Yet it does no visible harm to the smoker. At least no immediate harm.

As to long-range effects much of what is attributed to tobacco can be caused by different factors. Quite a number of studies are carried on in order to establish cause-effect relationship between smoking and some dangerous diseases. The number of theories advanced is increasing, but the many papers dealing with the problem have to admit that most evidence is ambiguous and that there is a little confusion and a lot of controversy concerning the results obtained. However, the little evidence that is conclusive makes all doctors say that the practice is harmful.

Most of those smoking wish to give it up, and it is a matter of record that a great many heavy smokers often make several attempts before they give up either smoking or the attempts. It requires not a little will-power and a great deal of determination. So only few succeed. And those few say that they have felt so much better ever since.

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

EXERCISES FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

Exercise 1. Translate the derivative words into Ukrainian.

Hater, islander, desirer, cottager, Easterner, backer, dogged, feathered, shadowed, carpeted, justifiable, companionable, breakable, spirited attack, cushioned armchair, salaried officer, shadowed plains.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

A 1. His face assumed a professional greeter's smile.

2. The restaurant was crowded with diners.

3. He was always a good dresser and always had money in his pocket.

4. This is getting to be like a big boarding house full of roomers and boarders that I have to cook for and make up beds for.

5. He hardly read any thing at all, and he was not a frequenter of libraries.

6. I imagined she was a very close observer and a good rememberer too.

7. Clarke was a great believer in luck.

8. He was waiting outside the phone booth. The caller was Ogden Bailly.

B 1. He stood by the curtained window smoking a cigarette.

2. The man watched the hatted and gloved girls go.

3. Her freckled face shone with pleasure.

4. The doctor was already gloved and gowned.

5. Martin opened the door, switched on the light and saw the uniformed figure on the veranda.

6. She was extremely plain, with a mottled, shiny pink complexion.

7. Gloria picked up the framed photo of Mosca.
 8. Maria came punctual to the minute dragging her crooked leg up the back stairs.
- С 1. It was a pleasant room, the room of a lovable friendly man.
2. She knew that her feeling was childish but sensible and explainable.
 3. Rudolph has got me a television set which makes the long days bearable.
 4. The morning was no longer as pleasurable.
 5. He is accountable to me for all the money he spends.
 6. He placed a companionable hand on the shoulder of each chess-player.
 7. None of his small regular features were memorable.
 8. I am sorry I had to leave you in such a questionable company.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian.

1. A proposal made by a Tory ought to make it a non-runner for Labour.
2. Various schemes have been put forward to outlaw taxi gratuities.
The taxi drivers themselves respond to the non-tipper with a selection of crisp, four-letter, Anglo-Saxon words.
3. He also resented — as one of the hotel's most consistent nine-to-fivers — the idea of working all night.
4. Through the glasses it was possible to see a series of ridges running across the faces of others; they were climbable.
5. If cannabis had been absolutely prohibited 30 or 35 years ago in North Africa, the drug problem would now be manageable.
6. The sea was rough and unswimmable.

7. He is one of my most amusing and knowledgeable clients.
8. "Have you ever seen mother cry, Tom?" — "No, not that I can remember. No, she is not a crier."
9. Did it matter that an opponent had once dubbed him the smiler with the knife?
10. London conversation is an interesting and listenable record.
11. His son Ted aspired to a Packard and an established position in the motored gentry.
12. He looked at his bank and considered how clever and solid he was to bank with so marbled an establishment.
13. Environmental pollution is one of the scourges of modern civilization, fouling rivers and seas, the countryside and the air.
14. Dental students will lobby Parliament today in protest against higher dental charges.
15. Initially the price rise on petrol will affect the heaviest and the lightest consumers least.
16. He spoke in a rich, husky voice.

Exercise 4. Translate the text. Mind its lexical peculiarities: compatibility of adjectives, derivative words.

What Sort of Woman Is the Queen?

Forget the cloying descriptions of courtiers and the indiscretions of Crawfie and her friends, and the portrait is rather an appealing one.

Elizabeth II in person is much prettier than her photographs.

Her colouring is excellent. Her mouth, a touch wide, can break into a beguiling smile. She is only slowly overcoming her nervousness in public. She still becomes very angry when the newsreel and television cameras focus on her for minutes at a time. Her voice high and girlish on her accession, is taking on a deeper, more

musical tone. Years of state duties, meeting all kinds and classes of people have banished her shyness.

All her adult life the Queen has been accustomed to the company of the great. Aided by a phenomenal memory and real interest, her acquaintance with politics is profound. Perhaps because of the political outcry that would arise in Britain, she says little about domestic politics. But she follows them closely. She is intelligent, but not an intellectual. She does a great deal of official reading, so much so that she reads little for pleasure...

Part II

Develop Your Translation Skills

TRANSLATION OF THE INTERVIEW

Exercise 1. Translate the interview orally.

An Interview with Ray Bradbury, a Famous Sci-Fi Writer

- Я читав, що Ви надрукували роман «451° по Фаренгейту» за 9 днів на друкарській машинці, яку взяли напрокат.
- That's right. At UCLA library, down in a room underneath the library.
- Ви все ще друкуєте на машинці?
- Oh yes. I don't have a computer. A computer's a typewriter, so I don't need two. I just need one.
- Я знаю, що у Вас подвійне ставлення до технології...
- No I don't. All I ask is that you tell yourself why you need a thing, and then you use it. Why do you need a telephone? Well, we're using one right now. Why do you need a computer? Well, if you're in business, a computer is a very important part of your business, especially if you're selling things to people and you have 200 – 300 sales in a day. At the end of the day your computer adds it up for you – that saves a heck of a lot of time, doesn't it? So you look at each machine and say, «How do I use this?» If you use it for stupid or silly reasons... like the Internet is often used by men – it's a toy. You can play with a

toy, but don't play with a toy all the time. That's all I'm saying.

- Ви продовжуєте отримувати 300 листів на тиждень?
- Sometimes it's 300, sometimes just 100 or 200. I на всі відповідаєте?
- I try to pay attention to all those letters that are really sincere.
- Ви якось казали, що працюєте над новими книгами.
- Yes, four new novels. One is a mystery, one is a fantasy, one is a sequel to Dandelion Wine, and one is a romance. A little bit of everything.
- Доречі, щодо продовжень. Інтернетом блукають чутки, що Ви пишете продовження роману «451° по Фаренгейту».
- Never! Never. Never, never, never. It answers its own questions.
- Як Ви зараз уявляєте собі майбутнє?
- Fine! We always make do, don't we? There's a lot of things that have been terribly evil in the twentieth century but we've managed to overcome them. We're going back to the Moon and then we're going to head out to Mars sometime in the next 20 years. I wish I were going to be around to see it. Maybe I will be, by a miracle. You never know.

*(<http://www.rb.km.ru>
A University of California at Los Angeles)*

Exercise 2. Translate the interview orally.

**An Interview with Joanna Rowling,
the Author of Books about Harry Potter**

- Вас не хвилює, що під час розмови з кимось Ви скажете одне, під час інтерв'ю – інше, а люди

- складуть все та здогадаються, про що буде наступна книга?
- Mostly, people have put together something I've said, something they'd like to think I'd said, and something that someone else has said which was completely false, and drawn completely the wrong conclusions. That just happens. No one yet has guessed what's going to happen, or come anywhere close.
- Вам не набридло, що люди постійно запитують Вас, звідкіля з'явився Гаррі?
- Yes. I get frustrated with myself because you'd think by now I'd have an intelligent or amusing answer to that question, but no, I haven't found one yet! The truth is, I do not know where he came from — he walked into my head, fully formed, a scrawny little boy, and I knew he was a wizard and I knew he didn't know he was a wizard and I worked backwards from there. I felt this incredible upsurge of excitement about writing the story.
- Кажуть, що Ваша перша книжка просто прийшла до Вас в готовому вигляді.
- No, Harry came to me. Hogwarts came to me, not in its entirety but many of the characters did come in a kind of...
- Це було схоже на осяяння?
- Yes, it really was. I had this four-hour train journey. It shouldn't have been four hours, but the train was delayed. And Harry was there in my mind. The inhabitants of the castle were there. Harry's scar was there... It's a very strange thing, but I know I'm not alone in this among writers. It was as though I was given a piece of information and I just had to find out the rest of the information. It wasn't really is though I was inventing it. I was working backwards and forwards to see what must have happened.
- Ви ніби відкрили завісу, а за нею...

- But no, it didn't come to me all at once. They're fairly complex plots at times, and it took a couple of years to work out the whole thing properly.
- Ви збираєте ідеї? Письменники постійно щось записують та бурмочуть: чудова ідея. Це і Ваш метод також?
- Yeah. I actually had an idea this morning on the train as I got out of bed. Suddenly I thought, oh, that's how we could do it in Hook Five. So, yes, it's wonderful when that happens, when it just comes to you.
- Дехто каже, що хороші герої – нудні, а зі завжди цікавіші. Як в «Загубленому раї» Мільтона: Бог — зануда, а Диявол — захоплюючий персонаж.
- Well, Harry is good. I personally do not find Harry boring at all. He has his faults. Ron and Hermione are very good characters... but no, I'm not bored by goodness.

[www. mugglenet.com](http://www.mugglenet.com)

Exercise 3. Translate the interview.

An Interview with Bill Gates, President of Microsoft

- Чи вважаєте Ви, що настане той час, коли буде бажаним або, навіть, необхідним мати єдину світову мову, та чи може відбутися це завдяки подальшому розвитку мережі Інтернет?
- Because the Internet makes the world a smaller place, the value of having a common language is greatly increased. This enhances the importance of English as a second language. I don't, however, expect English to replace or even diminish any of today's primary languages. From a technical standpoint, there is no reason that English works better than other languages on the Internet. A technology called

«Unicode», which can represent every character in every written language, is now used in the leading Web browsers.

- Чи можливий, взагалі, адекватний комп'ютерний переклад? Якщо так, то коли? Як Ви оцінюєте якість перекладу, зробленого на базі існуючих програм? Чи можна на нього покластися під час роботи з важливими документами?
- Someday software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common, second language could decline. That day is decades away, though, because flawless machine translation is a very tough problem. Software that does inelegant but often useful translations already exists. Web pages translated with software of this sort can be understood surprisingly well if all you're trying to do is figure out what product is being offered or get a sense of what is being discussed. But if you're trying to negotiate a contract or discuss a scientific discovery where subtleties matter, today's translation software is all but useless. Count on English to SO remain valuable for a long time as a common language for international communication.
- Багато людей висловлюють побоювання, що використання в Інтернеті переважно англійської мови негативно впливає на інші мови та культури. Чи не впливає це, на Вашу думку, на національну самобутність? Чи не може це викликати неприйняття чи, навіть, ненависть?
- I understand the concern some people have that the Internet's heavy reliance on content from English-speaking countries may undermine other cultures. Fortunately, the Internet also allows ethnic values to be reinforced. It will enable French, Greek, Italian, Chinese and other ethnic communities, dispersed around the globe to celebrate and reinforce their heritage, for example. The Internet will allow

even small ethnic groups to collect and pass on their cultural traditions, as students at a Muckleshoot Indian tribal school are beginning to do in my home state of Washington.

TRANSLATION OF FICTION

Exercise 1. Translate the passage into English. Find translations of this passage done by professional translators and compare with yours.

Dark They Were, and Golden-Eyed

By Ray Bradbury

The rocket metal cooled in the meadow winds. Its lid gave a bulging pop. From its clock interior stepped a man, a woman, and three children. The other passengers whispered away across the Martian meadow, leaving the man alone among his family.

The man felt his hair flutter and the tissues of his body draw tight as if he were standing at the center of a vacuum. His wife, before him, seemed almost to whirl away in smoke. The children, small seeds, might at any instant be sown to all the Martian climes.

The children looked up at him, as people look to the sun to tell what time of their life it is. His face was cold.

«What's wrong?» asked his wife.

«Let's get back on the rocket.»

«Go back to Earth?»

«Yes! Listen!»

The wind blew as if to flake away their identities. At any moment the Martian air might draw his soul from him, as marrow comes from a white bone. He felt

submerged in a chemical that could dissolve his intellect and bum away his past.

They looked at Martian hills that time had worn with a crushing pressure of years. They saw the old cities, lost in their meadows, lying like children's delicate bones among the blowing lakes of grass.

«Chin up, Harry,» said his wife.

«It's too late. We've come over sixty million miles.»

The children with their yellow hair hollered at the deep dome of Martian sky. There was no answer but the racing hiss of wind through the stiff grass.

He picked up the luggage in his cold hands.

«Here we go,» he said — a man standing on the edge of a sea, ready to wade in and be drowned.

They walked into town.

Exercise 2. Edit the computer translation of the passage.

Dark вони були, і золотими очима

За Рей Бредбері

Ракета метал охолоджується на лузі вітром. Його кришка дав опуклі поп-музики. З його тактова інтер'єру вийшов чоловік, жінка і троє дітей. Решта пасажирів прошепотіла далеко на лузі Марса, залишаючи людину один серед його сім'ї.

Людина відчула, як його волосся розвівається і тканин його тіла звернути туго, неначе він стояв у центрі вакуум. Його дружина, перед ним, здавалося, майже уноситься в диму. Діти, дрібне насіння, може в будь-який момент бути посіяні на всі марсіанські краю.

Діти дивилися на нього, як люди дивляться на сонце, щоб сказати, що час їхнього життя є. Його обличчя було холодне.

«Що трапилося?» Запитала дружина.

«Давайте повернемося на ракеті».

«Повернутися назад на Землю?»

«Так! Слухайте! »

Дув вітер, як би розшаровуватися своєю індивідуальністю. У будь-який момент марсіанський повітря може залучити його душу від нього, як мозок надходить з білої кістки. Він відчував себе зануреним у хімічна речовина, яка може розпустити його інтелект і дупу від свого минулого.

Вони дивилися на марсіанські пагорби той час носив з розгромним тиску років. Вони побачили старого міста, втратили в своїх луків, що лежать, як дитячі тонкі кістки серед дме озера травною.

«Чин, Гаррі,» сказала його дружина.

«Це занадто пізно. Ми приїхали більше шістдесяти мільйонів кілометрів».

Діти з жовтим волоссям кричав на глибокому купол марсіанського неба. Існував ніякої відповіді, але гоночних шипіння вітру в жорсткій траві.

Він узяв багаж в його холодні руки.

«Тут ми йдемо», сказав він, - людина, що стоїть на краю моря, готові втрутитися, і потонути.

Вони увійшли в місто.

Exercise 3. Translate the text. Try to preserve the author's style. Pay special attention to the rendering of the meaning of the words in italics.

The Catcher in the Rye

By J. D. Salinger

But all of a sudden, I changed my mind. All of a sudden, I decided what I'd really do, I'd *get the hell out of Pencey* – right that same night and all. I mean not wait till Wednesday or anything. I just didn't want to *hang*

around any more. It made me too sad and lonesome. So, what I decided to do, I decided I'd take a room in a hotel in New York – some very inexpensive hotel and all – and *just take it easy till Wednesday.* Then, on Wednesday, I'd go home *all rested up and feeling swell.* I figured my parents probably wouldn't get *old Thurmer's letter* saying *I'd been given the ax* till maybe Tuesday or Wednesday. I didn't want to go home or anything till they got it and thoroughly digested it and all. I didn't want to be around when they first got it. My mother *gets very hysterical.* She's not too bad after she gets something thoroughly digested, though. Besides, I sort of needed a little vacation. *My nerves were shot.*

They really were.

Anyway, that's what I decided I'd do. So I went back to the room and turned on the light, to start packing and all. I already had quite a few things packed. *Old Stradlater* didn't even wake up. I lit a cigarette and got all dressed and then I packed *these two Gladstones I have.* It only took me about two minutes. I'm *a very rapid packer.*

One thing about packing depressed me a little. I had to pack these *brand-new* ice skates my mother had practically just sent me a couple of days before. *That depressed me.* I could see my mother going in Spaulding's and asking the salesman a million dopy question – and here I was getting the ax again. *It made me feel pretty sad.* She bought me the wrong kind of skates – I wanted racing skates and she bought hockey – but it made me sad anyway. Almost every time somebody gives me a present, it ends up making me sad.

After I got all packed, I *sort of counted my dough.* I don't remember exactly how much I had, but I *was pretty loaded.* My grandmother'd just sent me a wad about a week before. I have this grandmother that's quite lavish with her dough. She *doesn't have all her marbles any more* – she's *old as hell* – and she keeps sending me

money for my birthday about four times a year. Anyway, even though I was pretty loaded, I figured *I could always use a few extra bucks*. You never know. So what I did was, I went down the hall and woke up Frederick Woodruff, this guy I'd lent my typewriter to. I asked him how much he'd give me for it. He was *a pretty wealthy guy*. He said he didn't know. He said he didn't much want to buy it. Finally he bought it, though. It cost about ninety bucks, and all he bought it for was twenty. *He was sore* because I'd woke him up.

When I was all set to go, when I had my bags and all, I stood for a while next to the stairs and took a last look down *the goddam corridor*. I was sort of crying. I don't know why. I put my red hunting hat on, and turned the peak around to the back, the way I liked it, and then I yelled *at the top of my goddam voice*, "Sleep tight, ya morons!" *I'll bet* I woke up *every bastard on the whole floor*. Then I *got the hell out*. *Some stupid guy* had thrown peanut shells all over the stairs, and I damn near broke my crazy neck.

Exercise 4. Translate the passage. How can the author's style be preserved?

A Clockwork Orange

By Anthony Burgess

A Clockwork Orange is a nightmarish fantasy of a Future England where the hoodlums take over after dark. Its subject is the dubious redemption of one such hoodlum, Alex, told by himself. The society is limp and listless socialism at some future time when men are on the moon: hardly anyone still reads, although streets are named Amis Avenue, and Priestley place; Jonny Zhivago, a «Russky» pop singer, is a juke-box hit, and the teenage language is three-quarters Russian; everybody «not a child

nor with child nor ill» must work; criminals have to be rehabilitated because all the prison space will soon be needed for politicals; there is an opposition and elections, but they reelect the Government.

«We always help our friends, don't we?» And then he took my rooker and some veck creeched: «Smile!» and I smiled like bezoomny without thinking, and then flash flash crack flash bang there were pictures taken of me and the Intinfmin all droogy together. «Good boy,» said this great chelloveck. «Good good boy. And now, see, a present.» What was brought in now, brothers, was a big shiny box, and I vidded clear what sort of a veshch it was. It was a stereo. It was put down next to the bed and opened up and some veck plugged its lead into the wallsocket.

«What shall it be?» asked a veck with ochkies on his nose, and he had in his rookers lovely shiny sleeves full of music.

«Mozart? Beethoven? Schoenberg? Carl Grff?» «The Ninth,» I said. «The glorious Ninth.»

And the Ninth it was, O my brothers. Everybody began to leave nice and quiet while I laid there with my glazzies closed, slooshying the lovely music. The Min said: «Good good boy,» patting me on the pletcho, then he ittied off. Only one veck was left, saying: «Sign here, please.» I opened my glazzies up to sign, not knowing what I was signing, and not, O my brothers, caring either. Then I was left alone with the Glorious Ninth of Ludwig van. Oh, it was gorgeosity and yumyumyum. When it came to the Scherzo I could viddy myself very clear running and running on like very light and mysterious nogas, carving the whole litso of the creeching world with my cut-throat britva. And there was the slow movement and the lovely last singing movement still to come. I was cured all right.

(Anthony Burgess. A Clockwork Orange. — N.Y.: Bulantine Books, 1963. — P. 174-175)

Exercise 1. Translate the following pieces of information at sight.

Painting Elephants Get Online Gallery

June 26, 2002 — Paintings done by elephants have been sold at the elite auction houses such as Christie's and shown in museums and galleries around the world. Now the rising stars in the elephant art world have their own dedicated art gallery on the internet.

Two New Primate Species Discovered

June 24, 2002 — Two new primates — house-cat-size, exotically sideburned Titi monkeys of the genus *Callicebus* — have been discovered in the vast rain forests of Central and South Central Amazonia. The new species not only enhance our understanding of primates but also indicate that Amazonia is brimming with flora and fauna yet to be discovered.

Bald Eagle Bounces Back after Decades of Persecution

June 20, 2002 — Shot, trapped, and poisoned for many decades, America's national bird was almost exterminated in the lower 48 states by 1963. Today, thanks to strong protection and public awareness Bold eagle is again breeding in all but two states. But it remains threatened and its situation needs vigilance.

Human Noise May Disturb Whales "Love Songs"

June 19, 2002 — Researchers tracked down bellowing bassist fin whales in the Sea of Cortez, and concluded that the songs were breeding displays to "serenade" females because all the singers were male. The finding raises concerns that rising levels of ocean noise caused by commercial vessels and military sonar could interfere with these communications.

Desert-Adapted Crocs Found in Africa

June 18, 2002 — Scientists are astonished by the discovery of small communities of crocodiles living on the

southern edge of Africa's Sahara in caves, burrows, and under rocks near ephemeral wetlands. Research is underway to find out more about these unusual desert dwellers, which the local people revere.

www.nationalgeographic.com

Exercise 2. Translate the following text at sight.

U.S. Report: Multilingual World Wide Web

08:01 Thursday 23rd July 1998

This year, the number of new non-English Web sites is expected to outpace the growth of new sites in English, as the cyber world truly becomes a "World Wide Web." The fastest growing groups of Web newbies are non-English-speaking: Spanish, 22.4 percent; Japanese, 12.3 percent; German, 14 percent; and French, 10 percent. An estimated 55.7 million people access the Web whose native language is not English. But the translation market is seemingly endless. Only 6 percent of the world population speaks English as a native language (16 percent speak Spanish), while about 80 percent of all Web pages are in English. The leading translation firms are mobilising to seize the opportunities. Such as: Systran has partnered with AltaVista and reports between 500,000 and 600,000 visitors a day on babelfish.altavista.digital.com, and about 1 million translations per day — ranging from recipes to complete Web pages.

www.zdnet.co.uk

Exercise 4. Translate the following passages at sight.

Researchers Find Brain Center of Music Appreciation

December 13, 2002 — Sounds from the radio slip into a melody and suddenly your mind skips back to an evening of moonlight and romance and happy times. It happens to everybody, but until now science was unsure just why.

A new study by researchers at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, suggests that recalling that melody is the job of a part of the brain known as the rostromedial prefrontal cortex. It is, the part that remembers music and is even able to recognize a sour note in the midst of a familiar tune.

www.cnn.com

Dark Dwarf Galaxy Gets Even Darker

December 21, 2001 — In the Draco dwarf spheroidal, a smudge of stars about 250,000 light-years away, astronomers have found the first compelling evidence that the dark matter around a dwarf galaxy sprawls deep into space, creating an extended halo similar to what is thought to shroud all bigger galaxies. Further studies of this cocoon, whose composition remains a mystery, promise to illuminate the early history of our own galaxy, which presumably acquired its heft by eating such dark-matter snacks.

www.sciencemag.org

Genomes Take off

December 21, 2001 — Barely 3 years ago, researchers were edging hesitantly to the starting gate in the race to sequence the human genome. But egged on by competition, a private effort and an international public consortium galloped into the home stretch early this year, achieving the first publications of draft coverage of the 3.3 billion bases that define our species. The drafts cover the gene-containing portions of our DNA but have gaps of varying sizes. The big surprise when the drafts were revealed: Our genetic code contains only about 35,000 genes, not even twice as many as the lowly worm *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

www.sciencemag.org

ESSAY TRANSLATION

Exercise 1. Translate the essay into Ukrainian. Write out all the neologisms you've come across.

Net Gain: a Pollyanna-Ish View of Online Personals

By Emily Nussbaum

When I first went to work at Nerve.com, the online sex and culture magazine, I knew very little about the personal side of the site. No, I was a big editorial snob, too busy soliciting personal essays on Canadian toplessness to pay much attention to the tech-heads to my left, who were beta-testing classified-ad databases. Little did I know about the real literary revolution taking place — that out of the inky duckling of the print

personal ad was emerging this proud and freaky swan, the online profile. The old-style personal ad was a solitary two-line cry for help, delivered with haiku-length concision. The language was as coy as that of a real-estate ad: Rubenesque meant fat, generous meant rich, artistic meant broke. Two types of daters were assumed to use these ads: the extremely lonely and those with narrowly specific sexual kinks. Before a meeting, one likely knew very little about one's date, other than the fact that he or she would be sporting a glittery beret as a signal.

Online ads, in contrast, are more informative, more frank, and judging from anecdotal evidence, much more popular. If there's still any stigma attached to online dating, it's on its way out. Part of this is generational: Young People of Today don't view the Web as dorky (or dangerous) by nature. While everyone has heard scary stories about online romance (beware the pedophiles and married creeps!), the chiding articles, like anti-drug ads, may trigger more curiosity than caution. Still, the greatest strength of the online dating sites is their playfulness — they're more like video games than premarital business spreadsheets. In a culture that seems to regard singleness as a problem to be solved, they turn the process of dating into something that can be turned on and off as easily as your computer. Some might call that trivializing. I call it progress.

www.msn.com

New and Old Generation

Man, through the ages, has undergone many changes from the time he depicted a herd of mammoths on the walls of his cave to these days when he can use personal computers to create a new pattern for his carpet, send e-mail to his friend and even make him a cup of coffee without leaving his chair. There is no doubt

that every generation is different in many ways from the old ones. In the following paragraphs I will list some differences, which I believe exist between my generation and my parents' generation.

First of all, I think that my generation is more familiar with the modern technology than my parents' generation. For example, my mother learnt from me about the Internet. I was the first person who explained my parents what the Internet is and how to use it.

Second of all, people of my generation have different interests and different opinions about many things. For example, my parents and I have different views about decision made by the government. My mother thinks that more money should be spend on books and libraries for the children, and I think that more money should be spend on computer technologies.

Finally, I think that people of my generation tend to forget many traditions and customs of the country they were born in. We often forget about the meaning of the holidays our parents celebrate. I cannot say that it is wrong I just think it is normal when recent historical events are celebrated with more enthusiasm. However, I believe that all people should remember their history and pass it down to the next generation because this knowledge is irreplaceable and priceless for every person.

To sum up, there is no doubt that next generation is always better prepared for the future than the old one, and this means that our children will also be more experienced than we do now. And I think it is for the best.

Exercise 1. Translate the following expressions into Ukrainian.

The report (survey) says, according to extracts of a secret document, alternatively, on the one hand/on the other hand, the Defense Department said, a government report says, said an economist with the Ministry of Finance, a group of experts, Interfax said, Reuters reports, analysts believe that, the Chairman of the Board was quoted as saying, the Company spokesman told reporters, experts believe that, Deputy Prime Minister announced, he was quoted by Reuters as saying, analysts predict, a space official told journalists, a relief worker added, said a border guard spokesman, the Secretary told at a regular news briefing, U.S. Embassy press attache said, a newsagency reported, German police announced, the Pentagon concluded of the incident, the Presidential spokesman stressed.

Exercise 2. Translate the text into Ukrainian. Try to preserve the peculiarities of the publicistic style.

Going to the Moon, Sponsored by M&M's

By John Schwartz

Published: October 10, 2004

When Michael W. Melvill took SpaceShipOne, a private rocket ship, to the top of its arc on its first trip to space on June 21, he tossed a handful of M&M's candies into the air to watch them dance and clatter around the cabin in zero gravity.

The endearingly playful moment was noted in most of the news accounts of the flight the next day. But would

it have been a little less endearing if M&M's had been an official sponsor of SpaceShipOne?

In fact, Mr. Melvill was not taking part in a publicity stunt. But M&M's later became a sponsor of the \$10 million aviation contest, the Ansari X Prize, that SpaceShipOne won last week. Commemorative M&M's bearing an image of the little spacecraft were even distributed before both Ansari X Prize launches.

By the time SpaceShipOne, the craft designed by Burt Rutan and funded by Paul G. Allen, a co-founder of Microsoft, won the competition, it sported logos not just for M&M's, but also for Champ Car World Series, 7Up and Virgin Galactic, Sir Richard Branson's newly announced company to take passengers to space as soon as 2007.

And 7Up, which sent a can of soda up with the pilot Brian Binnie on the Oct. 4 flight, also announced that next year it will give away a ticket for one of the first seats on Sir Richard's six-seater space hoppers.

Other X Prize teams were equally willing to march under a corporate banner. Brian Feeney, leader of the Canadian da Vinci project, joined forces with the online casino Golden Palace.com and attended the SpaceShipOne launch in a blinding yellow and black flight suit that made him look like a hornet with logos.

Space sponsorship is, seemingly, everywhere. But marketing is a big part of the private space race - and, its boosters say, an essential one. "Am I put off by the commercial aspect of it? Absolutely not," said Jeff Greason, the chief executive of Xcor Aerospace, which wants to make rocket ships for the new tourism industry to come. "People do not open frontiers for philanthropy," he said. "Those people came to California and Alaska because they wanted to strike gold."

Peter H. Diamandis, the founder of the X Prize Foundation, said that sponsorship was what made it all possible. After decades of a government monopoly on

space, sponsorship provides "a much more vibrant, higher risk-taking and more consistent funding source," he said. "This is a business."

The man behind the marketing is Jay Coleman, the chief executive of EMCI, a company that has connected products with rock stars, and has placed clients' goods in movies, video games and, for more than eight years now, space. Mr. Coleman's efforts have produced such moments as a four-foot-tall Pepsi can on the Russian Mir space station in 1996 and a Kodak banner on the side of the Russian module of the International Space Station. Russians have already helped promote Pizza Hut, Radio Shack, Popular Mechanics magazine and Lego.

"If we can connect the desire of space with the desire of private companies to have their brand associated with heroes and speed and technology, everybody wins," says Dr. Diamantis.

Mr. Binnie, the pilot whose flight won the X Prize, said that he understands the financial considerations, but feels that the sponsorships nonetheless "cheaped it."

But what does he know? He's just the hero.

Exercise 3. Translate the article. Pay attention to the rendering of the proper names.

Web Translator Is Quite Not Perfect Yet

*By Walter S. Mossberg
(Wall Street Journal Europe)*

In matters of diplomacy, the U.S. is the world's sole superpower, wielding more influence than any other nation. But that's nothing compared with the American influence in cyberspace. On the Internet's World Wide Web, America rules — and so does the English language.

While figures are hard to come by, it seems clear that most of the content of the Web today is from the U.S. When you add in the Web content provided by other English-speaking nations, the dominance of English is overwhelming. Even many of the Web sites published in non-English-speaking lands are produced in English. Ironically, the Web itself was invented in Switzerland (though the Internet was a U.S. innovation). But there are many more people with computers in America, and many more of those machines are linked to the Internet than are computers anywhere else. As of today, if you don't read English, you miss nearly everything on the Web.

A new software product for Windows called Web Translator, from Globalink Inc. of Fairfax, Virginia, promises to rapidly translate English-language Web pages into French, Spanish or German. You just click on a button labeled "translate" and Web Translator grabs the page from the Netscape Navigator Web browser, renders it in one of the three languages in less than a minute and displays the translation in Navigator, with all graphics and links intact. Web Translator also works in reverse. Following the same process, it will take a Web page that's in French, Spanish or German, and turn it into English. That will help English speakers catch up with the fast-growing number of Web sites in those tongues. Globalink's product is fundamentally different from similar-sounding Web software, such as Accent Software's highly regarded Internet With an Accent program. These programs merely let your PC view Web sites written in foreign alphabets. They don't attempt translation.

And, after trying out Web Translator for a few days, I can understand why. Literal and Laughable Web Translator does such a crude job of translation that it can't really be relied upon for anything requiring any degree of accuracy or nuance. Like most computer-based

translation, it is so literal as to be laughable, and fails to grasp many common idioms. You can get the basic idea of what a Web page says, but not much more. To be fair, Globalink doesn't claim perfection. On the box, the company promises only a draft translation and concedes your translations may contain some rough spots, I'll say! For instance, I tried translating into English some articles from French-language press. A reference to the Canadian foreign minister came out as the alien Business minister of Canada, and Prime Minister Chretien was referred to as the Christian prime minister. I discovered that Web Translator garbled the simplest things.

Web Translator was easy to use, though it takes up 70 megabytes of hard-disk space. But I was disappointed, even though I didn't expect perfection. This computer translation effort has a long, long way to go.

Exercise 4. Read the following newspaper items, paying special attention to their headlines. Comment on their structure. Translate the headlines. Explain your own translation.

\$4-8m grant for Newton works

The University of Cambridge has been awarded a record \$4-8 million lottery grant to buy 50 letters and 100 pages of notes written by Sir Isaac Newton. The Earl of Macclesfield is selling the papers for \$6-37 million. The university yesterday launched an appeal to top up the grant, the largest ever awarded for scientific papers, with \$1-6 million.

Nurse attacked with own surgical scissors

Health workers yesterday called for more protection in hospital after a male nurse was mugged and stabbed with his own surgical scissors. Campaigners said

an increasing number of attacks on doctors, nurses and other staff in London was contributing to the chronic recruitment crisis in the capital's hospitals. The latest attack happened on Aug 8 in the St James's wing of St George's Hospital in Tooting. Auxiliary nurse Paul Trotman, 28, was hit over the head and stabbed five times in the shoulder with the scissors he was carrying before being robbed of his credit cards. Police are hunting a female attacker and an accomplice.

Brown offers cash to kill pigs

Pig farmers hit by a European Union ban on British exports because of swine fever have been told that the Government will pay for older animals to be slaughtered to relieve overcrowding in pens. The announcement yesterday by Nick Brown, the Agriculture Minister, followed his meeting with leaders of the industry in London. Despite the partial lifting of the ban, which now applies only to Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, dozens of farmers are prevented from moving pigs.

Summer? This is the last straw

Britain's bizarre summer weather has taken another twist – straw showers. Homes and gardens on a Suffolk housing estate were carpeted with falling barley straw for around 20 minutes. Weather experts believe it was sucked up by a mini tornado and weather experts believe it was sucked up by a mini tornado and possibly carried for several miles before being dumped around the Pinewood estate in Ipswich on Tuesday.

Exercise 1. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

I Know what You Think...

*By Jens U. Sievertsen, professor of psychology
and management trainer in Hamburg*

“If looks could kill”, goes the old proverb, or “talk is silver, silence is gold” “Vox populi” — the voice of the people—is fond of such traditional sayings which frequently conceal remarkably fundamental truths. Both proverbs suggest that the spoken audible word is by no means the primary form of human communication.

What is left unspoken frequently says more than even the most rhetorically sophisticated sentence.

How People Can Interact

It is highly interesting to look at two people interacting only on the level of their own interpretations. One example illustrates this particularly well: a trapper goes into a forest to fell a tree. He sees an Indian busily chopping wood in front of his wigwam. He thinks (and this is where his assumptions about reality commence) that the Indian is particularly sensitive to natural events and interprets the Indian's behavior as meaning that the coming winter is likely to be very cold. Just to be on the safe side, he cuts two trees which he drags past the Indian on his way back. The Indian now thinks to himself “normally, the trapper only drags one tree. Today, he has two. This must mean that the winter is going to be very cold”. This results in an awful lot of wood being cut.

Problems and Solutions

The way out of this dilemma is to create a feeling of trust and to talk about what we really think. To go back

to the trapper: if he had asked the Indian in the first place why he was chopping so much wood, he would probably have received an honest answer and could have saved himself the added work of felling two trees.

An interesting proposal was once made at an international conference: problems should not be discussed until each side is able to describe the other's stance to the first party's satisfaction.

This involves effort and requires trust, of course. But trust is something I must give before I get it back. The reward for this effort is clarity, which makes it easier for us to accept that various people behave, give and talk differently, in this way, people can understand each other more clearly and are therefore more satisfied with each other.

Exercise 2. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

New Infrared Camera Could Catch out Car-Sharing Cheats

Scientists have invented a roadside camera that can count the number of people inside a moving vehicle. The technology could be used to catch lone motorists who abuse congestion-easing car-share lanes.

These lanes give priority to vehicles carrying at least one passenger, but can be misused by solo drivers who hope they will not be seen. Some even place human-like dummies in the seat beside them to create the illusion of a passenger.

The new Detect system, which rapidly projects an infrared scan through a vehicle's windscreen, can distinguish human skin from mannequins, dogs or other diversions. Its inventors hope it will be in use before the end of the year.

However, motoring organizations have dismissed the technology, arguing that Britain's roads do not have enough room for priority lanes and that it would be a long time before the reliability of such a device could be satisfactorily proved.

The demand for an automated system has existed since 1998, when Leeds City Council created a car-sharing lane on the A647. Its scheme is enforced by council officers and police, who pull over suspected offenders and fine those who are guilty. But experts at Loughborough University believe they have invented a more efficient system.

Loughborough's Dr. John Tyrer, a director of Vehicle Occupancy, a company set up by the university to commercialise the invention, said: "The problem with a policeman in a bright yellow coat is that you'll see him from afar, pull out of the priority lane, and then go back in later."

You could stick a photo or dress a mannequin in the passenger seat, so CCTV is easily fooled.

Exercise 3. Translate the text into Ukrainian.

Where Have All the Dinos Gone?

The real reason dinosaurs became extinct

Of all the mysteries of the dinosaurs, one has generated more speculation than why the beasts vanished some 65 million years ago. Increasingly, the evidence points to an explanation that's literally out of this world: a giant meteor or comet that crashed into the earth, blasting huge clouds of debris aloft. With sunlight choked off for months, plant life would have dwindled, robbing the dinosaurs of their chief food supply. Small omnivorous mammals could have gotten by with scavenging.

The impact theory was suggested seven years ago by physicist Luis Alvarez of Lawrence Berkley Laboratory, who found high concentrations of the element iridium in clay throughout the world, deposited just when the dinosaurs vanished. Iridium is rare on earth but is richly concentrated in comets and meteors. That suggested an impact occurred, and that its force was enough to eject a dust cloud that settled over the globe.

New researchers at the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver have bolstered Alvarez's theory. Bruce Bohor and co-workers examined the crystal structure of quartz particles from the similar clay deposits at seven sites. In every instance, the quartz showed signs of being struck by an enormous shock wave. The only other places such shocked quartz is found are known meteor-impact craters and underground nuclear-test sites.

Volcanic eruptions also give off high concentrations of iridium, and had been suggested as an alternative explanation for Alvarez discoveries. But volcanoes pack too little punch to shock quartz grains. A meteor 6 miles across, on the other hand, striking the earth at 45,000 miles per hour, would release as much energy as several billion atomic bombs. The resulting prehistoric nuclear winter could have sent the dinosaur to oblivion.

TRANSLATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC TEXTS

Exercise 1. Translate the article. Try to avoid the common mistakes done during the translation of the scientific texts.

Cosmological Redshift

By Robert S. Fritzius

1. Introduction. When we use Hubble's redshift law to compute distances to remote galaxies, we do so under the assumption that the original light, coming to us

from thousands of millions of years ago, was emitted at essentially the same wavelengths as observed in local present-day equivalent stellar processes. Because of this underlying assumption, we have to hypothesize some mechanism such as the recessional velocity Doppler effect, to shift the light's spectrum to the less energetic longer wavelengths that we detect. The apparent size and radiated power output of Quasars, as determined by using currently viable redshift ideas, seem ready to shake the very foundations of physics. This note offers a new hypothesis dealing with cosmological redshift that may leave our foundations intact or at least modify them only slightly.

2. Galactic density dependent electrical charge. If galaxies are condensates from a primordial soup, then their material densities should be increasing with time. We hypothesize that the unit electrical charge is proportional to the "local" galactic material density. That is, the electrical charge of any given electron or proton is related to the total number of other protons, electrons, etc., that are close enough to influence it via direct electrodynamic elementary interactions. A distance of five light years may suffice for our estimated limit for direct electrodynamic influences. This figure is adapted from the extinction theorem wherein charged particles in an intervening medium absorb and re-radiate electromagnetic energy thus extinguishing the original energy. We propose that, if the unit electrical charge within galaxies has been increasing down through cosmological ages, then the strength of electrical interactions between their constituent atomic nuclei and their atomic electrons has also been increasing. The sizes of atoms should have been decreasing and the energies of their electrons in orbit should have been increasing as side effects of the basic galactic condensation process.

<http://www.ebicom.net>

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Suggest your translation of the compound nouns considering the given definitions.

A.1. Outcry _____ a strong expression of anger or disapproval about smth

2. Outburst _____ a sudden violent expression of feelings

3. Output _____ an amount of smth produced by a person, machine, factory

4. Outfit _____ a set of clothes worn for a certain occasion or activity

B.1. Backlog _____ a large amount of things to be done now

2. Back_chat _____ rude remarks made when answering smb in authority

3. Back_biting _____ unpleasant & unkind words said about smb who is not there

4. Background _____ things that could be heard or said behind other things that are closer or louder

C.1. Downfall _____ smth that causes sudden destruction of a person or an organization

2. Downspout _____ drainpipe

3. Downturn _____ a reduction in the amount or success of smth

4. Downside _____ the negative side of a situation

D. 1. Forecourt _____ a flat area in front of a large building

2. Forefathers _____ relatives who lived in the past

3. Foreman _____ a skilled person who is in charge of the other group

4. Forefront _____ the most noticeable position

E. 1. Upshot _____ smth that happens as the result of other actions

2. Uproar _____ a noisy state of confusion

3. Upside _____ good, advantageous part of smth
 4. Uprise _____ an act of opposition, sometimes using violence
- F.**
1. Overdrive _____ state of great activity, effort or hard work
 2. Overdraft _____ an amount of money that a customer with a bank account is temporarily allowed to owe the bank
 3. Overlook _____ viewpoint
 4. Overrun _____ going beyond

Exercise 2. Translate into English using compounds of the previous exercise.

1. Дорога з Нью-Йорка до Монреаля милує око подорожуючих чарівними краєвидами. 2. На вашому банківському рахунку перевищення кредиту у сумі, не обумовленій контрактом. 3. У тому районі міста часті сутички місцевих кораблебудівників і поліції. 4. Звільнення політичних в'язнів — у центрі уваги його депутатської діяльності. 5. Останніми роками стає помітним спад приросту населення. 6. Заздрощі породжують лихослів'я та обмови. 7. Загальний обсяг промислового виробництва на 5,6% перевищує тогорічні показники. 8. Спалах епідемії грипу призвів до небувалих наслідків. 9. Огризання до старших за віком чи посадою — вияв надзвичайної зневаги. 10. Нас чекає кіпа невиконаних замовлень, які назбирались за період відпустки. 11. Зливи та ураганні вітри, що пронесли півднем Франції, завдали чималих збитків житловим кварталам морського узбережжя.

Exercise 3. Suggest one word for each group to form three compound nouns. Mind the spelling (one word, two words, hyphenated words). Translate the compounds into Ukrainian.

1. Test pressure donor

2. Paper plastic shoulder
3. Brief suit book
4. Fall melon skiing
5. Light break dream
6. Club mare shift
7. Car centre ground
8. Cake present card
9. Shine rise set

Exercise 4. Translate the following word combinations into English.

Пекучий погляд; солоне м'ясо; солені кавуни; колюча зброя; колюча стерня; писаний красень; написаний диктант; квітучий край; квітучий степ; співучий народ; співаючий телефонний дзвінок; передплатне видання; передплачений журнал; незлічений товар; незліченні скарги; замкнута кімната; замкнуте коло; здійсненна мрія; здійснена мрія; неоцінена площа нерухомості; неоціненна допомога; непримиренні сторони; примирені сторони; неприбрана ділянка; неперевірені відомості; натомлена земля.

Exercise 5. Translate the Ukrainian word combinations into English using the prompt adjectives.

Глибоко укорінені забобони; якому не вистачає образності; гармонійні слова; присвячений народу; задоволений життям; що виявляє алергію на запахи; призвичасний до умов; властивий автору; картини, що зображають сільські пейзажі; який походить з міщан; підзвітний раді директорів; той, хто живе на милостиню; що не суперечить закону; прив'язаний до місцевості; незрівнянна краса; подібний до аналога; за винятком окремих осіб; нездатний до наук; гарячковий; що нагадує стиль Гейнсборо; залежний від обставин; схильний до пустощів та бешкетування;

схильний до хвороб; вільний від упередженості; уражений хворобою; готовий до самопожертви; обтяжений повсякденними справами; незаселений район; здатний викликати тривогу/наслідки; притаманний його характеру; сповнений жаху.

Accustomed, susceptible, aware, characteristic, representative, filled, fraught, descendant, inherent, unhampered, answerable, dependent, inclined, stricken, burdened, lacking, rooted, incompatible, devoid, devoted, similar, allergic, apart, ready, unable, content, reminiscent, subject, consonant, contingent

Exercise 6. Choose adjectives from the list to characterize the below running nouns.

___ dictionary, ___ meal, ___ party, ___ day, ___ set, ___ pain, ___ cottage, ___ grin, ___ suburb, ___ story, ___ carpet, ___ voice.

List of adjectives: *thatched, rich, gripping, ivory, cocktail, plush, chess, filling, throbbing, oriental, constant, cosy, wide-mouthed, modernized, leafy, miserable, bilingual, detective, booming, priceless, quiet, cold, up-to-date, loud, posh, midwinter, beaming.*

Exercise 7. Match each adjective in the word combinations with its opposite choosing from the suggested list. Differentiate between the literal and metaphoric meanings of the adjectives.

Rough, exorbitant, excessive, pale, humble, dim, guilty, successful, tense, fake, lenient, even, irrational, regular, slow, patterned, hilly, gentle, extreme, elaborate, overcast, bumpy, insincere, plain.

- a) rich food — ___ food
rich color — ___ color
b) vain attempt — ___ attempt
vain person — ___ person

- c) calm sea — ___ sea
 calm person — _____ person
- d) stiff breeze_ _____ breeze
 stiff punishment — _____ punishment
- e) bright light — _____ light
 bright student — _____ student
- f) reasonable person — _____ person
 reasonable price — _____ price
- g) plain wallpaper — _____ paper
 plain architectural style_ _____ style
- h) odd number — _____ number
 odd working hours — _____ hours
- i) moderate amount — _____ amount
 moderate politics — _____ politics
- j) genuine diamond_ _____ diamond
 genuine emotion — _____ emotion
- k) flat countryside — _____ countryside
 flat road — _____ road
- l) clear sky — _____ sky
 clear conscience — _____conscience

Exercise 9. Define the meaning of the following idioms. Pick up Ukrainian phraseological equivalents of them where possible.

1. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other.
2. Everything is at sixes and sevens.
3. To put two and two together.
4. In two twos.
5. Two in distress makes sorrow less.
6. Habit is second nature.
7. To have got news at first/ second hand.
8. To play first fiddle.
9. Dressed up to the nines.
- 10 A nine days' wonder.
11. The upper ten of the society.
12. To be/ keep smb on (the) tenths.
13. At the eleventh hour.
14. To strike twelve the first time.
15. For a twelvemonth.
16. Twenty and times.
17. Forty winks.
18. I have fifty things to tell you.
19. On a fifty-fifty basis.
20. It doesn't matter sixpence.
21. A sixty-four dollar question.
22. As right as ninepence.
23. Ninety

nine out of a hundred. 24. The hundred and one odd chances. 25. To repay smb a hundredfold/ a thousandfold. 26. The thousand and one small worries of life. 26. To be six feet under... 27. For noughts.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian trying to avoid literal rendering.

1. She was very house-proud. There wasn't a speck of dirt in her kitchen.
2. Unfortunately Mary is not usually asked to dance by anyone. She's a wall-flower.
3. We both appear 20 years younger on screen. Being a couple of vain old-timers, we're happy with that.
4. Some journalists are perfectly honest and well-meaning but she just makes a profit from gossip and rumour. Sally's a cheap scandal-monger.
5. A small accident like that won't appear in the papers. It isn't newsworthy enough.
6. There are a lot of stones and rocks in my garden. I want to free-up an area for roses.

Exercise 11. State the meanings of polysemantic words.

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

8. The sister married a classmate of mine that's doing very well in Pittsburgh plate glass. One of their coming men.

9. She had always, all her life, been so religious about her cold cream and her facials.

10. He passed a lighted door from which issued music, and stopped with the sense of familiarity.

Exercise 12. Translate the following sentences with particular attention to the translation of pseudo international words.

1. The boy is quick and accurate at figures.

2. She smiled and Joe was touched suddenly by the very special beauty of the lady - by the still young blue of eyes that were more deeply sympathetic than truly young eyes could ever be.

3. The Russian Tsar Ivan the Fourth was given the appellation "the Terrible".

4. There was a long argument between the Bairds.

5. For lunch we could have biscuits.

Exercise 13. Suggest Ukrainian equivalents for the idiomatic expressions below.

To kiss the post, to make one's blood run cold, nobody home, pride goes before a fall, to promise mountains and marvels, one step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, let George do it, pie in the sky, to find a mare's nest, pigs grunt about everything and nothing, to poison the fountains of trust, to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, this is too thin, to spill the beans, to kick the bucket, cool as a cucumber, to beat around the bush, from rags to riches, apples and oranges, still waters run deep, fight fire with fire, a guilty mind betrays itself, one swallow doesn't make a summer,

scratch my back and I'll scratch yours, to run with the pack, the pot shouldn't call the kettle black.

Exercise 14. Analyze the following cases of renovation of phraseological units. Find their original versions. Suggest your variant of translation of the sentences.

1. Divorces are made in heaven.
2. If the marriage of a young Bachelor of Arts was not made in heaven, it was probably made, or at any rate attempted in Mrs. Cowey's drawing-room. (*S. Butler, 'The Way of All Flesh'*)
3. Every country on the old continent has a fine collection of skeletons.
4. Why wait to see which way the Prime Minister jumps?
5. There was Mike standing by the Cathedral, as large as life and twice as ugly.
6. Of two evils choose the one you've never tried before.
7. It was raining cats and dogs, and two kittens and a puppy landed on my window-sill. (*Chesterton*)
8. It was only after the proceedings on Amnesty Law were under way, that the opposition smelt a political rat and opted not to speak to their own amendment.
9. They were tagged as red bulls in the geopolitical china shop.
10. It takes two to make a baby.
11. Where there is a smoke there is a smoker.
12. Writers should be read – but neither seen nor heard.

Exercise 15. Analyze the use of metaphors in the following sentences. Translate the sentences.

1. They tried to dig up something from his past to spoil his chances of being elected.
2. The government will plough ahead with tests this year, despite a boycott from teachers.
3. Time flies when you are having fun.
4. The worsening weather conditions made the traffic crawl along.
5. Rivers of raindrops created the illusion that all

the faces were melting, were weeping. 6. Maybe your brother would lend you the money? – Huh, fat chance! 7. The government should not waste money supporting lame ducks. 8. I couldn't imagine her as a mother – rug-rats had never been her cup of tea.

Exercise 16. Translate the sentences with metonymy.

1. I need to buy some new sounds.
2. The whole town turned out to watch the procession.
3. My sharp tongue will get me into trouble one day.
4. Heaven only knew what Whitehall and Downing Street would say.
5. Address your question to the chair, please.

Exercise 17. Translate the sentences.

1. He raised a supercilious eyebrow when he observed that I took it with calm.
2. He shrugged a Gallic shoulder.
3. He would argue, cajole, lose his temper, start for the door in frowning anger.
4. The thought reminded him of the annoying two days he would have to wait for confirmation.
5. She relapsed into an infuriated silence.
6. The girls were sharing giggled confidences.
7. Then the train came out on the sea — lovely bays with sand and grass and trees, sloping up towards the sudden hills that were like a wall.
8. "Well, sir," began the former, with smiling importance, "and what may—?"
9. He was sitting in dazed silence after Albert Wells' announcement.
10. "All tied up with confessions and everything!" he said, lifting a knowing finger.
11. They did not find the trail again for an agonising ten minutes.
12. Then the laughing words of Ashley came back to her.

13. "Go and never come back!" he said, pointing a dramatic finger to the door.
14. He gave a little gulp of astonished laughter.
15. She raised an inquiring eyebrow.

Exercise 18. Point out the stylistic devices used. Translate the sentences.

1. It was his habit not to *jump or leap* at anything in life but to *crawl* at everything (Ch. Dickens).
2. He earns his living *by his pen* (S. Maugham).
3. Money *burns a hole* in my pocket (T. Capote).
4. There comes a *period* in every man's life, but she's just a *semicolon* in his (S. Evans).
5. Did you hit a woman *with a child*? No, sir, I hit her *with a brick* (Th. Smith).
6. Every *Caesar* has his *Brutus* (O. Henry).
7. "I expect you'd like a wash", Mrs. Thompson said, "The bathroom's to the right and *the usual offices* next to it" (J. Brain).
8. The hospital crowded with the *surgically interesting products of the fighting in Africa* (I. Show)

Exercise 19. Decide which words are neologisms. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Another deterrent to independent action is money, and the average Congressman chooses the line of least resistance.
2. Half the "bag ladies" and 37 per cent of homeless men are mentally ill.
3. Last year, there were nearly 800,000 recorded instances of "autocrime"... in England and Wales, the Home Office reports.
4. The buzzword among the blue-sky researchers of Japan now is bioholonics.

5. The irony of development is that to the extent that it succeeds, the world situation worsens and the dangers of ecocide are increased.
6. There was a dramatic confrontation between one of the dismissed lecturers and the Director.
7. Two weeks ago, any hope of reconciliation between the two sides was finally fractured when the guerrillas skyjacked three jet airliners and held as hostages 430 crewmen and passengers.
8. The Kampuchean authorities have supplied the returnees with food, clothing and other essentials.
9. However, the president's drive toward "deregulation" goes in exactly the opposite direction, proposing to ease restrictions on coal dust and air pollution in general.
10. Natural gas decontrol will have an explosive effect on inflation, while, at the same time, it will rob the economy of billions of dollars of productive capital needed to create jobs.
11. He proposed as a preliminary step in the direction of total disarmament immediate disengagement in Europe.
12. He has the command of language and certainly the understanding. But he lacks the wish of the true political animal to act for effect.
13. Armed skinheads, chanting "Sieg Heil", mounted "a revenge raid" on black people in a London suburb, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday. Between 30 and 100 white youths, some with their heads shorn almost bald attacked about 100 to 150 black people in a cinema queue in Woolwich.
14. The renewed concern about the brain drain acknowledges the general industrial malaise of which the brain drain is only a symptom; as such, it is useful but nothing very new.
15. The biggest teach-in for London Telephone region engineers is to be launched early next year.
16. It is as though the aged were an alien race to which the young will never belong. Indeed, there is a distinct

discrimination against the old that has been called ageism.

17. ... "When you see the vast majority of your twenty million Negro brothers smothered in air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society... then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait." (*Martin Luther King*)

18. Speculators... have just begun to appear on the Concourse (an avenue in the Bronx, New York). "They've started to blockbust some buildings here," said an aide to Representative J.H. Scheuer, who represented the area.

Exercise 20. What is the nature of the phraseological units in the sentences below? Translate the sentences.

1. We have taken all the precautions we can against the painting being stolen.

2. We must take steps to help the families of those who were hurt.

3. The new track meets our needs.

4. You only want to sell the land... That's the long and short of it.

5 "Hello, Prendy, ... How are things with you?"

6. I told her that I'd never written a story for anybody, but that it seemed like exactly the right time to get down to it.

7. She let go Charlie's sleeve.

8. "Dear me, you seem to think about killing a good deal."
"I do. It's my mission, you see."

9. "Old boy," said Grimes, "you're in love."

"Nonsense".

"A sweet despair?"...

"Nothing of the sort".

10. This new book will be of interest to policemen and prison officers; and, for that matter, to anyone who has to deal with criminals.

Exercise 21. Translate the following idiomatic/phraseological expressions.

1. (as) tall as a maypole; 2. things went swimmingly/without a hitch, work like butter; 3. to grow (take) one's gruel; 4. straight from the horse's mouth/straight from the tin; 5. one lives in luxury/on the fat of the land; 6. to pull one's leg; 7. to come plump upon one/to come like a bolt from the blue; 8. to give rein/to give full scope (swing) to one; 9. is not worth a straw; 10. (one) has not all his buttons/one has a screw loose, one is a little wanting, one is not right up there; 11. to look/be astounded, to be very surprised; 12. I've nothing lost there; 13. to talk nonsense/bunkum; 14. people throw stones only at trees with fruit on them; 15. how dare(s) one say so; 16. to pull (one) by the nose; 17. to fail face/be a complete failure; 18. plenty is no plague; 19. to stand and deliver; 20. it does not concern me/it is not business of mine; 21. to have a quarrel with one/to break off with one; 22. that is mere hearsay/rumor; 23. a storm in a tea-pot/tea-cup (Am. a tea-cup/tea-pot tempest); 24. to bring back (call) to memory; 25. good health is above wealth; 26. to beat the life out of one; 27. to keep changing one's mind; 28. every bullet has its billet; 29. to overgrow.

Exercise 22. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. One of the largest rockets ever made will fly the first crewed mission to the far side of the Moon.
2. The world may seem to have turned against family farmers and small holdings but farming families are copers.
3. Researchers still don't know whether Nigerians consume a more brain-friendly diet than Americans or whether some other aspects of African life ward off mental deterioration.

4. Scientists continued to disprove the idea that surface water existed on Mars but the fiction and screen writers were unstoppable.
5. Computers, faxes and telephones are now cheap, portable, and everywhere. New developments, such as video phones and digital television, will make communication technologies even more user-friendly.
6. Brown made it clear he is an ardent Atlanticist when he said no major global problems could be solved without the US.
7. In the foyer I saw Fred in conversation with two silly-hatted men.
8. It's family togetherness that counts at Christmas, Karen says.
9. Prince Charles continued his people-friendly approach in New Zealand on the last leg of his tour by rubbing noses in traditional Maori greeting.
10. She was an object of worship and rather passive — the stereo- typical ideal of Victorian womanhood.
11. She had never thought of herself as a disturber of any man's peace.
12. He took precaution of locking the door of the mirrored bedroom behind him.
13. On the other side of passport control was another impatient throng of meeters and greeters.
14. The traffic in and out of the shop was heavy but the buyers were less plentiful than the lookers and askers.
15. I would even take you out. You look take-outable.
16. This intimacy is cruelly corrupted by public kissers, who are notorious for choosing their position inside every other living thing's line vision.
17. If these are the values of our age — soft feminism, liberal anti-capitalism and light greenism — then it makes perfect sense that Titanic should be such a success.

18. This is why the fact-checkers and hair-splitters who have high-lighted the inaccuracies in Cameron's film are missing the point.

19. It was a white tiled, gleaming tiled bathroom.

20. There are people who have much and those who have nothing. Well, you see, I'm among muchers.

21. Modern Italy is an underbathroomed and overmonumented country.

22. The room was restfully painted a quiet grey, carpeted and curtained in crimson, and furnished with comfortable armchairs.

23. It is a well-established store patronized by many of carpenters, the interior-designers and the do-it-yourselfers.

24. People are really unshockable these days.

25. I've never known such resolution in a woman. She is magnificent, unstoppable.

26. The poll findings are grim: Prime Minister gets more and more unpopular. The plain truth of the matter is that with him as leader, the party is unelectable.

27. Aunt Lucy's a peace-at-any pricer! She'd give in to anything rather than have a row.

28. No place is like Paris, but I think it's more livable here.

29. Two of the most camera-friendly gowns were worn by Elisabeth Hurley and Sophie Loren, both of whom chose see-through black chiffon to flatter their striking figures.

30. Once Sunday was regarded as one of the days in the week when you did not incessantly carry on business. But little by little the Sundayness has been draining out of Sunday, and it is turning into a day just like any other.

31. Would the treaty do more harm than good? For now the question is unanswerable.

32. While the politician believes the real wildfire problem is chiefly in roaded areas of the forests, he's not likely to find many allies in the timber industry.

33. With the exception of Emma Woodhouse all Jane Austen's heroines are penniless and have no dependable prospect other than comfortless spinsterhood.

34. Mandy knew herself to be highly employable, but remained faithful to the agency.

35. The understaffed agency can't bring us into repute.

36. Soon sports shoes were worn by everyone from the brokers and bankers on Wall Street to the clubbers in the night districts of Tokyo.

37. She was rather small and thin, black-stockinged and minimally skirted.

Exercise 23. Translate the following words and word combinations.

Brawn drain, brown-bagger, character assassination, communication gap, disadvantaged, doublespeak, double standard, educational package, gogglebox, job-hopper, kleptocracy, rap session, shock wave, shuttle diplomacy, sweet heart contract/deal, takeover.

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences.

1. Some literary works rise above neat distinctions of genre to carve out new riverbeds.

2. I insist on the freedom, on my own right to browse at will among the basic texts that are the inheritance of centuries -- be they those of St. Augustine, Pascal, or Blake.

3. Blake grieved over the fate of the human soul, a divine spark fallen into matter and hungering for an otherworldly home in the Kingdom of Light.

4. To himself, born in the Year of the Judgement, Blake assigned a providential mission that of a knight, who, armed with pen, graving tool, and brush, would deal the dragon of the lie a mortal wound.

5. If ever a phantom-city had its own history, a city of street lamps of the sobs of the dork, of slinking prostitutes, of drunkards, of people reeling from hunger - - then the London of Blake's poetry has pride of place, ahead of Dickens's London, ahead of Balzac's Paris, of Gogol's and Dostoevsky's St. Petersburg.

6. By Blake, Eternity, measurable in clock seconds, trails endlessly into oblivion and reaches indefinitely into the future.

7. To be free is to refute the false eternity (an endless succession of moments lapsing into nothingness) and false infinity (illusory space, indefinite duration), and to know true eternity and true infinity as the eternal Now.

8. The Sky is an immortal Tent built by God; and every space that a Man views around his dwelling-place is his Universe on the verge of which the Sun rises and sets.

ADDITIONAL TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

Ford's New Big Push

Ford Motor is applying the hard sell these days as it competes with Asian carmakers piling on incentives, doling out marketing DVDs and brochures, and making offers it hopes are too good to pass up.

But Ford's new big push is not to sell cars. Instead, it is trying to sign up thousands of workers to take buyouts, partly by convincing them that their brightest future lies outside the company that long offered middle-class wages for blue-collar workers.

So Ford is pitching a buffet of buyout packages that are easily among the richest ever offered to factory workers, including onetime cash payments of \$140,000 or college tuition plans for entire family.

The automaker is also putting on job fairs in its plants and mailing each of its 54,000 hourly workers a feature-length DVD, titled "Connecting with Your Future", which extols the promise of new careers beyond the assembly line.

Last Friday, inside a huge sheet-metal stamping plant in this industrial center south of Detroit. Ford workers spent their lunch hour perusing opportunities to go back to school, hire on at growing companies and open fast-food franchises.

The unprecedented push to move workers out reflects the tough times in Detroit. Ford has lost \$15 million in the past two years, and General Motors and Chrysler are also reconstructing after heavy losses. The belt-tightening follows years of declining market share and increased competition from foreign automakers led by Toyota.

While Detroit's Big Three have already cut about 80,000 jobs through buyouts and early retirements since 2006, a new blitz is under way to shrink employment even further to make way for lower-paid workers in the future.

Online Shopping Sites Fight Customer Bailouts

During the latest year-end holiday season, both TJMaxx.com and HomeGoods.com tested a checkout system in which customers used a single page for all shipping and billing information. Fifty per cent more customers completed the checkout process than had finished the multipage process.

For many e-commerce sites, the shopping cart is where transactions go to die. More than half of all prospective customers bail out of their purchases sometime after selecting products and before hitting the

"buy" button, according to Forrester Research, a technology consulting firm.

That predicament has prompted sites like Macys.com, TJMaxx.com and HomeGoods.com to seek new ways to shepherd customers diligently through the checkout process. As traditional retailers sharpen their online operations, those kinds of improvements could be critical in winning business.

Take TJX, which owns T.J. Maxx, Marshalls and HomeGoods, among other retail chains. Last autumn, the company opened online stores for T.J. Maxx and HomeGoods, using a traditional checkout method in which users clicked through multiple screens while typing in shipping information, credit card numbers and the like.

Ease of Access

"We make it as easy as possible to get in and out of our stores easily, so when we went to the Web, this seemed like a natural progression," Sherry Lang, a TJX spokeswoman, said.

The technology is known as a "rich Internet application" in industry circles.

Such applications work by loading a small, temporary software application onto the user's computer when he or she clicks on a particular Web page. The Web site feeds information instantly to that software program in the background so that when someone, say, types in an invalid postal code while checking out, the computer flags it and requests a correction.

The technology itself is not new. Tech-savvy companies like Kayak.com, a travel search site, have deemed such applications important enough in recent months to build onto their own technology. As Kayak's site presents search results, it also loads into the computer's temporary memory the details of hundreds of fares.

Then, when visitors use the control panel to select different target prices or flight dates, the relevant fares instantly replace the previous set.

The Rebirth of Web Analytics

The largest online seller of bags is betting Web analytics will help it keep up with the latest consumer buying trends and help it choose the right advertising schemes over the holiday season. Using Web analytics, eBags has identified the colours that consumers are looking for, as well as determined other baggage-related trends.

For example, Chris Seahorn, director of business development for eBags told the E-Commerce Times that Web analytics clued the vendor that iPod cases would be a hot item this shopping season. Based on that information, eBags quickly built out a "digital lifestyle" page that features cases for all types of electronics. That's not the only way analytics have helped.

"The search terms help us scale," Seahorn said. "By knowing what the trends are ahead of time and by adding new key categories, we've literally generated thousands of new dollars per week. I think those would have been lost sales otherwise. I think going into the holiday season, it will be tens of thousands of dollars."

John Mellor, vice president of marketing for Omniture, the software vendor that provides Web analytics tools to these and other top Internet brands, told the E-Commerce Times that Web analytics is becoming mainstream in the online retailing community.

"Some of our sophisticated customers are using Web analytics to optimize their sites all the way through the final days of the buying cycle," Mellor said. "Web analytics is becoming more of a have-to-have technology because you can't improve what you can't measure."

Slang Gets Seal of Approval

Language purists may fume but any "dipstick" can tell them to "chill out" with the approval of Penguin, the publisher, when its new dictionary is published on Thursday. Hundreds of words, classified as slang when the last edition was published 14 years ago, are now classified as "informal English". They include "freebie" and "dosh" and phrases such as "on the take" and "brewer's droop".

Nigel Wilcockson, editor of The New Penguin English Dictionary, said: "When Penguin last published a dictionary, all these words were listed as slang. This warned people not to use them when they wanted to be taken seriously in mainstream society. These words are now classified as informal, which shows a major shift in our attitudes.

You might still be unwise to use these words in a business report or a lawyer's brief, but essentially they're now part of general English."

Television, cinema, newspapers and magazines have helped popularise slang vocabulary, especially among the young. The frequency with which each word appeared in print or on screen determined its status, compilers said. Other promotions to the dictionary's hallowed pages include "blubber" to describe a fat person and "crumpet" in its Carry On sense.

John Lister, of the Plain English Campaign, said: "A lot of the time you do find that dictionaries can be a little hasty in adding new words, especially when you consider language changes so quickly now that words risk becoming passe before the end of the print run."

Perhaps Penguin would say that was "fad-surfing", meaning "the persistent and often meaningless following of the latest trends".

George's Marvellous Medicine

by Roald Dahe

«You know what's the matter with you?» the old woman said, staring at George over the rim of the teacup with those bright wicked little eyes. «You're growing fast. Boys who grow too fast become stupid and lazy,»

«But I can't help, it, if I'm growing fast, Grandma,» George said.

«Of course you can,» she snapped. «Growing's a nasty childish habit.»

«But we *have* to grow, grandma. If we didn't grow, we'd never be grown-ups.»

«Rubbish, boy, rubbish,» she said. «Look at me. Am I growing? Certainly not.»

«But you did once, Grandma.»

«Only very little,» the old woman answered. «I gave up growing when I was extremely small, along with all other nasty childish habits like laziness and disobedience and greed and sloppiness and untidiness and stupidity. You haven't been given up any of these things, have you?»

«I'm still only a little boy, grandma.»

«You're eight years old.» she snorted. «That's old enough to know better. If you don't stop growing soon, it'll be too late.»

«Too late for what, Grandma?»

«It's ridiculous.» she went on. «You're nearly as tall as me already.»

George took a good look at Grandma. She certainly was a very tiny person. Her legs were so short she had to have a footstool to put her feet on, and her head only came half-way up the back of the armchair.

«Daddy says it's fine for a man to be tall,» George said.

«Don't listen to your daddy,» Grandma said. «Listen to me.»

«But how do I stop myself growing?» George asked her.

«Eat less chocolate,» Grandma said.

«Does chocolate make you grow?»

«It makes you grow the *wrong way*,» she snapped. «Up instead of down.»

Grandma sipped some tea but never took her eyes from the little boy who stood before her.

«Never grow up,» she said. «Always down.»

«Yes, grandma.»

«And stop eating chocolate. Eat cabbage instead.»

«Cabbage! Oh, no, I don't like cabbage,» George said.

«It's not what you like or don't like,» Grandma snapped. «It's what's good for you that counts. From now on, you must eat cabbage. Three times a day. Fountains of cabbage! And if it's got caterpillars in it, so much the better!»

Points to Ponder

Sheila B. Cabrera:

I refuse as I age to deny my years. When asked at 30, I'll be 30. When the question comes up at 45, I'll take 45. For what year could I subtract? The one in which my son or daughter was born? Or the year I first fell in love? How about one less favourable? Like the year I came down with pneumonia. Or one of those grief-filled years spent saying good-bye to someone close? Maybe I could choose the seemingly insignificant. That year I saw a falling star? Or the one spent not enthralled with life, just content with it? No, I think I'll keep them all, the good years, the bad and the not so memorable. To deny one would be to deny myself. Because added up they are my life.

(Reader's Digest, Jan 1994, p. 107)

Doctor R. Coontz:

Some people think only intellect counts: knowing how to solve problems, knowing how to get by, knowing how to identify an advantage and seize it. But the many functions of intellect are insufficient without courage, love, friendship, compassion and empathy.

We care. It is our curse. It is our blessing.

(Reader's Digest, Dec 1993, p. 101)

Adrienne Ivey («Rainbows, roses and butterflies»):

Everything is equal in the snow: all trees, all lawn, all streets, all rooftops, all cars. Everything is white, white, white as far as you can see. Covered by snow, the well-kept and neglected lawns look the same. The snow hides shiny newness of a just-bought car as effectively as it does the rust and dents of a ten-year-old one. Everything looks clean and fresh and unmarred by time or use. Snow, like the silent death it counterfeits is a great leveler.

(Reader's Digest, Dec 1993, p. 102)

Marianne Neifert, M.D.:

If I hadn't had children, I would have had more money and material things. I probably would have gone more places, gotten more sleep, pampered myself more. My life would have been much more boring and predictable. As a result of being parent, I have laughed harder, cried more often. I have worried more and hurried more. I've had less sleep, but somehow I've had more fun. I've learned more, grown more. My heart ached harder, and I have loved to a capacity beyond my imagination. I've given more of myself but I've derived more meaning from life.

(Reader's Digest, Jan 1994, P. 107-108)

Elie Wiesel:

There is divine beauty in learning. To learn means to accept the postulate that life did not begin at my birth. Others have been here before me, and I walk in their footsteps. The books I have read were composed by generations of fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, teachers and disciples. I am the sum total of their experiences, and so are you.
(Ibid, p. 108)

Are You Afraid?

Belinda Green advices on fighting your fears and your foes

... Here are a few tips that may help. There are different ways of handling different situations. Firstly, if someone is doing the old dirty phone call trick, have a whistle by the phone. When they ring, give a good, long, loud blast on the whistle and hang up. Don't respond or abuse them...

If you are in a situation that could be sticky, always look for early warning signs. Often you can be attacked by someone you already know. Two thirds of rape-victims know their attackers. There are ways of getting out of all sorts of different situations... even of escaping a knife attack. Here are some things to remember in times of fear:

Be alert.

Avoid danger.

The best weapon is to run and scream: don't hang around.

In an awkward situation, be aware of your environment.

Look for something to use as a weapon.

Never let the attacker get behind you.

Go for vital areas: eyes, throat and groin.

Always keep him in sight.

If possible, try to appear calm. Talk to the attacker to get his confidence. Then run and scream.

Try not to provoke.

If the attacker is grabbing you, try to take a lower stance than him. Keep your legs apart, with one leg back so you are strong and well balanced.

Three simple techniques are:

1. If grabbed on your sleeve or your clothing, take a balanced stance and swing your arm around in a «snake-like» circular motion.

2. If punched, take a lower balanced stance, cross your arms and push the punch up and away from your face.

3. If grabbed front-on around the arms, put your hands together, with one elbow up. Make swinging turns. Knock him out of the way with your elbows. Put your whole body behind the force.

Telephone or even whack the intruder over the head with the receiver handle.

Throw a jug of water to shock.

Stab with a pen, a nail file, or a sharp instrument.

Grind your high heel into his foot.

Don't hang around. Run!

ARTICLES ON ASPECTS OF ENGLISH

A SERIES WRITTEN BY MICHAEL QUINION

Cyberplague Help! A prefix out of control!

William Gibson couldn't have guessed how the word he invented would breed and infect the lexicon. That word, **cyberspace**, appeared just at the time when we needed a term for the electronic realm. Gibson is best known for using it in his 1984 novel *Neuromancer*, but he had actually invented it two years previously in a short story in *Omni*.

Cyber as a prefix was at first a handy and well-behaved little thing. It first appeared in the word **cybernetics**, which was coined by Norbert Wiener in his book of that name in 1948. Wiener derived it from the Greek for steersman and the idea of control is central to it. We quickly had a small rash of cyber words, such as **cybernetician**, **cybernate** and **cybernation**; **cyborg** was invented about 1960 to describe a person whose abilities have been transformed or augmented by mechanical elements built into the body; followers of the BBC television series *Dr. Who* will remember the **Cybermen**; an early edition of the Avengers in October 1965 invented the term **cybernaut** to mean a type of robot (this programme featured the archetypical mad scientist and the writer gave him the line: «Think yourself fortunate, Mr Steed, the Cybernaut was programmed to stun, not kill.»). Generally, though, we could take it or leave it alone and the prefix settled down to a specialist and unpushy role.

But Gibson's reuse of it spawned a mass of imitative and derivative words, a process which, ironically, is now completely out of control. My own files

have more than 200 combinations trawled from science fiction, computer magazines, books and newspapers, and I'm getting cyber-sick of them. Few will stay the course, though a small number look like achieving an entry in the dictionaries. The plague of neologisms even prompted *Newsweek* in 1994 to speak of «cybertedium». Thankfully, the peak of journalists' misplaced inventiveness seems to have passed, but the prefix is still very much alive. So famous has the concept and the coiner of cyberspace become that in the US television series *Wild Palms*, in which Gibson plays himself in the future, the question «Aren't you the person who invented the word «cyberspace» back then?» provokes the snarling reply «Yes, and they've never let me forget it!»

The meaning of the word «cyberspace» has evolved over the past decade. Its original sense in *Neuromancer* was of electronic space as perceived by what we would now call virtual reality: the brain and senses were directly linked with the world of computers and communications and so could experience it as an actual landscape. With the explosive growth of interest in the Internet its popular sense shifted to a weakened one that referred to the intangible (and hence mysterious) electronic domain: «the place where telephone conversations happen», as Bruce Sterling defined it. More recently still, it has moved towards becoming a loose synonym for «electronic».

One of the key related words is **cyberpunk**. This had been coined by Bruce Bethke (in his story *Cyberpunk*, in *Amazing Stories* in 1983) and was immediately taken up by Gardner Dozois, the anthologist and editor of *Asimov's SF Magazine*, to describe the subgenre of science fiction of which *Neuromancer* was a canonical example. Cyberpunk novels are morally ambiguous; they describe marginalized people struggling to survive in bleak urbanized futuristic worlds dominated by global businesses or governments, whose control is enhanced by artificial intelligence; plots

often involve electronically augmented individuals (the 1982 film *Bladerunner* is pure cyberpunk in concept). In the mid eighties, some science-fiction writers and others saw parallels between these future worlds and current society, and began to describe themselves as cyberpunks.

Later on, a group of computer scientists and others interested in computer security and cryptography named themselves **cyberpunks** in imitation.

Here's a brief listing of some of the many compounds starting in *cyber*:

Not surprisingly, there's a large group of words which describe people who work with words online: **cyber-scribe**, **cyber-publisher**, **cyber-novellist** and, of course, **cyber-journalist**; such people no doubt work in **cyber libraries** and write or read **cyberthrillers** and **cyberzines**.

The introduction of electronic money and online trading has provoked **cybercash**, **cyber economy**, **cyberbuck**, **cyber dollar**, **cyber-money** and other terms to do with **cyber-shopping** and **cybercommerce**.

Cybernaut today refers to someone who is «travelling» in cyberspace — a person who uses computers to communicate.

The **cyberculture** is the society of people linked by, and communicating through, electronic means such as Usenet and the Internet; the **cyberworld** is either the whole of cyberspace, or that part of it relating to virtual reality environments.

In a **cybercafe** or **cyber-pub** you may take refreshment while accessing the Internet; a **cyber-nightclub** is also designed for enjoyment, but it's a virtual space you connect to using the Internet.

The concept of **cyberfeminism** recognises the non-discriminatory advantages of cyberspace to women (the British academic Sadie Plant describes herself as a **cyberfeminist**, a word she may have invented and the only person I've discovered who does so); **cyber hippies**,

also known as **Cyberians**, are a high-tech development of the 1960s hippie culture, embracing technology rather than shunning it.

A **cyberlawyer** is either an expert on the law relating to online communications (**cyberlaw**), or studies the implications of computers and communications for the practice of law.

A **cybersurfer** surfs the Internet in search of interesting things, perhaps **cybersex**, which is either explicit sexual material transmitted by electronic means or, more particularly, simulated sex using virtual reality techniques.

The word **cyber** appears alone as an adjective and verb, relating generally to computer-mediated communications or virtual sensations (I've had reports of *cyber* as a noun, but haven't yet found an example); the adjective **cyberish** is sometimes found, as is the adverb **cyberly**.

After this relentless barrage of neologisms and **cyberhype** you might be forgiven if you discovered you were suffering from **cyberphobia**, a fear of electronic communications or of its technology, but then you wouldn't be reading **this**, would you?

Fears and Dreads

Words for irrational feelings

An enquirer of the newsgroup alt.usage.english recently asked for the word that described an irrational fear of dogs. In such circumstances, a word ending in **phobia** is bound to be appropriate, because this is now the standard term for any extreme aversion, irrational fear or dread. After searching my sources for examples of the appropriate word, curiosity led me to look into similar terms.

It is so strongly associated with modern psychiatry and poppsychology that it is a little surprising to discover that as a word in its own right *phobia* dates back as far as 1786. Its source is the Greek word meaning «fear; horror», which also turns up in a closely-related form in the name of one of the two moons of Mars, *Phobos*, so called in 1877 by its discoverer; the American Asaph Hall, after one of the two horses that in legend pulled the war chariot of the Greek god of war (the other being *Deimos*, «panic», which name he gave to the other moon).

Most people only know a very few of the more common words formed using the suffix *-phobia*. **Claustrophobia** is a fear of enclosed spaces, from the Latin *claustrum*, originally «bar, bolt, lock» but later «a confined or shut-up space», from which we also derive *cloister*, and *close* in the sense of an enclosure, court or quadrangle. **Agoraphobia** comes from the Greek word *agora* which originally meant an assembly but came to refer to the place of assembly and so any open space, especially a marketplace, thus leading to its sense of a fear of open spaces. Less common is **acrophobia**, «fear of heights»; this derives from the Greek *akros* for a thing that is topmost, or at the tip or extremity of something. One word physically close to that origin is *acropolis*, literally «upper city», but more normally translated «citadel», as being a structure one usually wishes to place on a commanding height. The same prefix turns up in *acronym*, a word formed from the tips, or beginnings, of other words, and in *acromegaly*, literally «large extremities», in reference to deformations of the hands, feet or face. Rather less obviously it is also related to *acrobat*, this being a person who — so far as the origin of the word elements is concerned — performs on tiptoe. Other standard phobias are **nyctophobia**, a fear of the dark (of the night, to be literal about the Greek root), and **ochlophobia** a fear of crowds, from the Greek words for night and crowd respectively.

Also well known is **hydrophobia**, literally «fear of water», as a name for rabies, which sometimes appears to cause such a sensation in sufferers because it makes the throat swell and so it becomes difficult for the victim to swallow. Much less common is **lyssophobia**, the fear of contracting rabies, formed using the original Greek word for the disease, *lyssa*. There are several other unusual terms for the fear of contracting various diseases: **cholera**phobia, **lepro**phobia, **raeningit**ophobia, **syphil**ophobia and **tubercul**ophobia are all easy to identify from their roots (though *syphil*ophobia might equally be a fear of shepherds, since the disease was named after the shepherd subject of the poem *Syphilis, sive morbus Gallicus*, «Syphillis or the French Disease», by Girolamo Fracastoro, published in 1530). **Toxi**phobia is obviously a fear of being poisoned (from Greek *toxon*, a bow, which has given us *toxophily* for the sport of archery, and which generated a Greek compound *toxicon*, «a poison for putting on arrows» which was taken into Latin and later reached us as *toxic*). All these terms are examples of **nos**ophobia or **path**ophobia, «fear of disease», the former deriving from one Greek word for disease, *nosos*, the latter from *pathos* (Greek «suffering; disease», which makes a combining form *patho-* in medical English as well as a standalone word). Or perhaps we can summarise them all as either **alg**ophobia, a fear of pain, or **thanat**ophobia, a fear of death, both derived from the equivalent Greek words.

The suffix has been immensely useful in permitting the English language to generate a whole range of words relating to a morbid fear of certain groups of outlanders (a condition which in general is usually called **xen**ophobia, from the Greek *xenos*) «stranger; foreigner»). As examples, there are **Franc**ophobia (or **Gallo**phobia), **Hispan**ophobia, **Rtiss**ophobia (for most of this century **Soviet**ophobia), **German**ophobia (or **Teuton**ophobia), **Polon**ophobia, **Ital**ophobia, and **Sin**ophobia. A common

one in British newspapers at the moment is **Europhobia**, not a fear of Europe as such, but rather a distaste for or aversion to the European Union. There are words for a fear of England (**Anglophobia**) and of Scotland (**Scotophobia**, which with a lower-case initial letter is also another word for the fear of the dark, from the Greek *skotos*, «dark»), but there seem to be no equivalent terms recorded for the Welsh and Irish, though **Cambrophobia** and **Hibernophobia** would serve well enough if needed. There are phobia terms for many religions, including **Islamophobia**, **Judeophobia**, and **Christophobia**, not to mention **theophobia**, an irrational fear of God's anger, **ecclesiophobia**, a morbid dread of ecclesiasticism, **pneumatophobia**, a terror of spiritual matters, **teleophobia**, a fear of design or final causes, or **hierophobia**, a fear or horror of sacred things or persons.

But the word is such a useful little suffix that it has been immensely overused this century both in psychiatry and popular writing, with dozens of compounds being noted in larger dictionaries. Here are some of the more uncommon ones I've found: **cremnophobia**, a dread of precipices or steep places (from the Greek *kremnos*, an overhanging cliff); **arachnophobia**, a morbid fear of spiders (Greek, *arachni*, «spider»), **brontophobia**, a dread of thunderstorms and thunder (from the Greek for thunder that turns up also in *brontosaurus*, the «thunder lizard»); **erythrophobia** (a fear or dread of blushing, from the Greek *erythros*, «red»); **gynophobia** (a fear of women, from the same root that gives us *gynaecology*); **ergophobia** (dread of work, from the Greek *ergon* that has been used to create *ergonomics*, the study of work practices); **hypnophobia** (a fear of falling asleep, from the same Greek root that appears in *hypnosis*); **mycophobia** (fear of **mushrooms**); **ailurophobia** a dread of cats (there are several words for this particular malaise, including a variant form *elurophobia* as well as *felinophobia*, *galeophobia*, and

gatophobia; what's so terrible about cats that so many are needed?), **hippophobia**, fear of horses (a *hippopotamus* is literally a «river horse», which will tell you the literal meaning of **potamophobia**, though it is also used for a unreasoning fear of any large body of water); *hodophobia*, fear of travelling, **hylophobia**, fear of forests, **thalassophobia**, a terror of the sea; **neophobia**, the fear of change; **rupophobia** (fear of dirt, or conceivably of sealing wax, since it could be derived from the Greek *rupon* with that sense); **pyrophobia** (fear of fire); and **sitiophobia** (fear of food, though the Greek root is such that it ought strictly to be fear of bread or grain; there is also the related **phagophobia**, a fear of eating).

It's so easy to make up such words that most writers seem to have a go at it at some time or other (either that, or they make lists of words for phobias). They turn up fairly regularly in the lighter type of article in our more serious journals and newspapers. For example, several, have been coined in recent years to describe a terror of some newish examples of technology: *computerphobia*, **cyberphobia**, **cybertechnophobia**, **telephobia** and **technophobia**. My favourite such formation is **anoraknophobia**, which could be a terror of trainspotters but is more likely to be used for a fear of such manifestations of information technology as the World Wide Web, though *Wired* magazine once defined it as «the unreasonable fear that joining the digital revolution will somehow lead one into unprompted fashion mistakes».

Then there's **horophobia**, a terror of clocks and — especially — clockfaces; **successophobia** (which Douglas Couplard defined as «the fear that if one is successful, then one's personal needs will be forgotten»); **cyclophobia** a dread of cyclists; **deipnophobia**, a fear of dinner parties (Greek *deipnon*, «dinner»), **dromophobia**, a terror of crossing streets; **imonophobia**, a fear of string, **anthophobia**, fear of flowers, **ombrophobia**, a fear of

rain, **harpaxophobia**, fear of robbers, **symmetrophobia**, a horror of symmetry; and **triskaidekaphobia** the fear of the number 13. If you have a number of phobias, you may be said to have **polyphobia**; if your fear is of being afraid, you may suffer from **phobophobia**. If your fear has no observable cause, you have **panophobia**, «a causeless terror», which is also used along with **panphobia** for a fear of everything (the opposite and possibly even more worrying affliction is **pantaphobia**, the irrational absence of fear, from *pant-*, «all; everything» and *aphobia*, «fearlessness»). If you are lucky, you may only have **paraphobia**, a mild case of phobia.

Since you are reading this, you are unlikely to be suffering from **logophobia**, a terror of words in general though you might have **onomatophobia**, a fear of hearing certain words spoken, or have contracted **bibliophobia**, a horror of books, **glossophobia**, a fear of speaking, or **papyrophobia**, a fear of paper, or even **theatrophobia**, an aversion to theatres and plays. I know several authors and playwrights who have a bad case of **criticophobia**, a dread of critics.

(URL: <http://clever.net/quinion/words/cyber.htm>,
<http://clever.net/quinion/words/phobias.htm>)

Girl

By Jamaica Kincaid (1978)

Wash the white clothes on Monday and put them on the stone heap; wash the color clothes on Tuesday and put them on the clothes-line to dry; Don't walk barehead in the hot sun; cook pumpkin fritters in very hot sweet oil; soak you little cloths after you take them, off; when buying cotton to make yourself a nice blouse, be sure that it doesn't have gum on it, because that way it won't hold up well after a wash; soak salt fish overnight

before you cook it; is it true that you sing benna in Sunday school? always eat your food in such a way that it won't turn someone else's stomach; on Sundays try to walk like a lady and not like the slut you are so bent on becoming; don't sing benna in Sunday school; you mustn't speak to wharf-rat boys, not even to give directions; don't eat fruits on the street — flies will follow you; *but I don't sing benna on Sunday at all and never in Sunday school*; this is how to sow on a button; this is how to make a buttonhole for the button you have just sewed on; this is how to hem a dress when you see the hem coming down and so to prevent yourself from looking like the slut I know you are so bent on becoming; this is how you iron your father's khaki shirt so it doesn't have a crease; this is how you iron your father's khaki pants so that they don't have a crease; this is how you grow okra — far from the house, because okra tree harbors red ants; when you are growing dasheen, make sure it gets plenty of water or else it makes your throat itch when you are eating it; this how you sweep a corner; this is how you sweep a whole house; this is how you sweep a yard; this is how you smile to someone you don't like too much; this is how you smile to someone you don't like at all; this is how you smile to someone you like completely; this is how you set a table for tea; this is how you set a table for dinner; this is how you set a table for dinner with an important guest; this is how you set a table for lunch; this is how you set a table for breakfast; this is how to behave in the presence of men who don't know you very well, and this is the way they won't recognize immediately the slut I have warned you against becoming; be sure to wash every day, even if it is with your own spit; don't squat down to play marbles — you are not a boy, you know; don't pick people's flowers — you might catch something; don't throw stones at blackbirds, because it might not be a blackbird at all; this is how to make bread pudding; this is how to make

doukona; this is how to make pepper pot; this is how to make a good medicine for a cold; this is how to make a good medicine to throw away a child before it even becomes a child; this is how to catch a fish; this is how to throw back a fish you don't like, and that way something bad won't fall on you; this is how to bull a man; this is how a man bullies you; this is how to love a man, and if this doesn't work there are other ways, and if they don't work don't feel too bad about giving up; this is how to spit up in the air if you feel like it, and this is how to move quick so it doesn't fall on you; this is how to make ends meet; always squeeze bread to make sure it's fresh; *but what if the baker worit let me feel the bread?:* you mean to say that after all you are really going to be the kind of woman who the baker doesn't let near the bread.

How to Remember where You Put Something

By Peg Bracken

The only way is to make a mental note — when you are putting something somewhere — or what you're putting it next to. As you drop your car keys, say into the zipper compartment of your brown bag, you visualise vividly the brown grogsgrain lining of that compartment.

This is a pure double-think. It is twice as much trouble, but it gives twice the chance of finding your car keys, *if* you can remember where you put the brown bag. Indeed, there are many queer ways of remembering queer things.

Not all of them are infallible. I know a three-year-old girl named Susan who could invariably find middle C on the piano after her mother had pointed it out to her only once. Her mother was impressed, naturally enough, by her small daughter's aptitude, but one day, after the

piano keys had been cleaned, Susie couldn't find middle C any more. Middle C had been where the egg was.

Then there is

*Cooking rice -
Water's twice.*

Meaning of course, that you cook one cup of raw rice in two cups of water, this is a handy rule-of-thumb — especially if you keep rice in a canister and are consequently without the directions on the box.

Or

One big T equals teaspoons 3.

One of my friends mutters this periodically, to keep herself reminded; for it has always seemed wrong to her that such should be the case. She feels that — logically — only two teaspoons belong to a tablespoon. I was about to remind her that there are three feet in every linear yard too. Then decided that it might confuse her permanently into putting 36 teaspoons into every tablespoon, and I didn't mention it.

Related to the rhyming crutches are chants and litanies. These are handy too, as music students have known for years. I know a Dartmouth graduate who says he'll never again be able to hear the noble second theme of the second movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony without hearing, in his mind, the words:

Uncle- John-has-come-home!

Uncle-John-has-come-home!

Uncle 'JOHNNNN! Uncle JOHNNNN!

Similar to this, and more fact-filled, is

Bar-ca-role from Tay-uls of Hoff-mann

By-yyy Off-en-bach, boop boop

Offenbach wouldn't have cared for the boop boop, probably, but you need something there for makeweight, as you'll see if you hum it over.

Then, of course, there are dozens of stratagems to help you to remember odds and ends.

Like the *g* in stalagmite. Not that stalagmites crop up every day, but still when they do, it's good to remember that *g* is for grow, and if you think of grow, you think of growing up, which is what stalagmites do. This leaves only stalactites to worry about, but since they're always stuck tight to the ceiling of whatever cave you're in, they are fairly simple.

(Peg Bracken, *The I Hate to Housekeep Book*. — Sphere, 1970. — P. 97)

Mummies Made in Egypt

The ancient Egyptians had one great wish: to live forever. They believed that a new life began when a person died. His *ba*, or soul, and *ka*, his invisible twin, were released from his body and lived on in his tomb. The *ba* would keep contact with the living family and friends of the dead; the *ka* traveled back and forth from the other world where they lived with the gods and goddesses of the dead. In order for a person to live forever, the *ba* and *ka* had to be able to recognize the body, or they could not return to it.

That is why the body had to be preserved, or mummified. The earliest Egyptians were mummified naturally. The corpse was buried in the ground, and the hot sands dried out the body until it turned as hard as stone — into a fossil.

As time went on, burials became more elaborate. The dead were wrapped in a shroud of cloth or skin and buried in caves or in pits lined with wood or stone. But bodies not buried in the sand became exposed to dampness, and bacteria. They decayed.

So people learned how to embalm, or mummify, their dead.

Mummification was a long, complicated, expensive process - especially the mummification of pharaohs, the

kings Egypt. It was believed a pharaoh became a god when he died.

Embalmers worked seventy days to prepare a body. For a royal burial, they worked in workshops near the tomb where the mummy would be buried. Priests held ceremonies for each step of the process. Embalmers removed the brain and then took out the liver, stomach and intestines. Each of these organs was embalmed in a chemical, natron, and put in its own container, called a canopic jar. The heart was left in its place.

Small bundles of natron wrapped in linen were stuffed inside the body, and the outside was covered with natron, too. The chemical dried out the body the same way the sand had done. After forty days embalmers removed the natron packs, sponged clean the dried, shrunken body, and brushed it with oils, ointments, spices and resin. The head and body were stiffed with new packing soaked in the same substances. The arms were crossed, and the mummy's fingernails and toenails were dyed and covered with caps of gold. The mummy was adorned with jewels of gold and precious stones. Then the body was carefully bound with long, narrow strips of linen. Linen shrouds were laid alternately with the bindings, and every few layers were glued together with resin. After twenty layers of shrouds and binding, the mummy's body took on its normal size.

Magical objects were tucked in-between the mummy's wrapping. Small figures called shabtis held farm tools; they would work in the fields of the other world for the mummy. The bounded head was covered with a portrait mask so that if anything happened to the mummy the ba and the ka would still be able to recognize it. The head with its mask was bound, and then the mummy was wrapped in a shroud and given a last coat of resin.

Meanwhile, skilled artists, sculptors, and carpenters prepared for the burial. They built the coffin

— or a nest of coffins — which they painted inside and out with gods, goddesses, and magic spells of protection, they made jewelry and furniture that would be buried in the tomb and a splendid stone sarcophagus to hold the coffin.

Tombs were more important than houses to Egyptians, and people built them during their lifetimes. For centuries, the dead were usually buried in brick and stone tombs called mast abas. As years went by, tombs became bigger, stronger, and more elaborate. For a long time pharaohs had pyramids built for themselves. Later, pharaohs were buried in secret underground tombs in a deserted place that is known as the Valley of the Kings. Tunnels, passages, chambers, and the tomb itself were cut deep in the rock. They were magnificently carved and painted, but they were hidden as a protection from robbers who might try to steal the mummies and their treasures.

It is said that the first Egyptian to be mummified was Osiris, a legendary king. He was embalmed by Anubis, the jackal god, and when Osiris died, he became King of the Underworld and Prince of the Dead. It was to his kingdom the dead wished to go.

Still Just Writing

By Anne Tyler

Fiction writer Anne Tyler lives in Baltimore with her husband, Iranian psychiatrist and writer Taghi Modarresi and their children. The warm, tolerant, and amused tone of «Still Just Writing» is characteristic of much of Tyler's fiction, which focuses on family life. Among her novels are Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant (1982) and The accidental tourist (1985), which won the National Book Critics Circle Award. This essay shows her characteristic modesty, wit, and gentleness, along with her distinctive

voice, as she juggles the often competing roles of wife, mother, and writer.

While I was painting the downstairs hall I thought of a novel to write. Really I just thought of a character; he more or less wandered into my mind, wearing a beard and a broadbrimmed leather hat. I figured that I sat down and organized this character on paper, a novel would grow up around him. But it was March and the children's spring vacation began the next day, so I waited.

After spring vacation the children went back to school, but the dog got worms. It was a little complicated at the vet's and I lost a day. By then it was Thursday; Friday is the only day I can buy the groceries, pick up new cedar chips for the gerbils, scrub the bathrooms. I waited till Monday. Still, that left me four good weeks in April to block out the novel.

By May I was ready to start actually writing, but I had to do it in patches. There was the follow-up treatment at the vet, and then a half-day spent trailing the dog with a specimen tin so the lab could be sure the treatment had really worked. There were visits from the washing-machine repairman and the Davey tree man not to mention briefer interruptions by the meter reader, five Jehova's Witnesses, and two Mormons. People telephoned wanting to sell me permanent light bulbs and waterproof basements. An Iranian cousin of my husband's had a baby; the cousin's uncle died; then the cousin's mother decided to go home to Iran and needed to know where to buy a black American coat before she left. There *are* no black American coats; don't Americans wear mourning? I told her no, but I checked around at all the department stores anyway because she didn't speak English. Then I wrote chapters one and two. I had planned to work till 3:30 every day, but it was a month of early quittings: once for the children's dental appointments, once for the cat's rabies shot, once for our older daughter's

orthopedist, and twice for her gymnastics meets. Sitting on the bleachers in the school gymnasium, I told myself I could always use this in a novel someplace, but I couldn't really picture writing a novel about 20 little girls in leotards trying to walk the length of a wooden beam without falling off. By the time I'd written chapter three, it was Memorial Day and the children were home again.

APPENDIX 1

Слова, подібні за написанням і вимовою в англійській і українській мовах, але абсолютно різні за значенням

accurate	точний (а не акуратний)
actual	дійсний, фактичний (а не актуальний)
advocate	прихильник, прибічник, оборонець (а не адвокат)
aspirant	претендент (а не аспірант)
bullion	зливок (золота чи срібла), а не бульон
clay	глина (а не клей)
complexion	колір, обличчя (а не комплекція)
compositor	складач (а не композитор)
corpse	труп (а не корпус)
data	дані, відомості (а не дата)
decade	десятиріччя (а не декада)
decoration	відзнака, прикраса (а не декорація)
dutch	голандський (а не датський)
fabric	тканина (а не фабрика)
familiar	відомий, знайомий, добре обізнаний (а не фамільярний)
fraction	дріб (матем.) (а не фракція)
list	список, перелік (а не лист)
magazine	журнал (а не магазин)
mayor	мер (а не майор)
physician	лікар-терапевт (а не фізик)
principal	головний, основний (а не принциповий)
production	виробництво (а не продукція)
prospect	перспектива (а не проспект)
rapport	добрі стосунки (а не рапорт)
receipt	квитанція, чек (з маг.) одержання (а не рецепт)
replica	точна копія, репродукція (а не репліка)
resin	смола, камідь (а не резина)
troops	війська (а не трупи)

APPENDIX 2

Англійські „друзі“ перекладача, які лише в одному або в двох значеннях збігаються з українськими словами, але розходяться в інших. До таких слів належать:

authority	влада (рідко – авторитет)
activity	діяльність (рідко – активність)
aggressive	енергійний, наполегливий (а не тільки агресивний)
balance	сальдо, залишок (а не тільки баланс)
cabinet	ящик, радіоприймач; меблева секція (а якщо і кабінет, то міністрів)
camera	фотоапарат (рідко – камера)
character	образ, герой (а не тільки характер (також репутація))
champion	поборник, захисник (а не тільки чемпіон)
collect	збирати (податки) (а не тільки збирати чи колекціонувати)
concrete	бетон (а не тільки конкретний)
conductor	провідник, диригент, а не тільки кондуктор
contribution	внесок (рідко – контрибуція)
control	керувати (а не тільки контролювати)
convention	з'їзд (а не тільки конвенція)
copy	екземпляр (а не тільки копія)
correspondence	відповідність (а не тільки кореспонденція і лист)
credit	віра, довіра, пошана, хвала (а не тільки кредит)
critical	дуже важливий (а не тільки критичний)
department	відділ, управління, факультет (США), міністерство(США) (а не тільки департамент)
dramatic	вирішальний (а не тільки драматичний)
element	стихія (а не тільки елемент)
figure	малюнок, цифра(з укр. арифмет.) (а не тільки фігура)
intelligence	розвідка (а не тільки інтелект та розум)

interest	відсоток (у банку) (а не тільки інтерес)
international	міжнародний (а не тільки інтернаціональний)
leader	керівник (а не тільки лідер)
legal	правовий, юридичний (а не тільки легальний)
liberal	гуманітарний (про освіту) (а не тільки ліберальний)
mark	мітка, знак, позначка, марка (але не поштова)
minister	священник (а не тільки міністр)
momentum	інерція, швидкість руху (а якщо і момент, то важливий, пам'ятний)
nation	країна, народ (рідко нація)
number	число, кількість (а не тільки номер)
object	ціль, задача (а не тільки об'єкт)
officer	чиновник, посадова особа (а не тільки офіцер)
original	первісний, справжній (а не тільки оригінальний)
panel	секція (на конференції) (а не тільки панель)
partisan	прибічник (рідко партизан)
party	сторона (в договорі); званий вечір або вечірка (а не тільки партія)
position	посада (а не тільки позиція)
pretend	прикидатися (рідко – претендувати)
public	державний (а не тільки публічний)
rally	масовий мітинг (а не тільки авторалі)
realize	розуміти, уявляти собі (рідко – реалізувати)
record	запис, облік, документація (а не тільки рекорд)
regular	звичний (а не тільки регулярний)
separate	окремий (рідко – сепаратний)
session	зустріч, заняття (а не тільки сесія)
solid	твердий (а не тільки солідний)
speculation	роздумування (рідко – спекуляція)
substance	суть, зміст, речовина (рідко – субстанція)
press-box	місце для представників преси (на змаганнях)

APPENDIX 3

Англійські слова, подібні (але не ідентичні) за написанням і звучанням, але різні за значенням:

accept (v)	приймати
except (conj)	крім, за винятком
access (n)	доступ до чогось
accession (n)	підвищення (по службі), вступ (на престол, посаду)
adapt (v)	приспосовувати
adopt(v)	приймати, всиновляти
addition (n)	додаток
edition (n)	видання
affect (v)	діяти на, впливати
effect(v) (n)	виробляти, виконувати; ефект
allusion(n)	посилання на щось
illusion (n)	ілюзія, самообман
elusion (n)	ухилення, уникнення
ante – (prefix)	до, раніше і перед: antechamber
anti – (prefix)	анти, проти: anti-war
avoid (v)	уникати
evade (v)	ухилитися (від сплати податків)
attain (v)	домагатися, досягати
obtain (v)	одержувати, діставати
censer	кадило, курильниця
sensor (n)	цензор, наглядач
censure (n) (v)	осудження, осуд; осуджувати, ганити
census (n)	перепис
consensus (n)	консенсус, згода
civic (a)	громадянський (про суспільство)
civic (a)	цивільний (а не військовий, а не кримінальний)
complement (n) (v)	доповнення, комплект; доповнювати
compliment (n) (v)	комплімент, похвала, люб'язність
conscious (a)	що усвідомлює, відчуває

conscientious (a)	сумлінний, добросовісний
continual (a)	постійний, що повторюється
continuous (a)	тривалий, безперервний
council (n)	рада (муніципалітет)
counsel (n)	обговорення, обмірковування; адвокат
data (n)	дані
date (n)	дата
dawn (n)	світанок
down (adv)	вниз / донизу
delivery (n)	доставка вантажу; пологи
deliverance (n)	визволення, порятунк
deprecate (v)	сильно заперечувати, бути проти
depreciate (v)	знецінюватися, падати в ціні
draught (n)	тяга повітря, протяг
drought (n)	засуха, посуха
draughts (n) (UK)	шашки
economic (a)	економічний
economical (a)	економний, заощадливий
eminent (a)	видатний, знаменитий
imminent (a)	неминучий, загрозовий
expand (v)	розширювати (ся)
expend (v)	витрачати кошти
historic (a)	історичний, що має історичне значення
historical (a)	що стосується історії
human (a)	людський, властивий людині
humane (a)	людяний, гуманний
ingenious (a)	винахідливий, майстерний
ingenuous (a)	відвертий, прямий
later (adv)	пізніше
latter (a)	останній (з двох названих)
letter (n)	літера, лист
lose (v)	втрачати
loose (a)	вільний, просторий
meter (n)	лічильник
metre (n) (UK)	метр
moral (a)	моральний, етичний
morale (n)	моральний стан, дух

persecute (v)	піддавати гонінню, набридати, дошкуляти
prosecute (v)	порушувати судову справу проти когось
personal (a)	особистий, персональний
personnel (n)	персонал, особовий склад
policy (n)	політика як лінія поведінки
politics (n)	політика, переконання
principal (a)	головний, основний
principal (n)(US)	директор школи
principle (n)	принцип, правило
quiet (a)	спокійний, тихий
quite (adv)	цілком, зовсім
raise (v)	піднімати, підвищувати, підносити
rise (v)	підніматися, зростати
stationary (a)	стаціонарний, нерухомий
stationery (n)	канцелярське приладдя
strip (n)	стрічка (землі), смужка
stripe (n)	шеврон, нашивка
vacation (n)	відпустка, канікули
vocation (n)	покликання, професія
variable (a) (n)	мінливий, несталий
varied (a)	різний, різноманітний
lattice (n)	грати; гратчастий, решітчастий
lattuce (n)	салат
venal (a)	продажний, підкупний; венозний
venial (a)	простий
prescribe (v)	приписувати, прописувати (ліки)
proscribe (v)	оголошувати поза законом, висилати, виганяти

APPENDIX 4

Неологізми (від грец. *Neos* 'новий' + *logos* 'слово') – це нові слова або словосполучення, що з'явилися в мові в результаті соціально-політичних змін, розвитку науки і техніки, нових побутових умов, для позначення нового, раніше невідомого предмета або явища, або для вираження нового поняття. Наприклад: *Wikipedia – vikinedia* (багатомовна, вільнодоступна, розповсюджується енциклопедія, що публікується в Інтернеті); GPS (*global positioning system*) – джі пі ес (Система супутникової навігації, активно використовується в наш час, в тому числі і в автомобілях) та ін.

Очевидно, що нові слова або словосполучення сприймаються як неологізми до тих пір, поки явища, предмети поняття, які ними позначаються не стануть звичними. З часом, як правило, такі одиниці стають загальноживаними і входять у словниковий склад мови. Так, наприклад, ще зовсім недавно слова *software, laptop, CD, virtual, e-mail* в англійській мові були неологізмами. В даний час, в силу того, що предмети і поняття, які вони позначають, вже не сприймаються як щось нове і незвичне, і самі слова вже не є неологізмами.

Основні труднощі перекладу неологізмів пов'язані з тим, що нові слова найчастіше ще не зареєстровані у словниках і перекладачеві необхідно самому встановити значення нової одиниці. Для цього перекладач повинен проаналізувати структуру неологізму, встановити спосіб його утворення, уважно вивчити контекст, в якому зустрілося слово, за можливості скориставшись Інтернетом або іншими джерелами, знайти приклади вживання цього слова.

Першою підказкою перекладачу на шляху до встановлення значення неологізму є спосіб утворення нового слова.

Способи утворення неологізмів

При утворенні неологізмів найчастіше використовуються вже наявні в мові способи номінації: або внутрішні (*афіксація, словоскладання, абрєвіація, семантична деривація, конверсія та ін*), або зовнішні (*запозичення*).

Зупинимося докладніше на кожному з зазначених способів утворення неологізмів.

1. Утворення неологізмів за допомогою **префіксів і суфіксів** є одним з найбільш продуктивних способів в англійській мові:

iconize (from *icon*) ‘reduce (a window on a video display terminal) to a small symbol or graphic’;

lookism (from *look*) ‘prejudice or discrimination on the grounds of a person’s appearance’;

deconflict (from *conflict*) ‘resolve the conflicts or contradictions’;

reinstall (from *install*) ‘install again (used especially of software)’ та інше.

2. Нові лексичні одиниці можуть створюватися шляхом **словоскладання** в його різних варіантах:

а) складення слів: *blamestorm* (on the pattern of *brainstorm*) ‘Group discussion regarding the assigning of responsibility for a failure or mistake’;

б) усічення (складання складів, морфем або частин морфем) – *Affluential* (blend of *affluent* and *influential*) – ‘rich and socially influential’.

Утворення нових слів може відбуватися за аналогією з вже наявними в мові словотвірними моделями або навіть словами. Наприклад, слово *yettie* (from *youngentrepreneurial technocrat* on the pattern of *yuppie*) – “a young person who earns money from a business or activity that involves the Internet”. За аналогії із словом *e-mail* були створені неологізми *e-business*, *e-*

marketplace, e-book, e-fit, e-therapy, e-tailer та інші, в яких елемент е-має значення приналежності поняття, предмета, явища до сфери Інтернету.

3. До окремої групи можна віднести неологізми, утворенні за допомогою **абрєвіації**, тобто з початкових літер або з початкових звуків слів, що складають це словосполучення: *ICT* (information and computing technology); *SMS* (short message (Or messaging) service) та ін. Абрєвіатура, що утворена з початкових літер слів або словосполучень, що вимовляється як єдине ціле, називається *акронім*. Прикладом неологізму-акроніму може бути слово *BOGOF* (buy one, get one free), яке вимовляється як [bɔgɔf].

4. Одним із продуктивних способів створення неологізмів є **семантична деривація**, яка призводить до закріплення за словом одного або декількох нових значень. Так, наприклад, слово *Java* (індонезійський острів) з часом стало використовуватися як назва одного із сортів кави, що вирощується в Індонезії, а в даний час *Java* – це ще і одна з мов програмування, творців якого нашттовхнула на думку використовувати це найменування саме чашечка кави *Java*.

5. Ще одним способом утворення нових слів є **конверсія**, наприклад, утворення дієслова відбувається на основі іменника: *to cybershop* (from a *cybershop*) – *purchase or shop for goods and services on a Web site*.

6. Запозичення з інших мов зустрічаються в тих випадках, коли разом з предметом або поняттям запозичується і назва. Незважаючи на те, що в даний час англійська мова є, мабуть, самим активним джерелом запозичень в інші світові мови, вона сама весь час активно поповнюється за рахунок інших мов,

особливо іспанської, китайської, арабської, японської. Наприклад:

chaluра (from Spanish) – ‘a fried tortilla in the shape of a boat, with a spicy filling’;

jihadi (from Arabic) – ‘a person involved in a jihad (Islamic holy war) ‘.

Таким чином, спосіб утворення неологізму відіграє велику роль при встановленні значення нового слова і, отже, при його перекладі.

Способи перекладу неологізмів

У перекладацькій практиці, у тих численних випадках, коли відсутній еквівалент перекладу, при передачі неологізмів з англійської мови на російську використовується низка прийомів. До них відносяться: *транслітерація, транскрибування; калькування; описовий переклад; пряме включення.*

1. Передача неологізмів за допомогою перекладацької **транслітерації та транскрипції**. Спосіб транслітерації полягає в тому, що за допомогою українських букв передаються букви, що складають англійське слово, наприклад, *blog* – *блог*. Застосування транскрипції в перекладі полягає в передачі українськими літерами не орфографічної форми, а звучання англійського слова, наприклад, *interface* – *інтерфейс*, *notebook* – *ноутбук* та ін.

2. Переклад неологізмів за допомогою **калькування** полягає в заміні складових частин, морфем або слів (у випадку сталих словосполучень) одиниці оригіналу їх лексичними відповідниками в мові перекладу, наприклад, *cyber store* – *інтернет-магазин*.

Часто перекладачі вдаються до комбінованих способів і поряд з калькуванням застосовують

транскрибування або транслітерацію, як, наприклад, при перекладі слова *web-page* – *веб-сторінка*.

3. Описовий переклад використовується у випадку, коли важко передати значення неологізму за допомогою зазначених раніше способів. Найчастіше – це відбувається в тих випадках, коли предмет, явище чи поняття, які називає неологізм, відсутні в цільовій мові, наприклад, *carsharing (Car-pooling AmE)* – *спільне користування автомобілем (наприклад, сусідами) з метою скорочення кількості транспортних засобів на дорогах і зменшення, таким чином, негативного впливу на навколишнє середовище*.

Досить часто спостерігається паралельне використання транскрипції, транслітерації або кальки і опису значення нового слова, яке дається в самому тексті, або у примітках. Такий спосіб надає можливість поєднувати стислість і економність засобів вираження, властивих транслітерації або транскрипції і калькування, з точною і повною передачею сенсу відповідності. Пояснивши одного разу значення перекладної одиниці, перекладач може надалі використовувати транслітерацію, транскрипцію або кальку без пояснень.

4. Останнім часом при перекладі неологізмів застосовується також прийом **прямого включення**, який представляє собою використання оригінального написання англійського слова в українському тексті. Такий спосіб є шлях найменшого опору і мінімальних трудовитрат. Найчастіше на сторінках періодичної преси можна зустріти слова, що складаються з двох частин: англійської, зі збереженням оригінального написання, і українського: *web-сторінка*, *on-line-доступ* та ін.

Як правило, один і той же неологізм можна перекласти різними способами, однак через деякий час один з варіантів витісняє інші. Основними критеріями,

які повинні бути прийняті до уваги перекладачем при пошуку відповідності англійському неологізму в українській мові, є стислість і однозначність тлумачення. Запропонований перекладачем варіант повинен бути зрозумілий отримувачу перекладу.

affluenza (from *affluent* and *influenza*) — a psychological malaise supposedly affecting young wealthy people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings of guilt, and a sense of isolation;

aggregator — an Internet company that collects information about other companies' products and services and distributes it through a single Web site;

barkitecture (from *bark* and *architecture*) — the art or practice of designing and constructing doghouses; the style in which a doghouse is designed or constructed;

bioclimatology — the study of climate in relation to living organisms and especially to human health;

broast (from *broil* and *roast*) — cook (food) by a combination of broiling and roasting;

buildout — the growth, development, or expansion of something;

clonality — the fact or condition of being genetically identical, as to a parent, sibling or other biological source;

cybrarian (from *cyber-* and *librarian*) — a librarian or researcher who uses the Internet as an information resource;

ecolodge — a type of tourist accommodation designed to have the minimum possible impact on the natural environment in which it is situated;

express lane (in a grocery store) — a checkout aisle for shoppers buying only a few items;

flexecutive (from *flexible* and *executive*) — an executive or highlevel employee who has flexible hours and can choose to work in any location;

gap year — a period, typically an academic year, taken by a student as a break between secondary school and higher education;

global commons (usually plural) — any of the earth's unowned natural resources, such as the oceans, the atmosphere, and space;

heartsink patient (from the notion that the appearance of the patient makes the doctor's heart sink) — a patient who makes frequent visits to a doctor's office, complaining of persistent but unidentifiable ailments;

hoteling — the short-term provision of office space to a temporary worker;

kleptocrat (from Greek *kleptes* 'thief' + *-crat*) — a ruler who uses political power to steal their country's resources;

life coach — a person who counsels and advises clients on matters having to do with careers or personal challenges;

permalancer (from *permanent* and *freelancer*) — a long-term freelance, part-time, or temporary worker who does not have employee benefits;

second-hand speech — conversation on a cell phone that is overheard by people nearby;

shopgrifting — the practice of buying an item, using it, and then returning it for a full refund;

sympathetic smoker — a person who smokes only in the company of another smoker.

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Навчально-методичне видання

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навчально-методичні рекомендації з курсу «Практикум перекладу»
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