

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Донецький національний університет
економіки і торгівлі
імені Михайла Туган-Барановського

Кафедра іноземної філології, українознавства та соціально-правових дисциплін

С. А. Остапенко, Л. А. Дмитрук, Г. М. Удовіченко

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ВИВЧЕННЯ
ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ
(АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ) ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ**

Ступінь: бакалавр

Кривий Ріг
2021

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Ступінь: бакалавр

Затверджено на засіданні
кафедри іноземної філології,
українознавства та соціально-
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О 76 Методичні рекомендації з вивчення дисципліни «Практика перекладу з основної іноземної мови», ступінь бакалавр. Кривий Ріг : ДонНУЕТ, 2021. 264 с.

Науково-методична розробка призначена для студентів закладів вищої освіти денної, заочної та дистанційної форм навчання, які вивчають практику перекладу з англійської мови. Методичні рекомендації являють собою систему завдань до практичних занять і самостійної роботи, спрямованих на закріплення теоретичного матеріалу та формування навичок перекладацького аналізу та редагування перекладів.

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ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION

Практика перекладу є окремою галуззю лінгвістики і має свої особливості. Практика перекладу пов'язана з усіма лінгвістичними дисциплінами, але, по суті, вона є зв'язуючою ланкою між лінгвістикою протиставлення та порівняльною стилістикою.

Метою курсу є набуття студентами теоретичних знань і практичних умінь та навичок, необхідних для здійснення перекладацької діяльності у двох напрямках: з англійської мови на українську і з української на англійську, ознайомлення студентів із засобами правильного (адекватного) перекладу різних мовних одиниць, лексико-граматичними, семантичними, а також стильовими аспектами перекладу.

Завданнями курсу є:

навчити студентів розрізняти і використовувати різні види трансформацій, що застосовуються при перекладі текстів різних жанрів;

навчання аналізу мовних одиниць тексту з метою пошуку міжмовних та крос-мовленнєвих закономірностей;

розглянути лексикологічний, лексико-граматичний та стилістичний аспекти перекладу, закономірності перекладу дієслівних форм та лексико-граматичне вираження модальності в процесі перекладу;

прищеплення навичок філологічного аналізу перекладу в зіставленні з першотвором;

вміння жанрово диференціювати оригінали й застосовувати зумовлені цим способи перекладу;

активізація творчих здібностей перекладачів – початківців;

отримання базового рівня знань з технік перекладу;

попередження інтерференції мови оригіналу в перекладі;

розширення загального та перекладознавчого світогляду;

розвиток навичок реферування з аркуша оригінального тексту і перекладу з англійської мови на українську і зворотного перекладу;

розвиток вміння зробити огляд спеціальної літератури з теми.

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни студент повинен

знати :

теоретичні засади перекладу, актуальні проблеми сучасного перекладознавства;

методику лінгвістичного та перекладацького аналізу тексту-оригіналу;

типові лексико-граматичні особливості перекладу;

основні перекладацькі способи, прийоми та трансформації;

основні шляхи оволодіння фоновою інформацією та подолання культурного бар'єру в англо-українському перекладі;

вміти :

використовувати загально-лінгвістичну та професійно-перекладацьку компетенцію для забезпечення адекватності перекладу;

проводити лексико-семантичний аналіз тексту з обґрунтуванням

запропонованих прийомів перекладу;

здійснювати перекладацький аналіз тексту;

виконувати на професійному рівні усний і письмовий переклад автентичних текстів широкої тематики різного комунікативного спрямування;

проаналізувати текст оригіналу, виявити проблемні аспекти у його відтворенні цільовою мовою з урахуванням особливостей зіставлюваних мов та жанрової специфіки тексту;

орієнтуватися у лексичному складі мови, механізмах його утворення та функціонування;

застосовувати перекладацькі трансформації на різних мовних рівнях;

здійснити редагування тексту перекладу, його прагматичну адаптацію.

Методичні рекомендації складаються зі вступу, основної частини, де наводяться завдання для практичного засвоєння знань та розвитку навичок перекладу, завдань для самостійної роботи та рекомендованої літератури.

Структурована подача матеріалу дозволить студентам ефективно засвоїти та перевірити отримані знання у цій галузі лінгвістики.

Вирішення запропонованих завдань вимагає від студентів інтегрованого застосування знань, отриманих на протязі вивчення дисципліни, і дозволяє перевірити вміння студентів орієнтуватись у практичних та теоретичних аспектах професійно-орієнтованих дисциплін.

Науково-методична розробка може бути використана для студентів закладів вищої освіти денної, заочної та дистанційної форм навчання, які вивчають практику перекладу з англійської мови.

**ЧАСТИНА 1.
ЗАГАЛЬНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ЩОДО ВИВЧЕННЯ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**PART 1.
GENERAL STUDY GUIDE**

1. Опис навчальної дисципліни

| Найменування показників | Характеристика дисципліни |
|--|--|
| Обов'язкова (для студентів спеціальності "назва спеціальності") / вибіркова дисципліна | Обов'язкова для ЗВО спеціальності 035 «Філологія» |
| Семестр (осінній / весняний) | весняний |
| Кількість кредитів | 14 |
| Загальна кількість годин | 420 |
| Кількість змістовних модулів | 6 |
| Лекції, годин | - |
| Практичні / семінарські, годин | 70 / 64 / 70 |
| Лабораторні, годин | - |
| Самостійна робота, годин | 80 / 56 / 80 |
| Тижневих годин для денної форми навчання: | |
| аудиторних | 5 / 4 / 5 |
| самостійної роботи студента | 5,7 / 3,5 / 5,7 |
| Вид контролю | залік, екзамен, курсова робота |

2. Програма навчальної дисципліни

Мета – набуття студентами теоретичних знань і практичних умінь та навичок, необхідних для здійснення перекладацької діяльності у двох напрямках: з англійської мови на українську і з української на англійську, ознайомлення студентів із засобами правильного (адекватного) перекладу різних мовних одиниць, лексико-граматичними, семантичними, а також стильовими аспектами перекладу.

Завдання – навчити студентів розрізняти і використовувати різні види трансформацій, що застосовуються при перекладі текстів різних жанрів; навчання аналізу мовних одиниць тексту з метою пошуку міжмовних та крос-мовленнєвих закономірностей; розглянути лексикологічний, лексико-граматичний та стилістичний аспекти перекладу, закономірності перекладу дієслівних форм та лексико-граматичне вираження модальності в процесі перекладу; прищеплення навичок філологічного аналізу перекладу в зіставленні з першотвором; вміння жанрово диференціювати оригінали й застосовувати зумовлені цим способи перекладу; активізація творчих здібностей перекладачів – початківців; отримання базового рівня знань з технік перекладу; попередження інтерференції мови оригіналу в перекладі; розширення загального та перекладознавчого світогляду; розвиток навичок реферування з аркуша оригінального тексту і перекладу з англійської мови на українську і зворотного перекладу; розвиток вміння зробити огляд спеціальної літератури з теми.

Предмет – техніки, способи та типи перекладу.

Зміст дисципліни розкривається в темах:

- Тема 1. Види та типи перекладу
- Тема 2. Лексико-семантичні трансформації в процесі перекладу
- Тема 3. Граматичні трансформації в процесі перекладу
- Тема 4. Стилiстичні трансформації в процесі перекладу
- Тема 5. Перекладацький коментар
- Тема 6. Стилiстичний аспект перекладу
- Тема 7. Методи та шляхи передачі власних імен в процесі перекладу
- Тема 8. Переклад одиниць інтернаціонального лексикону
- Тема 9. Особливості відтворення реалій
- Тема 10. Переклад ідіоматичних виразів
- Тема 11. Відтворення контекстуального значення артикля в перекладі
- Тема 12. Переклад безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень
- Тема 13. Переклад особових форм дієслова
- Тема 14. Відтворення значення інфінітива та інфінітивних конструкцій
- Тема 15. Переклад дієприкметника та дієприкметникових конструкцій
- Тема 16. Переклад герундія та герундіальних конструкцій
- Тема 17. Переклад модальних дієслів
- Тема 18. Переклад умовного способу дієслова

Опанування дисципліни дозволяє забезпечити:

1) формування:

– інтегральної компетентності:

здатність розв'язувати складні спеціалізовані задачі та практичні проблеми в галузі перекладу в процесі професійної діяльності або навчання, що передбачає застосування теорій та методів філологічної науки і характеризується комплексністю та невизначеністю умов;

– загальних програмних компетентностей:

здатність зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку предметної області, її місця у загальній системі знань;

здатність учитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями;

здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел;

уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблему;

здатність працювати в команді та автономно;

здатність спілкуватися державною мовою як усно, так і письмово

здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою;

здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу;

здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях;

навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних технологій;

здатність проведення досліджень на належному рівні;

– фахових програмних компетентностей:

здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні;

здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання з теорії та історії мов, що вивчаються;

здатність вільно, гнучко і ефективно використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у різних сферах життя;

здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних фактів, інтерпретації та перекладу тексту;

здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних завдань;

усвідомлення засад і технологій створення текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами;

здатність здійснювати перекладознавчий аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів;

здатність до організації ділової комунікації;

здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної мови та культури мовлення;

здатність здійснювати перекладацьку діяльність різних видів;

здатність аналізувати та розуміти ситуацію на ринку перекладацьких послуг з урахуванням вимог до роботи перекладача, професійного стандарту;

2) досягнення програмних результатів навчання:

вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями і нефахівцями державною та іноземними мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації;

ефективно працювати з інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, зокрема з фахової літератури та електронних баз, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати;

організовувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти;

використовувати інформаційні та комунікаційні технології для вирішення складних спеціалізованих задач і проблем професійної діяльності;

розуміти основні проблеми філології та підходи до їх розв'язання із застосуванням доцільних методів та інноваційних підходів;

знати й розуміти систему мов, що вивчаються, і вміти застосовувати ці знання у професійній діяльності;

знати норми літературної мови та вміти їх застосовувати у практичній й діяльності;

знати принципи, технології і прийоми створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами;

аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їхню взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють;

використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у

побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя;

забезпечення міжмовної та міжкультурної усної та письмової комунікації та міжмовного і міжкультурного обміну інформацією в різних галузях шляхом перекладу різноманітних за змістом та жанром текстів іноземною (іноземними) та українською мовами;

здійснювати перекладознавчий аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів;

знати й розуміти основні поняття, теорії та концепції обраної філологічної спеціалізації, уміти застосовувати їх у професійній діяльності;

збирати, аналізувати, систематизувати й інтерпретувати факти мови й використовувати їх для розв'язання складних задач і проблем у спеціалізованих сферах професійної діяльності та/або навчання;

мати навички управління комплексними діями або проектами при розв'язанні складних проблем у професійній діяльності в галузі обраної філологічної спеціалізації та нести відповідальність за прийняття рішень у непередбачуваних умовах;

мати навички участі в наукових та/або прикладних дослідженнях в галузі філології;

знання ролі перекладача та принципів професійної діяльності; володіння прийомами забезпечення якості перекладу (вичитування, критичне оцінювання, редагування, зворотний переклад);

володіти професійною термінологією та адекватно застосовувати її у процесі перекладу;

аналізувати та розуміти та ситуацію на ринку перекладацьких послуг з урахуванням вимог до роботи перекладача, професійного стандарту

3) набуття **результатів навчання** (згідно Дублінських дескрипторів):

– **знання:**

теоретичних засад перекладу, актуальних проблем сучасного перекладознавства;

методики лінгвістичного та перекладацького аналізу тексту-оригіналу;

типових лексико-граматичних особливостей перекладу;

основних перекладацьких способів, прийомів та трансформацій;

основних шляхів оволодіння фоною інформацією та подолання культурного бар'єру в англо-українському перекладі;

– **уміння/навички:**

використовувати загально-лінгвістичну та професійно-перекладацьку компетенцію для забезпечення адекватності перекладу;

проводити лексико-семантичний аналіз тексту з обґрунтуванням запропонованих прийомів перекладу;

здійснювати перекладацький аналіз тексту;

виконувати на професійному рівні усний і письмовий переклад автентичних текстів широкої тематики різного комунікативного спрямування;

проаналізувати текст оригіналу, виявити проблемні аспекти у його відтворенні цільовою мовою з урахуванням особливостей зіставляваних мов та жанрової специфіки тексту;

орієнтуватися у лексичному складі мови, механізмах його утворення та функціонування;

застосовувати перекладацькі трансформації на різних мовних рівнях;

здійснити редагування тексту перекладу, його прагматичну адаптацію;

– **комунікація:**

використовувати набуті знання в ході ведення дискусій з проблемних питань означеної наукової сфери; бути підготовленим для фахової комунікації із представниками наукових кіл;

ефективно встановлювати і підтримувати комунікацію в навчальних ситуаціях, здійснювати чіткі та детальні повідомлення на різні теми, аргументувати свою позицію щодо обговорюваної проблеми; здійснювати двосторонній усний переклад;

– **відповідальність і автономія:**

вміти самостійно опрацьовувати матеріал, виконувати індивідуальні завдання означеної проблематики, бути відповідальним щодо постійного дотримання правил академічної доброчесності, виявляти самостійність і соціальну відповідальність, громадянські та патріотичні чесноти при виконанні функціональних обов'язків;

належним чином поводити себе і реагувати у типових академічних, професійних, світських і повсякденного ситуаціях, а також знати правила взаємодії між людьми у різних ситуаціях.

3. Структура дисципліни

| Назви змістових модулів і тем | Кількість годин | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----|-----------|
| | усього | У тому числі | | | |
| | | л | п/с | лаб | срс |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Модуль 1 | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 1: Типи перекладу | | | | | |
| Тема 1. Види та типи перекладу | 25 | | 8 | | 17 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 1 | 25 | | 8 | | 17 |
| Змістовий модуль 2: Застосування трансформацій в процесі перекладу | | | | | |
| Тема 2. Лексико-семантичні трансформації в процесі перекладу | 52 | | 26 | | 26 |
| Тема 3. Граматичні трансформації в процесі перекладу | 20 | | 12 | | 8 |
| Тема 4. Стилiстичнi трансформації в процесі перекладу | 18 | | 8 | | 10 |
| Тема 5. Перекладацький коментар | 15 | | 4 | | 11 |
| Тема 6. Стилiстичний аспект перекладу | 20 | | 12 | | 8 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 2 | 125 | | 62 | | 63 |
| Усього модуль 1 | 150 | | 70 | | 80 |
| Модуль 2 | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 3: Лексикологічний аспект перекладу | | | | | |
| Тема 7. Методи та шляхи передачі власних імен в процесі перекладу | 30 | | 18 | | 12 |
| Тема 8. Переклад одиниць інтернаціонального лексикону | 30 | | 16 | | 14 |
| Тема 9. Особливості відтворення реалій | 30 | | 16 | | 14 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|--|------------|--|------------|
| Тема 10. Переклад ідіоматичних виразів | 30 | | 14 | | 16 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 3 | 120 | | 64 | | 56 |
| Усього модуль 2 | 120 | | 64 | | 56 |
| Модуль 3 | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 4: Лексико-граматичний аспект перекладу | | | | | |
| Тема 11. Відтворення контекстуального значення артикля в перекладі | 15 | | 10 | | 5 |
| Тема 12. Переклад безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень | 15 | | 12 | | 3 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 4 | 30 | | 22 | | 8 |
| Змістовий модуль 5: Переклад дієслівних форм | | | | | |
| Тема 13. Переклад особових форм дієслова | 15 | | 8 | | 7 |
| Тема 14. Відтворення значення інфінітива та інфінітивних конспукцій | 15 | | 10 | | 5 |
| Тема 15. Переклад дієприкметника та дієприкметникових конспукцій | 15 | | 8 | | 7 |
| Тема 16. Переклад герундія та герундіальних конспукцій | 15 | | 8 | | 7 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 5 | 60 | | 34 | | 26 |
| Змістовий модуль 6: Лексико-граматичне вираження модальності в процесі перекладу | | | | | |
| Тема 17. Переклад модальних дієслів | 15 | | 8 | | 7 |
| Тема 18. Переклад умовного способу дієслова | 15 | | 6 | | 9 |
| Разом за змістовим модулем 6 | 30 | | 14 | | 16 |
| Усього модуль 3 | 120 | | 70 | | 50 |
| Модуль 4 | | | | | |
| Курсова робота | 30 | | | | 30 |
| Усього годин | 420 | | 204 | | 216 |

4. Теми семінарських/практичних/лабораторних занять

| № з/п | Вид та тема заняття | Кількість годин |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| Модуль 1 | | |
| 1 | Практичне заняття Види усного та письмового перекладу | 2 |
| 2 | Практичне заняття Повний, реферативний, скорочений, анотаційний переклад | 2 |
| 3 | Практичне заняття Художній, поетичний, науковий переклад | 4 |
| 4 | Практичне заняття Вибір варіантного відповідника | 4 |
| 5 | Практичне заняття Контекстуальна заміна | 2 |
| 6 | Практичне заняття Калькування | 2 |
| 7 | Практичне заняття Описовий переклад | 2 |
| 8 | Практичне заняття Транскодування | 2 |
| 9 | Практичне заняття Антонімічний переклад | 2 |

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 10 | Практичне заняття Компресія | 2 |
| 11 | Практичне заняття Декомпресія | 2 |
| 12 | Практичне заняття Пермутація | 2 |
| 13 | Практичне заняття Транспозиція | 2 |
| 14 | Практичне заняття Генералізація значення | 2 |
| 15 | Практичне заняття Конкретизація значення | 2 |
| 16 | Практичне заняття Компенсація | 2 |
| 17 | Практичне заняття Заміна порядку слів | 2 |
| 18 | Практичне заняття Поділ | 4 |
| 19 | Практичне заняття Інтеграція | 4 |
| 20 | Практичне заняття Логізація | 2 |
| 21 | Практичне заняття Експресивація | 2 |
| 22 | Практичне заняття Модернізація | 2 |
| 23 | Практичне заняття Архаїзація | 2 |
| 24 | Практичне заняття Перекладацький коментар | 4 |
| 25 | Практичне заняття Переклад метафори | 2 |
| 26 | Практичне заняття Переклад метонімії | 2 |
| 27 | Практичне заняття Переклад сталих фраз та приказок | 2 |
| 28 | Практичне заняття Переклад запозичень | 2 |
| 29 | Практичне заняття Переклад діалектизмів | 2 |
| 30 | Практичне заняття Переклад мейозису | 2 |
| | Разом модуль 1 | 70 |
| | Модуль 2 | |
| 31 | Практичне заняття Переклад власних імен | 4 |
| 32 | Практичне заняття Переклад назв вулиць, міст, країн, адміністративних територій | 4 |
| 33 | Практичне заняття Переклад назв морів, океанів, проток, гір, континентів | 4 |

| | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 34 | Практичне заняття Передача назв компаній, профспілок, публічних органів | 4 |
| 35 | Практичне заняття Переклад назв газет та журналів, видавництв, готелів | 2 |
| 36 | Практичне заняття Значення та мовна форма інтернаціоналізмів. . | 4 |
| 37 | Практичне заняття Шляхи відтворення автентичних інтернаціоналізмів в перекладі | 4 |
| 38 | Практичне заняття Шляхи відтворення запозичених інтернаціоналізмів в перекладі | 4 |
| 39 | Практичне заняття Псевдоінтернаціональна лексика та шляхи її перекладу. | 4 |
| 40 | Практичне заняття Реалії та їх класифікації | 4 |
| 41 | Практичне заняття Шляхи перекладу реалій | 4 |
| 42 | Практичне заняття Відтворення значення реалій в українському перекладі | 4 |
| 43 | Практичне заняття Відтворення значення реалій в англійському перекладі | 4 |
| 44 | Практичне заняття Значення та класифікації ідіом | 2 |
| 45 | Практичне заняття Способи перекладу ідіом | 4 |
| 46 | Практичне заняття Відтворення значення ідіоматичних виразів в перекладі. | 4 |
| 47 | Практичне заняття Переклад приказок та прислів'їв | 4 |
| | Разом модуль 2 | 64 |
| | Модуль 3 | |
| 48 | Практичне заняття Неозначений артикль a/an: вживання та значення. | 2 |
| 49 | Практичне заняття Способи передачі значення неозначеного артикля в процесі перекладу | 4 |
| 50 | Практичне заняття Означений артикль the: вживання та значення | 2 |
| 51 | Практичне заняття Способи передачі значення означеного артикля в процесі перекладу | 2 |
| 52 | Практичне заняття Підходи до передачі значень безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень | 2 |
| 53 | Практичне заняття Переклад двохкомпонентних безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень українською мовою | 2 |
| 54 | Практичне заняття Переклад трьохкомпонентних безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень українською мовою | 2 |
| 55 | Практичне заняття Переклад чотирьохкомпонентних безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень українською мовою | 2 |

| | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 56 | Практичне заняття Переклад п'ятикомпонентних безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень українською мовою | 2 |
| 57 | Практичне заняття Переклад шести- та більше компонентних безсполучникових іменникових словосполучень українською мовою | 2 |
| 58 | Практичне заняття Переклад дієслівних форм активного стану | 4 |
| 59 | Практичне заняття Переклад дієслівних форм пасивного стану | 4 |
| 60 | Практичне заняття Способи передачі інфінітива українською мовою | 4 |
| 61 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення об'єктної інфінітивної конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 62 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення суб'єктної інфінітивної конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 63 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення прийменникової інфінітивної конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 64 | Практичне заняття Способи передачі дієприкметника українською мовою | 2 |
| 65 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення об'єктної дієприкметникової конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 66 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення суб'єктної дієприкметникової конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 67 | Практичне заняття Шляхи передачі значення абсолютної дієприкметникової конструкції в процесі перекладу українською мовою | 2 |
| 68 | Практичне заняття Значення, види та функції герундія | 2 |
| 69 | Практичне заняття Способи передачі герундія українською мовою | 4 |
| 70 | Практичне заняття Переклад герундіальних конструкцій | 2 |
| 71 | Практичне заняття Модальні дієслова, що мають відповідники в українській мові | 2 |
| 72 | Практичне заняття Модальні дієслова, що не мають відповідників в українській мові | 2 |
| 73 | Практичне заняття Шляхи відтворення значення модальних дієслів у процесі перекладу | 4 |
| 74 | Практичне заняття Переклад умовного способу дієслова | 6 |
| | Разом модуль 3 | 70 |
| | Всього | 204 |

5. Розподіл балів, які отримують студенти

Вид контролю: залік, екзамен, кусова робота

Відповідно до системи оцінювання знань студентів ДонНУЕТ рівень сформованості компетентностей студента оцінюється у випадку проведення екзамену: впродовж семестру (50 балів) та при проведенні підсумкового контролю – екзамену (50 балів).

У випадку заліку для виставлення підсумкової оцінки визначається сума балів, отриманих за результатами складання змістових модулів.

Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру (очна форма навчання)

| № теми практич- ного заняття | Аудиторна робота | | | | | Позааудитор- на робота | Сума балів |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----|---|------------|
| | Тестові завдан- ня | Виконання практичних завдань теми | Обговорен- ня теоретичних питань теми | Індиві- дуальне завдання | ПМК | Завдання для самостійного виконання | |
| Модуль 1 | | | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 1 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 1 | | 1 | | | | 0,5 | 1,5 |
| Тема 2 | | 1 | | | | 0,5 | 1,5 |
| Тема 3 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | | | 8 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 1 | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Змістовий модуль 2 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 4 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 5 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 6 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 7 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 8 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 9 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 10 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 11 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 12 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 13 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 14 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 15 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 4,5 |
| Тема 16 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 17 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 18 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 19 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 4,5 |
| Тема 20 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 21 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 22 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 23 | 2 | 1 | | | | 0,5 | 3,5 |
| Тема 24 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | | 0,5 | 9,5 |
| Тема 25 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 26 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 27 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|---|---|------|------------|
| Тема 28 | | 2 | | | | 0,5 | 2,5 |
| Тема 29 | | 1 | | | | 0,5 | 1,5 |
| Тема 30 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 2 | 10 | 51 | | 5 | 8 | 13 | 87 |
| Разом модуль 1 | | | | | | | 100 |
| Модуль 2 | | | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 3 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 31 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 32 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 33 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 34 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 35 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 4,25 |
| Тема 36 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 37 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 38 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 39 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 4,25 |
| Тема 40 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 41 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 42 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 43 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 4,25 |
| Тема 44 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 45 | | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 46 | 2 | 2 | | | | 0,25 | 4,25 |
| Тема 47 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 3 | 8 | 33 | | | 5 | 4 | 50 |
| Разом модуль 2 | | | | | | | 50 |
| Модуль 3 | | | | | | | |
| Змістовий модуль 4 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 48 | | 0,5 | | | | | 0,5 |
| Тема 49 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 50 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 51 | 1,5 | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 2,75 |
| Тема 52 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 53 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 54 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 55 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 56 | | 0,5 | | 3 | | 0,25 | 3,75 |
| Тема 57 | 1,5 | 0,5 | | | | | 2 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 4 | 3 | 7 | | 3 | 5 | 2 | 20 |
| Змістовий модуль 5 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 58 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 59 | 1,5 | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 2,75 |
| Тема 60 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 61 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|--|---|------|------------|
| Тема 62 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 63 | 1,5 | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 64 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 65 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 66 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 67 | 1,5 | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 2,25 |
| Тема 68 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 69 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Тема 70 | 1,5 | 1 | | | | | 2,5 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 5 | 6 | 10 | | | 5 | 3 | 24 |
| Змістовий модуль 6 | | | | | | | |
| Тема 71 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 72 | | 0,5 | | | | 0,25 | 0,75 |
| Тема 73 | 2 | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 3,25 |
| Тема 74 | | 1 | | | | 0,25 | 1,25 |
| Разом змістовий модуль 3 | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | 6 |
| Разом модуль 3 | | | | | | | 50 |
| Модуль 4 | | | | | | | |
| Курсова робота | | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Разом модуль 4 | | | | | | | 100 |

**Оцінювання студентів протягом семестру
(заочна форма навчання)
Осінній семестр (1)**

| Поточне тестування та самостійна робота | | | | Сума в балах |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Змістовий модуль 1 | Індивідуальне завдання 1 | Змістовий модуль 2 | Індивідуальне завдання 2 | 100 |
| 20 | 20 | 30 | 30 | |

Весняний семестр

| Поточне тестування та самостійна робота | | Підсумковий тест (екзамен) | Сума в балах |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Змістовий модуль 3 | Індивідуальне завдання 3 | 50 | 100 |
| 20 | 30 | | |

Осінній семестр (2)

| Поточне тестування та самостійна робота | | | | Підсумковий тест (екзамен) | Сума в балах |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Змістовий модуль 4 | Змістовий модуль 5 | Змістовий модуль 6 | Індивідуальне завдання 4 | 50 | 100 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | | |

Загальне оцінювання результатів вивчення навчальної дисципліни

Для виставлення підсумкової оцінки визначається сума балів, отриманих за результатами екзамену та за результатами складання змістових модулів. Оцінювання здійснюється за допомогою шкали оцінювання загальних результатів вивчення дисципліни (модулю).

| Оцінка | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 100-бальна шкала | Шкала ECTS | Національна шкала |
| 90-100 | A | 5, «відмінно» |
| 80-89 | B | 4, «добре» |
| 75-79 | C | |
| 70-74 | D | 3, «задовільно» |
| 60-69 | E | |
| 35-59 | FX | 2, «незадовільно» |
| 0-34 | F | |

**ЧАСТИНА 2.
ЗМІСТ ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

**PART 2.
PRACTICAL TRAINING SUBJECT MATTER**

Unit 1. TYPES AND FIELDS OF TRANSLATION

Exercise I. Read the text and do its English summary translation and abstract.

Конотопська битва

Конотопська битва 8 липня 1659 року, коли українські війська на чолі з гетьманом Іваном Виговським дали гідну відсіч Московському царству в його зазіханнях на Україну, замовчувалася протягом трьох століть. І царська, й радянська імперії маніпулювали істерією у своїх інтересах... У XVII ст., за Б. Хмельницького, в 1648-1650-х роках було створено Українську козацьку державу. Та після сумнозвісної угоди 1654 року починається наступ північних сусідів на українську державність. Після смерті Б. Хмельницького 1657 року гетьманом обрано І. Виговського. Над Україною нависла небезпека повної ліквідації автономії і поневолення її Москвою. В українських містах усе більше сконцентровувалося російських військ. За такої ситуації Виговський і патріотично налаштована козацька старшина розуміли, що потрібен розрив із Московською державою і об'єднання на федеративних умовах із Польщею. Тож Виговський вів переговори з польським королем Яном II Казимиром. І 6 жовтня 1658 на козацькій раді під Гадячем ухвалюється польсько-український пакт. Дізнавшись про це, московський цар Олексій Михайлович уже 24 жовтня видає грамоту, в якій Виговський оголошується зрадником, і у квітні 1659 року цар посилає в Україну своє 100-тисячне військо, що зруйнувало дощенту містечко Срібне і рушило на Конотоп. Шалені атаки московських військ відбивав 4-тисячний Ніжинський полк на чолі з полковником Григорієм Гуляницьким. Майже три місяці московські війська блокували Конотоп. Тоді на допомогу прибув Виговський із 60-тисячним військом, у якому, крім козаків, були й татари - гетьман на той час підписав угоду з Кримським ханом. Виговський заманив московську кінноту до татарської засади і 8 липня загарбників було розгромлено. Відомий російський історик С. Соловйов писав про ті події: «Краса і гордість московської кінноти... зникли за один день». Московиків охопила паніка, вони втікали аж до Путивля. Переляканий московський цар тоді вийшов до народу в траурному вбранні. Боявся, що козацькі війська й татари підуть на Москву і візьмуть її. Та військо Виговського, переслідуючи загарбників, зупинилося на кордоні України. Це була перша гідна відсіч Московській державі в її апетитах до України. Наші предки протягом століть прагнули мати свою незалежну державу і відбивали нападників як із півдня, так і з півночі.

Exercise II. Read the text and do its Ukrainian summary translation and abstract.

The Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine

Famine of this year marks an anniversary of one of the world's worst genocides: the Great Famine of 1932-1933 that ravaged Soviet-occupied Ukraine. The famine was not a natural disaster, but a man-made atrocity that killed from 7 to 10 million men, women and children. It was a heinous use of food as a weapon - in this case used by Stalin and his henchmen to destroy a nation. The regime ordered the expropriation of foodstuffs in the possession of the rural population to destroy the nationally conscious

segments of Ukrainian society, secure collectivization and support industrialization. It was, as the dissident samvydav of the 1970s put it, "a political famine, planned at the top by the Kremlin".

More than seventy years after the Great Famine, there are many who do not know about this tragic episode, which is analogous in Ukraine history to the Holocaust in Jewish history and was, in fact, a precursor to other modern-day genocides. Ukrainian communities around the globe solemnly marked the 50th anniversary of this national tragedy in 1983 with diverse events and publications. All were attempts not only to remember, but to tell others about this unimaginable horror wrought by Stalin and, indeed, the Soviet system. This year, some of our communities are taking advantage of another anniversary to increase public awareness about the famine and its ramifications. In Canada the city of Montreal led the way with a series of commemorative events in the spring: a memorial march, an exhibit of photographs and books about the famine, a series of lectures and segments about the famine broadcast on the local Ukrainian radio program. In the Canadian capital the Ukrainian community held a memorial manifestation, plus a memorial service. The Ottawa community also took a pragmatic approach to the solemnities. A scholarship fund was launched to support research into the politics of famine and a "soup kitchen" fund was established to feed the hungry in Ukraine today. As well, community members are pushing for a section on the Great Famine in Ukraine to be included in the federal government's plans for a Holocaust or genocide museum in the National Capital. Their efforts are commendable and should be emulated by others during this year to ensure that this genocide is not forgotten and that its lessons are understood by new generations with the hope that they will never allow such history to be repeated.

Exercise III. Analyse the texts and do their Ukrainian loose translation-exposition.

1. Grease

Greasy spoons very rarely appear in guidebooks, but they are an essential part of life in the UK, especially for people living in the bigger cities. In London, the capital city of the greasy "spoon," there are hundreds and hundreds, fuelling the population with bacon, egg and sausage. These small restaurants are so common and everyday - like baked beans or phone boxes - that they are barely even noticed, but if greasy spoons were removed, the country would be on its knees. Greasy spoon cafes are so called because any cutlery that comes into contact with the food on offer is immediately coated with a sticky, greasy layer of lard. It almost seems like an oily mist hangs in the air, as if fat drips from the walls. More calories can be found in a cup of tea in a good greasy spoon than in a whole meal at a normal restaurant.

2. The Setting

Greasy spoons are generally found slightly away from the main streets of most towns, on the shabbier roads. Always a bit dirty and down at heel, they usually have large (grease coated) glass windows, a plastic sign with the name of the cafe - usually containing the name of the owner e.g. Mario's, Boss place, Rita's cafe - and a huge menu offering a wide variety of "artery clogging delights".

Inside they are generally clean, functional and scruffy. You'll see old wooden seats, tables covered with cracked linoleum and plain walls. Each table has on it a bottle of brown sauce, tomato ketchup and vinegar, and pots of salt and pepper. In the background, behind a chipped counter, are huge gleaming tea urns and a steaming kitchen where the gruff chefs work their magic.

3. The People

In a typical greasy spoon, you will find people from all walks of life. Poets, dropouts, hurrying businessmen, students lazing around with huge mugs of tea. Some read novels, some stare into space, and others catch up on the day's news. There will be young couples staring into each other's eyes or lonely old men coming out for a change of scene. At weekends there will always be large groups of friends, recovering from a night on the town. They are all united by one thing: the food. They are all looking for some seriously stodgy grub.

4. The Food

The meals are dangerously unhealthy, and absolutely delicious. All kinds of fried food can be bought for incredibly low prices. The central piece is usually the traditional English breakfast. Although it's called a breakfast, it takes a brave soul to eat it first thing in the morning, because it is huge. At least two pieces of bacon, two sizzling sausages, two fried eggs, fried mushrooms, baked beans and bread soaked in hot oil and fried. The very finest greasy spoons will also offer several pieces of black pudding - surprisingly tasty, considering that it's made from - wait for it - dried pigs' blood and lard. The English breakfast is full of meat and fat. If you want something less filling, there's still a lot to choose from; particular specialties are bacon or fried egg sandwiches (or, of course, bacon and egg sandwiches). There is also often a range of vegetarian sausages and burgers. Greasy spoons have some devoted followers. Nothing can beat going to a real one - especially on an empty stomach.

Exercise VI. Read the text and do its English summary translation. Apply grammar and lexical transformations.

День Святого Патрика

Відповідно до традицій тих часів, це був не день народження святого покровителя Ірландії, а день його смерті. Для більшості людей це свято - частково релігійне, а частково фестивалльне.

Зелений колір наповнює вітрини магазинів, крамниць солодошів, відділів, що продають подарунки, сувеніри та святкові прикраси. Це час трилисників, ельфів з горщечками золота, ірландських прапорів, арф, ломачок, глиняних люльок і циліндроподібних капелюхів. Патрик в основному відомий наверненням ірландців до християнства у 400 р. н.е. Досить дивно, але покровитель Ірландії сам ірландцем не був. Історичні джерела свідчать, що він народився близько 389 р. н.е. в Шотландії чи Римській Британії. Батько Патрика був службовцем і працював на Римський парламент. Патрика виховували, як і будь-яку іншу дитину його класу, доки в 16 років його не викрали пірати і не продали в рабство в Ірландію. Перебуваючи в рабстві, Патрик присвятив себе релігії. Якось у видінні чи в сні Патрику було сказано про корабель, який відвезе його в "безпечне місце"

у Францію. Подорож була успішною. Він утік до Франції. Від того часу Патрик присвятив своє життя Богу. Він повернувся до Ірландії як християнський місіонер у 432 році і почав свою роботу у північній та західній Ірландії, де ніхто раніше не проповідував християнство. Незабаром він став відомим у всій Ірландії. Його прозвали Стара Лиса Голова. Кажуть, що Патрик заснував більше, ніж 300 церков і похрестив понад 120 000 людей.

Exercise V. Read the text and do its English abstract.

Теософічні аспекти наслідків Переяславської ради 1654 року

Теософія є філософією людського (географічного) простору, галуззю знання на межі географії та філософії. Незважаючи на порівняно недавнє впровадження терміну «геософія» (*Vame, 1924; Різкогуб, 1994* тощо), причому вживаного лише в Західному світі, саме поняття, точніше, проблема філософського осмислення геопросторових явищ, у т. ч. геополітичних, існувала вже у стародавні часи. Поняття «геософія» є аналогічним поняттю «історіософія», під яким розуміється галузь знання на межі історії та філософії. Одним із найважливіших явищ української минувшини, що потребує географічної й водночас філософської інтерпретації, є Хмельниччина й, зокрема, її кульмінаційний епізод – Переяславська рада 1654 р. - подія, що багато в чому стала визначальною в долі нашої Батьківщини.

Говорячи про геополітичну ситуацію в Центрально-Східній Європі напередодні національно-визвольної війни українського народу під проводом Богдана Хмельницького, слід зауважити, що ворожі Україні сили розташовувалися в той час головним чином на захід і на південь від неї. Оттоманська Порта й Кримське ханство від початку становили небезпеку для українських земель через постійні набіги підлеглих султанові татар і работоргівлю українцями на невольничих ринках. Власне, ці явища й зумовили появу наприкінці XV ст. українського козацтва. Річ Посполита своїм брутальним ставленням до українства дедалі більше робила з нього свого ворога. Епізодичний характер контактів козаків із Москвою до XVII ст. не давав чіткого уявлення про можливий рівень добросусідства у їхніх взаєминах, але Московщина залишалася можливим «запасним аеродромом» для України при появі певних зовнішньополітичних обставин. Отже, можна зробити висновок про переважно південно-західний геополітичний «вектор спротиву» Козацької держави іноземній експансії перед 1648 р. Перебіг подій під час національно-визвольної війни суттєво змінив цей вектор. По-перше, Богдан Хмельницький систематично підтримував стосунки з Портою, яка також була зацікавлена в ослабленні Польщі. Союзниками козаків певний час були й кримські татари. По-друге, наш гетьман значно активізував контакти з московським царем, із яким, врешті-решт, і уклав на початку 1654 р. Переяславську угоду щодо протекторату Московщини над Україною.

Як відомо, Б. Хмельницький дуже швидко побачив згубні для українського народу наслідки Переяславської ради, після чого і вступив у переговори зі Швецією та Семигородом. «Вектор спротиву» Козацької держави став іншим.

Починаючи з 1654 р., головна небезпека для українства стала насуватися з північного сходу. Саме тоді набувала могуті Московська держава, що за півстоліття стала Російською імперією. У той же час Оттоманська Порту й Річ Посполита поступово занепадали, причому остання наприкінці XVIII ст. взагалі втратила незалежність і територіальну цілісність. Позаяк найвигідніше мати за союзників держави достатньо сильні, але такі, чия потуга повільно зменшується, то цим можна пояснити приязні стосунки з Польщею І. Виговського, а з Туреччиною – П. Дорошенка й П. Орлика. Треба відзначити, що між гетьмануванням І. Виговського, з одного боку, та П. Дорошенка, з другого, сталася важлива подія, що на кілька десятиріч унеможливила військово-політичне блокування України з Польщею. Йдеться про Андрусівське перемир'я Польщі з Московщиною (1667 р.), внаслідок якого і східний, і західний напрямки стали для Козацької держави однаковою мірою «векторами спротиву». Іншого виходу, крім орієнтації на Порту, в Дорошенка та Орлика не було. «Вектором партнерства» для України в останній третині XVII на початку XVIII ст. став південний, а за І. Мазепи (при наближенні шведів) – і північно-західний.

Таким чином, можна твердити, що загалом після Переяславської ради «вектор спротиву» України став північно-східним, а «вектор партнерства» – південно-західним. «Північ», «Схід» як сторони горизонту стали відтоді символами уярмлення нашого народу.

Ведучи мову про теософічні аспекти сучасного геополітичного положення України, слід зазначити, що за три з половиною сторіччя ситуація мало змінилася. Попри падіння Російської імперії (1917 р.) та Советського Союзу (1991 р.), сьогоднішня Російська Федерація не лише не позбулася своєї кількасотлітньої агресивної зовнішньої політики, але й виявляє тенденції до відновлення становища наддержави. З іншого боку, тепер як із півдня (через Чорне море), так і з заходу нашими сусідами є держави-члени НАТО – потенційні союзники України. Готовність же Польщі, Туреччини, Угорщини вбачати в нашій державі рівноправного партнера залежить насамперед від політичної волі української влади.

Отже, виходить, що й у наш час, коли нависла небезпека повторення Переяслава, знову «вектором спротиву» України має стати північно-східний, а «вектором партнерства» – південно-західний. Проголошене понад 70 років тому Миколою Хвильовим гасло «Геть від Москви! До психологічної Європи!» можна перефразувати на теософічний кшталт: «Зі сходу – небезпека, на заході – захист!».

У цілому можна зробити висновок, що Переяславська рада 1654 р. великою мірою поділила історію України, починаючи від козацької доби, на «до» і «після». Це підтверджують і теософічні аспекти, пов'язані зі сторонами горизонту, а саме – зміна головних «векторів спротиву» з південного та західного на північно-східний, а також перетворення південно-західного напрямку з «вектора спротиву» на «вектор партнерства».

Unit 2. LEXICAL SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATIONS

Exercise I. Apply synonymous substitution technique while translating polysemantic words in the following sentences.

1. The relation model is implemented in database where a relation is represented by a table, a tuple is represented by a row, an attribute is represented by a column of the table, attribute name is a name of the column such as "identifier", "name", "city" etc., attribute value contains the value for column in the row, constraints are applied to the table and form a logical schema. 2. The candidate key cannot contain null value and should always contain a unique value. 3. A foreign key is a primary key for other table, in which it uniquely identifies a record. 4. The sprawling cities do offer an attractive pattern of development. 5. The age old concept of a feeling of belonging or community welfare have eluded modern sprawling cities. 6. Choosing urban lifestyle against rural living, is a fading option for many people. 7. Paradigm shifts in science and revolutionary leaps in technology are frequently coterminous with political and military upheavals. 8. These quakes portend the emergence of new organizing principles and novel threats. 9. The concept of thinking machines appears in Greek myths like the "Talos of Crete". 10. Emotions that often intercept rational thinking of a human being are not a hindrance for artificial thinkers. 11. This concept of an action at a distance proved to be the undoing of Newton's theory later and which was overthrown by Einstein's theory of "General Relativity". 12. Imagine robots working in hospitals. Do you picture them showing care and concern towards the patients? 13. Imagine intelligent machines employed in creative fields. Do you think the robots EXCEL in such fields? 14. Architectural rendering or architectural illustrations actually mean the presentation of the various plans or options prepared by the architect for his/her client. 15. With the help of 3D Max, one can get actual feel of the place. 16. This helps in giving a realistic touch and also involves the creative conceptualization of various graphic designers, multimedia artist and other experts from the field of design and architecture. 17. Since the suggestions can be implemented immediately, the entire process saves a lot OF time for both the parties. 18. Architectural rendering going the digital way HAS infused a new life into this field. 19. To enter this field, one obligatory NEEDS to have strong technical knowledge of computers. 20. Isaac Newton's LAWS of motion defined the concept of inertia and force. 21. Classicism, as we now call it, is a pattern of taste to be found in all the major European states in THE eighteenth century.

Exercise II. Apply contextual substitution technique while translating the following sentences.

1. However, within the end of this century with the immense development of computers and its corresponding technologies, modern graphic design has evolved into a business that is done almost entirely on computers. 2. With express elevation of the hi-tech industry, the nature assures more and today's designers are contributing their name and effort through creativity for the next generation. 3. The revolution of planets around the Sun is not observed fact but theory. Still, it is highly confirmed theory. 4. The number of these engineers working at present is lower in comparison to other

professionals in the IT field. 5. Others were catering to the technical needs of several telecommunication giants. 6. Nowadays, computer hardware engineers have to pass through tough competition, as the number of degrees granted in the information technology sector has increased enormously. 7. Computer hardware engineers should have the capacity of troubleshooting and finding potential problems as soon as possible to preclude severe loss in the deliverables. 8. Their working time is never fixed and may change according to the requirements of their services. 9. Referring to the salary survey of 2006, these engineers earned a handsome salary which was around \$70,000 to \$110,000 per annum. 10. We can still mend our ways and move towards a beautiful world. 11. Newton's laws remained secure until the twentieth century. 12. Spirituality helps us to know our real identity. 13. Further, the astronomers confirm that the temperature of the gas from ancient clouds seems hotter than younger clouds as observed through high-power telescopes. 14. Solar system is a minute component of the vast universe which was formed billions of years ago. 15. Its physical properties make the planet Earth the only planet to support life form in the solar system. 16. It is also referred to as the "Red planet" due to the reddish appearance it gets from the presence of iron oxide on it. 17. To create the great generalizations which bind all loose threads of clues into a coherent whole, is an art that has been mastered by only a few till date. Sir Isaac Newton was one of them. 18. He predicted the dispersion and aberration of light in telescopes and suggested remedies to correct the same. 19. If you are a car lover, you would surely be excited to know about car engines, how they work, and what are the different parts in the engine system. 20. In simple words, spark plugs are auto parts that help the car engine to start. 21. The possibilities of net being explored by enterprises are endless. 22. More refined atomic theories, involving protons and electrons, have been devised to explain countless facts of chemistry. 23. Social theory is a system of interconnected abstractions or ideas that condenses and organizes knowledge about the social life.

Exercise III. Apply calque / loan / verbal / literal / word-for-word translation in the following sentences.

1. This unanimous explosion is termed by astrophysics as the Big Bang. 2. The light emitted by distant galaxies is found to be moving away from our galaxy, the Milky Way. 3. The "Little Bang" created by CERN' - the largest centre of particle physics research in the world - is an important step in understanding the early state of the universe' Big Bang. 4. A trip by Voyager 2 in 1989, the only visit by a spacecraft on Neptune, is the only source of credible information we have about the planet. 5. For example, in America the growth of an urban sprawl was associated with the fulfillment of the "Great American Dream" where people dreamed of living in single-family homes with all modern facilities. 6. People living in an urban locality have generic houses, busy schedules, small families and a secluded lifestyle. 7. AI researchers hope to invent intelligent machines which can perceive, learn and reason like humans. General intelligence is their long-term goal. 8. By general intelligence they mean to incorporate other aspects like social intelligence, judgment, commonsense, robotics and self-awareness. 9. The trademark of early modern fonts is the sans-serif typeface. 10. If you

are fascinated by a hobby, feel devoted to it, would like to spend as much time as possible pursuing it-this could be an outlet for learning, creativity, and self-expression. 11. After leaving Athens, Aristotle spent some time travelling, and possibly studying biology, in Asia Minor (now Turkey) and its islands. 12. He returned to Macedonia in 338 to tutor Alexander the Great,-after Alexander, conquered Athens, Aristotle returned to Athens and set up a school of his own, known as the Lyceum. 13. He discusses winds, earthquakes (which he thought were caused by underground winds), thunder, lightning, rainbows, and meteors, comets, and the Milky Way (which he thought were atmospheric phenomena). 14. Aristotelian philosophy became the official philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church. As a result, some discoveries in the Middle Ages and Renaissance were criticized simply because they were not found in Aristotle. 15. The general theory of relativity interprets gravity as not a force, but effect of curvature of space time itself. 16. But, you will be surprised to know, the invention of cell phone was on its way even before the miracle of telephone. 17. A car engine is called an internal combustion engine. 18. Every working cycle of a car engine consists of four strokes: intake, compression, combustion, exhaust. 19. Engine horsepower depends on how many such piston based combustion chambers are connected to it. 20. The rings of Saturn are what set it apart from all the other planets of the solar system. 21. Soros has been active as a philanthropist since the 1970s, when he began funding movement behind the iron curtain. 22. The "pure model" of a capitalist free market includes a number of essential features. 22. The "pure model" of a capitalist free market includes a number of essential features.

Exercise IV. 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. Atypical 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 analyse 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-Marts is creating one-stop shopping environment. NOTES

- "moonlighters" – людина або фірма, що працює за сумісництвом у тіньовій економіці

- job enlargement – укрупнення технологічних операцій

- job enrichment – урізноманітнення технологічних операцій (за рахунок вилучення монотонних дій)

- job rotation – чергування технологічних операцій протягом певного періоду часу

- to enlist – поступати на військову службу

- soda fountains – сатуратор (пристрій для продажу газованої води)

- french fries – картопля, підсмажена соломкою

- take-over bid – пропозиція про злиття або об'єднання компанії

- diversification – диверсифікація (розширення сфери торгівлі або виробництва за рахунок нової продукції або ринків збуту)

- economies of scale – економія на масштабі (обумовлюється зростанням виробництва за рахунок зменшення витрат на виробництво і, як наслідок, зменшення собівартості одиниці продукції)

- blue-collar workers – "білі комірці" (некваліфіковані робітники)

- beneficiary – бенефіціант (особа, яка отримує вигоду або користь)

- rapport – взаємна довіра і симпатія

- "white elephant" – "білий слон" (нікому непотрібний товар або товар з низькою купівельною спроможністю)

- portfolio theory – теорія, згідно з якою не можна тримати гроші в одному банку або продавати товар лише на одному ринку

- liquidity – ліквідність (властивість швидкого перетворення матеріальних цінностей та цінних паперів у готівку)

- promotion – рекламно-пропагандистська кампанія

- reduced price packs – набір товарів зі знижкою

- price conscious – з розсудливим ставленням до ціни

- brand switchers – покупець, який не тримається певної торгової марки і легко міняє її на іншу
- loss leaders – товар, який продається у збиток
- everyday necessities – предмети першої необхідності
- Wal-Mart – торговельне містечко з багатьма промисловими та продовольчими крамницями

Exercise V. Translate the following sentences using one of the possible type of transcoding (transliteration, transcribing, mixed or adaptive I naturalization).

1. With the Big Bang matter was thrown away from a central point of high intensity towards the periphery and so, low levels of microwaves are seen through space at 270 °C. 2. Prokaryotic cells make up unicellular organisms that form the largest group of organisms. 3. All bacteria have a prokaryotic cell that have simple parts. 4. Notebook computers are now out-selling desktops for the first time in history. 5. Now, with the advancement of various multimedia based architectural technologies, the mere process of presenting the plans of the architect has undergone a major change. 6. On the other hand, the doctrine of determinism postulates that everything is destined to be what it is, and human being have absolutely no real choice whatsoever. 7. For determinism brings with itself a comfort, and free will a risk. 8. Guttenberg era of graphic design evolution was sluggish until the 19th century. 9. Psychologists are buzzing with discussion about a new type of addiction – Internet addiction. 10. Although behaviorism and psychoanalysis dominated the first half of the 20th c, a new school of thought, known as humanistic psychology emerged during the latter half of the 20th c. 11. By 1900 this unique product of Monet's imagination (for his Impressionism had become more subjective) was in itself a major work of environmental art – an exotic lotus land within which he has to meditate and paint for more than 20 years. 12. Newton had already formulated his laws of motion when William Hoerschel first observed the planet Uranus through a telescope in 1721. 13. Today one can chat, check e-mails, send files, send multimedia files (MMS), check out web browsers and stay connected with the social networking. 14. All matter content around us is now known to be made up of 6 quarks and 6 leptons, along with their antiparticles. 15. Even with powerful telescopes, we cannot see the planets revolving around the Sun, as we do in a diagram or an ornery. 16. Light travels in straight lines in vacuum. 17. Aristotle is said to have written 150 philosophical treatises. The 30 that survive touch on an enormous range of philosophical problems, from biology and physics to moral, aesthetics and politics. 18. Objects, including organisms, were composed of a potential, their matter, and of a reality, their form, thus, a block of marble – matter – has the potential to assume Whatever form a sculptor gives it, and a seed or embryo has the potential to grow into a living plant or animal form. 19. His model of Earth history contains some remarkably modern-sounding ideas. 20. A frequently encountered form of collectivism is racism. A racist looks on all members of a certain racial or ethnic group (other than his) as if they were all alike.

Exercise VI. Translate the following sentences using one of the possible type of antonymous translation (negativation, positivation, annihilation).

1. Solar powered stars, solar energy collecting windows, and building materials are not far from mainstream development. 2. The French Academy of Sciences, founded in 1666, proved no great rival; the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences was not formed until 1848. 3. Their situation is not likely to improve soon; some economists predict IT will be years, not months, before employees regain any semblance of bargaining power. 4. We have to increase our knowledge of reality that are non-physical. 5. It turned out that he was right, but Copernicus died in 1543, and the first parallax was not discovered until 1838. 6. This is not the case with machines with artificial intelligence. 7. There are stories about how Plato's mother came to be pregnant by a virginal conception. Ariston had attempted to force his intention on Perictione and failed, it was then when the Greek god Apollo appeared to him and Ariston decided to leave the woman alone. 8. A software computer engineer may know little about computer hardware, but a computer hardware engineer is well aware of how software works. 9. Perfection is not a myth, it is not impossible; it is the great man's task. 10. While the psychology did not really emerge as a separate science until the latter half of the 19th c, its initial history can be traced right back to the ancient Greeks. 11. It is not always the same thing to be a good man and a good citizen. 12. While ancient history is full of solar uses, it is not until 1900s that scientists truly started embarking on the research that leads to today's solar power generation. 13. Socrates went on to say that the legal charges were false. 14. Color has so many meanings for different observers that a strict definition is difficult, if not impossible. 15. The industrial expansion that began in the 17th c. caused a fuel shortage that was not alleviated until the replacement of wood by coal and of charcoal by coke. 16. Not until the appearance of X-ray, radio, and nuclear instrumentation were innovations made that compared in importance to the appearance of optical, electrical, and electromagnetic apparatus. 17. It's not very easy for us to get this kind of mental up but it is not an impossible task too. 18. Even the Great Depression of the 1930s failed to prevent continued industrial development. 19. Such failure results in philosophical confusion. 20. It is not uncommon that an institution created for one purpose begins to serve another. 21. The contrast between the two disputants was not without effect.

Exercise VII. Apply compression / omission technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Satellites and spacecraft used the power of the sun to create electricity, but the technology remained too expensive for anyone but the government to use. 2. The first book produced by Gutenberg press was "The Incunabula". This book became the standard in the history of book printing and publishing and was a giant leap for printing and publication. 3. Thus materialism has adversely affected the entire framework of our society. 4. Intelligent robots can be programmed to reach the earth's nadirs. They can be used to dig for fuels. They can be used for mining purposes. 5. In simple words, computer hardware engineers are people who take care of all the computer hardware maintenance, they are assigned of. 6. They are directly related to the care and

maintenance of computer chips, motherboards, network components and devices, servers, database, keyboards, modems, printers, scanners and many more computer peripherals. 7. The booming and flourishing period for graphic design was after World War II; as the American economy thrived, the demand of graphic design, particularly on advertisement and packaging sectors blossomed. 8. Each and every step is followed by checking and changing. 9. Perfection needs disciplined and self controlled life. 10. The planet Venus is also referred to as the morning star or the evening star, owing to the probability of its sighting at dawn and dusk. 11. Jupiter is a giant planet, which holds the distinction of being the largest planet in the solar system. 12. With the diameter of 88731.806 mi, it is so large, that a thousand planets the size of the Earth can fit inside it with immense ease. 13. Pistons are components that are cylindrical in shape, and move in the cylinder in an upward and downward motion. 14. As the pistons move in the upward and downward direction, the crankshaft moves in a circular motion. 15. When you turn on the ignition, the starter releases gear on it, which makes the engine to start functioning. 16. The engine runs in a very simple-manner. 17. As the piston comes up compressing the mixture, the spark plug fires and ignites the mixture, causing the piston to move in the downward direction again, which ultimately produces power. 18. Carbon has been known to man since time immemorial, and the uses of carbon are so vast and varied, that to think of regular human life without the presence of carbon is next to impossible. 19. The primary source of carbon in today's world is from deposits of coal that are mined. 20. This question has been resting on the debating table. 21. Undoubtedly the major cause of global warning, pollution is depleting the environment to a great extent. 22. Each type of cell has a specific function to perform and is present in specific locations in the body of an organism. 23. To avoid being put to death, Aristotle fled to the island of Euboea, where he died soon after. 24. As the census results become known in 2010, it is expected an end to simple "doom and gloom" and a much bigger debate over the future potential of the seas. 25. His book, Security Analysis, was published in 1934 and has considered a bible for serious investors since it was written. 26. Common distinction are drawn between various dimensions of economics: between positive economics (describing "what is") and normative economics (advocating "what ought to be"); between economic theory and applied economics; between mainstream economics (more "orthodox") and heterodox economics (more "radical"). 27. Each and every small matter should be handled with interest and care, summation of all of them lead to perfection.

Exercise VIII. Apply decompression / amplification / addition technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Isaac Newton contributed to many branches of human thought, among which physics and mathematics were the fields in which he contributed substantially. 2. Nokia was also the first mobile with a T9 predictive text, that made SMS a piece of cake. 3. The most popular version of Murphy's Law is "Anything that can go wrong will". 4. In the Bay of Biscay off France a mini-submarine found giant oyster 20 cm (8 inches) across; in the Mediterranean another found gardens of sponges around a cold seep where methane leaks from the sea floor. 5. Richard Branson was the 9th in the Sunday

Times Rich list 2006, worth just over J3 billion. 6. In 2006, Branson formed Virgin Comics and Virgin Animation. 7. His high public profile often leaves him open as a figure of satire – the 2000 AD series Zenith featured a parody of Branson as a super villain, as the comics publisher and favoured distributor. 8. Of the two brothers, Tom Watson, Jr. was seen to make the most obvious impact on IBM as a whole. 9. In his original book, Tom Watson, Jr. made it clear that almost everyone in IBM opposed his decision to invest in the development of computers. 10. In particular, IBM's technical experts condemned it. Even the supporters of the new technology underestimated the potential. 11. Dubbed the Hamburger King, Kroc was included in the TIME 100 list of the world's most influential builders and titans of industry and amassed a \$500 million fortune during his lifetime. 12. Since Microsoft's founding in 1975 and as of 2006, Gates has had primary responsibility for Microsoft's productive strategy. 13. In 1998 United States v. Microsoft case, Gates gave deposition testimony that several journalists characterized as evasive. 14. Gates has been number one on the "Forbes 400" list from 1993 through to 2006 and number one on Forbes list of "The World's Richest People" from 1995 to 2006 with 57 billion U.S. dollars. 15. At the bottom of the ladder, workers are so powerless that simply getting the minimum wage they are entitled to can be a struggle. 16. A thriving population is the biggest contributor to a country's growth. 17. Plan and practical are the footsteps toward perfection. 18. Mars is located 1.52 AU away from the Sun, due to which its temperature ranges between -82 to 0 °C, making it a cold and lifeless planet. 19. Hooke's work in orbital dynamics is also of significance. 20. Howard Hathaway Aiken, born in 1900, was an American engineer who invented the first large-scale automatic computer and who trained many persons who became outstanding in the field. 21. Companies also allow continuing technical education to upgrade their knowledge and skills. 22. The movement of English around the world began with the pioneering voyages to America and Asia, continued with the 19th c. colonial developments in Africa and the South Pacific.

Exercise IX. Apply permutation technique while translating the following sentences.

1. A paradigm shift which occurred through Newton's law of gravitation was the concept of "Action at a Distance". 2. These fusion reactions continued as temperatures dropped, to form atomic nuclei of hydrogen and helium. 3. A gravitation force acts between two particles even though they are not in contact with each other. 4. But there have been several grave consequences of this trend in human development, especially in current circumstances it is a severe concern for governments all over the world. 5. The wealthier of the new settlers received large tracks of land and became plantation owners. 6. The planet is famous for its unique planetary ring system. 7. Neptune is the last planet in our solar system, since Pluto has been officially classified as a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2006. 8. Johannes Gensfleisch zur Laden zum Guttenberg, a German metal-worker and an inventor, introduced a printing technology allowing the re-use of individual letters. 9. Guttenberg era of graphic design evolution was sluggish, until the 19th century. 10. I Love NY ad campaign (1973) and a famous Bob Dylan poster (1968) designed by Milton Glaser are examples of applied graphic design culture and its influence. 11. AI researchers hope to invent intelligent machines, which can

perceive, learn and reason like humans. 12. Artificial intelligence finds applications in space exploration. 13. Sentiments are associated with moods that affect human efficiency. 13. As we all know, trees are designed to absorb carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere and give out oxygen. 14. Spark plugs provide a spark to the air and fuel mixture, which results in the combustion. 15. In case of global warning, volcanic eruptions contribute by releasing enormous amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. 16. Though Piet Mondrian was not a graphic designer, his uses of grids were the origin of modern day advertisement known as the grid system. 17. One such model is Relational Database Model which has proved to be the best data management model. 18. Devised by Edgar F. Codd, the relational data model is entirely based on the predicate logic and set theory of mathematics. 19. This sparsely populated areas have become a regular feature of city development across the globe and also a big headache in most of the cases. 20. The planet Saturn is famous for its unique planetary ring system. 21. The Western Hemisphere had already been reached by courageous Scandinavian seafarers in the 10th c, but the actual discovery of America was made during the Renaissance period, in the 16th c.

Exercise X. Apply transposition technique while translating the following sentences.

1. As an applied art of arranging images and text for an attempt of visual communication, the hard written copy of the Christian Bible "The Book of Kells", created by Irish monks in the 19th c. AD with rich illustrations is a good example of the evolution of graphic design. 2. Human intelligence is not a single ability but is rather a composition of abilities like learning, reasoning, problem solving, perception and understanding of language. 3. Since ancient times, people have been thinking of designing machines that will replicate human intelligence. 4. Essentially, there are four stages after which the power is generated for the automobile to move. 5. Uranus is located at a distance of 19.18 AU from the Sun and it has 27 moons and 13 rings of dark particles, varying in size, around it. 6. This data help companies in keeping track of their business processes (such as order processing, shipping information and customer information / relationship management etc.). 7. It is almost impossible to go on storing such a huge amount of information without managing it in a proper way. 8. The benefits of carbon for the human body and for many other industrial purposes are unmatched, and all these properties combined make carbon a very essential element for sustaining human life. 9. Even though now superseded by general relativity, Newton's idea of gravitation serves well in understanding the motion of planets and stars to incredible accuracy. 10. Computer-based training (CBT) and distance learning (e.g., via the WWW) are already offering practical multimedia components that can make learning substantially easier. 11. The architectural rendering software helps the architect as well as the client view and analyse the project ideas and take suggestions from the concerned people and immediately implement them in the design. 12. But at the mid of this century, the raising of the computer era in graphic design has faced little backwards as early computers were far weaker and computer memory was limited. 13. Sigmund Freud, a name resounding through the decades, is an outstanding historical character who had a major impact in the field of psychology. 14. Due to spread out societies,

there is a frequent need of vehicles for commuting over large distances. 15. Selling books on the Internet has become an important branch of "e-commerce". 16. The city states of Sumer developed a trade and market economy based originally on the commodity money of Shekel which was a certain weight measure of barley. 17. The doctrine called for state regulation to impose protective tariffs on foreign manufactured goods and prohibit manufacturing in the colonies. 18. Physiocrats opposed the mercantilist policy of promoting manufacturing and trade at the expense of agriculture, including import tariffs. 19. Multimedia components on CD-ROM are also used in combination with printed material. 20. O King, for travelling over the country, there are royal roads and roads for common citizens; but in geometry there is one road for all.

Exercise XI. Apply concretization technique while translating the following sentences.

1. If you desire to get into a computer hardware career, you are required to at least own a bachelors degree in the engineering field. 2. That is, all the tangible things in the world that we acquire may go some day but still we have the strength within us to survive in tough condition. 3. Murphy's Law will find you and turn things from bad to worse. 4. The diversity of the oceans that the census will reveal exceeds all expectatins. So does the extraordinary performance of the new technologies which were pressed into service. 5. During the 1600's, the famous French philosopher, Rene Decartes, introduced the concept of dualism, which stressed on the fact the body and the mind were basically two separate entities that interacted to form the normal human experience. 6. Scientists believe that universe originated from one single point of energy. 7. The method includes the following points. 8. There are 206 bones in the body and these bones and cartilages help to provide the support and points of attachment to many soft tissues, muscles and ligaments in the body. 9. There are parallels that can be drawn with religion, questions can be asked about the religious ideal of being, omniscient entity that oversees all life. 10. You are guaranteed a good education, a steady job, carrying parents, a loving spouse. 11. In fact, there seems no reason why progress itself would not involve the creation of still more intelligent entities – on a still-shorter time scale. 12. He lived in a difficult time that had a lot of things about it that were false and a lot of things that were believed and that were simply pagan. 13. Spirituality helps us to know our real identity if we lose our wealth it can be replaced but if we lose our own self then we cannot replace that. 14. He synthesized what was known, into a logically whole and consistent theoretical framework, through his laws of motion and theory of gravitation. 15. The concerns associated with a sprawling urban landscape are detailed as follows. 16. Despite all these concerns, people throughout the world find urban life more productive and enriching. 17. A multitude of unobservable entities -particles, waves, energy, fields of force – have ushered in a new conception of physical reality undreamed of less than a century ago. 18. Landscape design and landscape architecture, both take into account soils, drainage, climate and other issues, because the survival of selected plants depends on those. 19. In fact, there seems no reason why progress itself would not involve the creation of still more intelligent entities – on a still-shorter time scale. 20. The same goes for literature. Not only did its

dominant themes of courtly love and the knightly romance, it also answered to the social reality of life in the great household.

Exercise XII. Apply generalization technique while translating the following sentences.

1. The engine runs in a very simple manner. 2. This can further help both, view a range of designs and experiment with colors and textures to arrive to one's dream home. 3. In the transparent ocean scientists have the tools to say where fish are, how many of them there are and where they are going. 4. Far less agreement exists concerning the details of positive prescriptions for science. 5. Piston rings are rings present around the piston, which preclude the fuel and air mixture from going into the sump during the process of combustion. 6. A "society" may even, though more by means of metaphor, refer to a social organism such as an ant colony. 7. Every man participates in a culture, defined as "the arts, customs, habits, beliefs, values, behavior that constitute a people's way of life". 8. M. Fried and E. Service have classified human cultures based on political systems and social inequality into four categories: hunter-gatherer bands, horticultural / pastoral societies (with two inherited social classes: chief and commoner), highly stratified structures (with several inherited social classes: king, noble, freeman, serf and slave), or chiefdoms, and civilizations (with complex social hierarchies and institutional governments). 9. Historically speaking, the dogma of the equality of man is the result of the adoption of the purely practical machinery of the majority but the adoption of the majority principle is also responsible for another institution of modern times: the party system. 10. And one mark of liberty is for a man to live as he likes; this is the function of liberty, inasmuch as to live not as one likes is the life of a man that is a slave. 11. Small design projects can involve irrigation design, soil testing, excavation, night lighting, and drainage systems. 12. In the landscape design profession, "landscape architecture" is generally the name of the more advanced level of college education. 13. There are many definitions of religion, and most have struggled to avoid an overly sharp definition on the one hand, and meaningless generalities on the other. 14. Sociologists and anthropologists see religion as an abstract set of ideas, values, or experiences developed as part of a cultural mix. 15. The acknowledged measure of taste, at least for the formally educated, was provided by the art and literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Exercise XIII. Apply compensation technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Newton was fascinated with the field of optics and he made many major discoveries in this field too. 2. Many however are thought to "lecture notes" instead of complete, polished treatises, and a few may not be the work of Aristotle but of members of his school. 3. Monetarism thus posited that the steady, moderate growth of the money supply could in many cases assure a steady rate of economic growth with low inflation. 4. As far as economy is concerned, however, the total money supply is several times as large as the sum total of individual money holdings defined in this way. 5. The money market is, therefore, different from the capital market, which is concerned with medium- and long-term credit. 6. The frozen seas of the Arctic and Antarctic each had their surveys, too. 7. Important applications are, for example, encyclopedias in which video clips, sound documents, or small animations are integrated along with the classical text and image components. 8. Modern computer technology has changed typography production altogether, but for the experimental and evolutionary approach their contribution was highly recognizable. 9. Due to a rapid change in several technologies, computer hardware engineers are required to update their knowledge base accordingly, so that they can provide every possible service to their clients and customers. 10. Murphy's law however is not just "anything that can go wrong will", there are many different subdivisions within it. 11. However, as every system has its own pros and cons, "The Spiral Model" does have its pros and cons too. 12. There are various types of enzymes and each is responsible for a particular chemical reaction only. 13. If good brain knows how best HE can use technology, evil mind understands it too. 14. The project, however, hit a big bump in the road when the sensors did not work and almost killed the sled rider. 15. Thus artificial intelligence can be utilized in THE completion of repetitive and time-consuming tasks efficiently. 16. Consumers then form an alliance with all other stakeholders in society to guarantee a prolonged period of status quo. 17. Observably, however, there was no difference between them: both theories explained the same observed data, only THE Ptolemaic was more cumbersome. 18. And fourth, various state-enforced monopolies exist (the post office, for example) which prevent newcomers from entering a particular industry.

Exercise XIV. Apply replacement technique while translating the following sentences.

1. On the basis of information sent by Mariner 10 spacecraft, scientists suspect that some volcanic activity is occurring on Mercury. 2. If you want the engine to start and run in a smooth manner, replacing spark plugs at prescribed intervals is essential. 3. To fight against hackers and unethical behavior cyber laws are drafted. 4. A brief treatment of money markets follows. 5. Consequently, heavy taxes are paid by the population, which is already reeling under heavy prices. 6. A number of factors were taken into consideration. 7. Some preliminary studies have now been carried out. 8. The following table presents the results of the analysis. 9. The role of such data and their relevance to the general theory have been discussed. 10. Conclusions, two indices, and a brief

bibliography follow. 11. To do so, leisure time and wealth formation and accumulation are prerequisites. 12. To follow "Spiral Model", highly skilled people in the area of planning, risk analysis and mitigation, development, consumer relation etc. are required. 13. In this phase, the objectives, alternatives and constraints of the projects are determined and are documented. 14. The objectives and other specifications are fixed in order to decide which strategies / approaches to follow during the project life cycle. 15. In this phase, all possible (and available) alternatives, which can help in developing a cost effective project are analysed and strategies are decided to use them. 16. In this phase, the actual development of the project is carried out. 17. They together defined framework of mechanics, through which the dynamics of forces and their effects could be analysed. 18. Following are few terms used in relational database model. 19. In 1989 another significant event took place in making the nets easier to use. 20. This policy continued until the early 90's, when independent commercial networks began to grow.

Exercise XV. Apply partitioning technique while translating the following sentences. State the type of partitioning (inner or outer).

1. Some cities around the world have seen an increase of over 10 times in the number of vehicles plying on their roads in the last 3 or 4 years. 2. There is less space and time for exercise and healthy living activities, leading to a faster aging and ailing of population. 3. Sun is the center of our solar system, and has eight planets orbiting it. 4. Initially regarded as a planet, Pluto was officially declared a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2006, thus, bringing the number of planets in the solar system down to eight from nine. 5. Basically, the solar system consists of the Sun and several celestial bodies revolving around it. 6. Its physical properties make planet Earth the only planet to support life form in the solar system. 7. Planet Mars is located 1.52 AU away from the Sun, due to which its temperature ranges between -82 to 0 °C, making it a cold and lifeless planet. 8. With 63 moons revolving around it, Jupiter is quite popular as the planet with most number of moons. 9. Saturn, with a diameter of 74564.543 mi, is the second largest planet in the solar system, next only to Jupiter. 10. According to the IAU, dwarf planet is a celestial body orbiting the Sun, which is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity, but is not capable of clearing its neighbouring region of the planetesimals. 11. As a simple explanation, relational data model allows various data packets / files to be related to each other with a set of relations (Please do not confuse this relation with normal linking of two files). 12. It is the largest mass of life ever seen. 13. Painstaking activities, which have long been carried out by humans can be taken over by the robots. 14. Freud was born in Moravia, being one of the eight children of Jacob and Amalia Freud. 15. One of the major anthropogenic causes of global warming is increasing population. 16. For instance, the amount of carbon dioxide released by a single volcanic eruption may be enormous, but these eruptions are not so frequent. 17. On the other hand, the amount of carbon dioxide released by industries and vehicles daily, may seem to be less, but it easily exceeds the amount released by volcanic eruptions. 18. There are many other parts of a cell each having an individual function. 19. The loss of agricultural land for a rapid growth in infrastructure is the single biggest negative impact of a city expanding on the boundaries. 20. The Earth, being closer to the Sun

than Jupiter, moves more rapidly in its orbit, and when it is rounding in its orbit, the more distant planet will appear for a time to be going in the opposite direction. 21. The planet Venus is also referred to as the morning star or evening star, owing to the probability of its sighting at dawn or dusk. 22. Many people observed apples falling down before Newton, but none of them followed the broad generalization that it represented. 23. Commonly referred to as the World Wide Web (WWW), or simply the Web, has created unlimited opportunities for communication. 24. Digital Equipment Corporation is one of the first companies to unleash the potential of Internet. 25. The span of the Internet also allows tremendous opportunities for networking with other executives and staying abreast of new developments on any topic of interest.

Exercise XVI. Apply integration technique while translating the following sentences. State the type of integration (inner or outer).

1. Planet Earth is undoubtedly one of the most amazing planet of our solar system. The diameter of Earth is 7926.210 mi. 2. In order to manage and store information / data in the storage / database, there are various methods and models that are developed. 3. Still Truman's life is much more secured than an average real world life. And, principally, there isn't much difference. 4. "We have the potential to recover that productivity for the benefit of humans, not just so the fish will be happier", says Andy Rosenberg, an expert on the gulf's fisheries from the University of New Hampshire. 5. The diversity of the oceans that the census will reveal exceeds all expectations. 6. As primary technologies mature, they are invariably converted into consumer technologies. 7. France, Germany, Spain and other countries had no national law till the end of the 18th century, came to an end thanks to three great agencies that helped to create the modern system of law and legislation: records, law courts and fictions. 8. Whichever the pathway, once consumer technology is widespread, it becomes a conservative and stabilizing force. 9. People listened to phonographs or the radio, if they had electricity. Many people in rural areas didn't. 10. Technological changes are certainly coining. They are already taken place. They are constant and ubiquitous. Many believe that they are accelerating. 11. The moon on the Earth plays an important role as far as the gravitational force is concerned. 12. Approximately 71% of the planet is covered with water, while the remaining 29% comprises of land. 13. As times progressed, more and more people learned about the benefits of electronic communication. 14. As time went on, monks began to mix pigments with oils and varnishes – and voila, oil paint was invented.

STYLISTIC TRANSFORMATIONS

Exercise XVII. Apply logization technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Pluto has been knocked off this list, making the total number of planets in the solar system eight. 2. Ocean Acoustic Waveguide Remote Sensing is an especially exciting advance. 3. The Gulf of Maine provides a particularly vivid example. 4. John McCarthy coined the term *artificial intelligence* in 1956. 5. The intelligence of machines can be harnessed for exploring the depths of oceans. 6. History of graphics design roots to our own ancestors of ancient era where civilization was cultured in caves, and left their drawings and sketches for us on their canvas of cave walls and ceilings. 7. The very first symbol they have sketched through cave drawings, paintings, markings on boulders, bone, and ivory are the foremost indication and evidence where graphic design was born, nursed, nourished and grown. 8. Today, graphic design as visual communication, is yielded in the rich soil of computer ground, fertilized with latest hardware and software. 9. Graphic designers worldwide plough through computers loaded with the latest gadgets and gizmos, software and hardware. 10. Computer hardware engineers should have the capability of troubleshooting and finding potential problems as soon as possible to preclude severe loss in the deliverables. 11. I am also very sure that none of you can exactly pinpoint where your luck goes wrong. 12. Laptop or notebook computer technology is advancing at a blistering speed. 13. A UPS (Uninterrupted Power Supply) is quite necessary if your area faces regular power cuts. 14. The politicians are intoxicated with Poison of power, for them the popularity and post in ministry is everything for that they are ready to sacrifice wealth, health and family life. 15. Similarly, developers, creators, inventors, and investors require a peaceful, predictable, just fair and functional environment to continue to churn out technological innovations. 16. Such intermezzos last centuries until, somehow, the deficiencies and imperfections of the system lead to its eventual breakdown and to the eruption of new ideas, new disruptive technologies, creative destruction, and political and military challenges as new players enter the scene and old ones refuse to exist without a fight. 17. Mercantilism was an economic doctrine that flourished from the 16th to 18th century in a prolific pamphlet literature, whether of merchants or statesmen. 18. Cut-throat competition in the mid-18th c. caused the creation of super corporations and conglomerates. 19. Customers without the possibility to know for certain whether they are buying a "lemon" will push the average price down below what a good quality second hand car would be. 20. The inner structure of Saturn is not directly observable due to its thick gaseous blanket.

Exercise XVIII. Apply expressivation technique while translating the following words and expressions.

Advent, trader, age-old, agile, ale-house, alien, aliment, alliance, almighty, Is he anybody? arch-enemy, ark, ass, bag, bantam, belongings, bonanza, brute, bubby-jock, old buffer, big bug! bungler, dollars, money, deadlock, dress, cuckoo, blinkers, to arise, to lord, to bubble, traveller's tales.

Exercise XIX. Apply modernization technique while translating the following words, word combinations and sentences.

Abidance (accommodation), adjacency (outskirts), ancient, antic (funny), antiquarian, antiquity, apothecary (doctor), apperal (clothes), ay (yes), maiden, robber baron (American magnet), bedfellow (spouse), dole (destiny, fate), garments, gazetteer, garth (yard, garden), chamber, seafarer.

Exercise XX. Apply archaization technique while translating the following words.

Archivist, assembly, travelling agent, collector, office, bagman, poet, barman / barkeeper, barmaid, body-guard, brewery, room, story, My Lord, blinkers, trader, traveller, annals, annalist, zoopark.

STYLISTICS PECULIARITIES OF SENTENCE FORMATION WHILE TRANSLATING FROM ONE LANGUAGE INTO ANOTHER ONE

Exercise XXI. Translate, defining metaphor and the way of its translation.

1. If the primary purpose of a dam is power generation, the dam height is critical, for the power generated increases in direct ratio to the head (height) of water impounded. 2. The St Lawrence system has long been the most important, because it provides a waterway 4.3 m (14 ft) deep from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St Lawrence. 3. The vessel has five thrusters mounted along its hull and can rotate around the turret so that it is always lying head to the wind. 4. The lower section consists of four immense arched legs set on masonry piers. As they extend upwards, the legs curve inwards until they unite in a single tapered tower. 5. High archtype dams in rock canyons usually have downstream faces too steep FOR an overflow spillway. 6. It is the reciprocal of the resistivity, which is defined THE resistance between opposite faces of a cube of the material. 7. Tunnels through mountains or underwater are usually worked from the two opposite ends, faces, of the passage. 8. Dipper, or bucket, dredges have a bucket on the end of movable arm that scoops up underwater material. 9. When more than one oar was used in steering, the steering oars were attached to each other and were GREETED by means of a single steering arm. 10. Bridge is a structure providing CONTINUOUS passage over a body of water, roadway, or valley. 11. One of the great VANTAGES of metals as materials lies in their ability to be formed into the desired shape, such as car body parts. 12. Knots are areas of the trunk in which the base of a branch has become embedded in the body of the wood. 13. The Aare is about 280 km (175 miles) long and IS navigable from the mouth to the town of Thus, Switzerland. 14. Stanley descended the Lualaba-Congo river system in 1876 and 1877 to its mouth, travelling more than 2,575 km (1,600 miles). 15. Situated at the FOOT of Ben Venue, a mountain 726 m (2,382 ft) high, and west of the wooded VALLEY known as The Trossachs, the loch is noted for its beauty. 16. The problem OF West Berlin, surrounded by East German territory, was particularly thorny. 17. The pressure of India moving against Asia caused the crust to bend upwards INTO the Himalayas, a process that continues today. 18. The eroded roots of the mountains produced by the Acadian orogeny form the northern section of today's Appalachians, extending from New England north to Newfoundland. 19. The American geologist Harry Hammond Hess argued that if the ocean floor were RIFTED apart in one part of the globe, the expansion that would result there had to BE accommodated by subduction in another part. 20. The other, Sabri al-Banna (Abu Nidal), defected to Iraq, where he became the head of a renegade terrorist group operating not only against Israel and its allies internationally, but also against the Al Fatah leadership itself. 21. Without waiting for acceptance of these demands, the Red Army occupied the countries. Soviet puppet governments were established, and all anti-Soviet elements were suppressed. 22. Jacobinism still flourished among the lower classes. In the higher circles of society, Royalist agitators boldly campaigned for restoration. 23. After his reception at the town hall, the Archduke changed his plans on the spur of the moment, deciding to visit wounded soldiers in hospital before proceeding to the city museum. 24. Some scholars today in the field of art history pass

the subject off as the old hat. 25. For each expression, there is a floor of definition below which its value is nil. 26. In philosophy, we have now entered into the «cognitive turn». 27. To Platonic structuralists the Aristotelian distinction is empty, for THEY recognize even unrealized structures as actual. 28. In this paper I focus on one particular argument which strikes me as instructive both for its clarity and its error. 29. It is clear, then, THAT more adequate mathematical and computer modeling tools are needed. 30. I argue that a healthy interest in biological individuality is essential to the explanatory aims of evolutionary biology. 31. The question of whether THE quantum theory is «complete» has been debated even since it was introduced. 32. Neither Bohr nor Einstein were wedded to maintaining the world view of classical mechanics. 33. Mathematics does not hang in the air, but has quite definite intuitive foundations. 34. Some of these hypotheses are methodologically better behaved than that hypothesis, in the sense that they are not empirically self-defeating. 35. In this paper I shall consider in detail Wittgenstein's argument and why it should strike us as question-begging. One of Darwin's major philosophical achievements was the overthrow of typological thinking. 36. A strictly closed system without any concept of an observer is called an endosystem. 37. These differences can give sufficient ground to argue that the two scales do not measure the same quantity. 38. Bohm's theory is conceptually the lineal descendant of de Broglie's causal quantum theory program. 39. Einstein embraced the latter principle, claiming that quantum mechanics was incomplete.

Exercise XXII. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to way of phraseological units translation.

1. But evidence indicates that it is not the whole story. 2. But the job of shifting the routine work onto mechanical shoulders is easier for the layman to propose than for the scientist to accomplish. Specialists in the government and industry have been working on it for 10 year, and they don't see light yet. 3. In order not to run the risk of a larger error in correction between pictures, the gain correction was made only on the basis of the green image. 4. For Charles Darwin, eusocial insects such as honeybees were potentially the Achilles' heel of his theory of evolution by natural selection. 5. He arrived at this estimate on his own, after Alpher and Herman had published their prediction. 6. Marlens later joined forces with Denton of the John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. 7. Then, in April of that year, George P. Smoot and his colleagues at Berkeley released evidence that might fill this gap in the theory. 8. Advocates of the old theory also took heart from the failure of earlier attempted refutations. 9. Yet many scientists, particularly in Britain, liked the simplicity of the model and so continued to cling to the concept. 10. Although some astronomers argued that he had not proved his case, additional supporting evidence emerged when astronomers discovered quasi-stellar objects or quasars. 11. In order that realism may be seen in a more neutral light, this section presents a different, counterbalancing, perspective. 12. No single viable model has been devised, let alone explained, the overall phenomenon of this change. 13. This holds true even if we consider some insightful approaches to the modification in time. 14. Yet we should also keep in mind that all predictions in these matters remain highly speculative, not to say hazardous. 15.

To begin with, the concept of divergence, taken in isolation and carried to its logical conclusion, is upon closer examination not altogether different from the old idea. 16. Admittedly, it may be useful or even advisable, in a first approximation, to construct a theoretical system arrived at by projecting it, as it were, onto a single time plane from the evidence available. 17. But though these matters are of much interest, they do not so far throw any light at all on our problem. 18. Let us make some general comments on these three classes, leaving them still fairly rough. 19. No hard and fast rule exists on these matters. 20. Many of the machines which have become part and parcel of our everyday life would be impossible to build if their designers were to use only the metals and alloys that existed a mere fifty years ago. 21. Logical Empiricism always oscillated between the Scylla and Charibdes of realism and instrumentalism. 22. This line of argument completely misses the point. 23. Lastly we may ask - and here I must let come of my cats on the table - does this notion apply in all cases? 24. There is no short cut to expounding simply the full complexity of the situation which does not exactly fit any common classification. 25. Thus we see that we can reconcile Leibnitz' views with a theory of matter which at first glance seems most incompatible with them. 26. The emphasized phrase begs the question which divides conceptualists and realists, since an empirical inquiry is one based on information supplied by the senses. 27. Thus, eliminating the contradictions is a pyrrhic victory because the cost is so high that the resulting position remains clearly inferior to its realist alternative. 28. He has not made up his mind about which approach should be taken. 29. She failed to make her point about more cooperation between the two laboratories. 30. They are never at one with each other, no matter what the subject of discussion is. 31. In 1982 the inhabitants of Guam voted to seek U.S. commonwealth status, and a draft act to that effect was under discussion in the U. S. Congress in the early 1990s. 32. Other things being equal, the hue of an isolated patch varies with the wavelength of the light at the eye; the lightness varies with the intensity of the light's energy; and the saturation varies with the purity of any wavelength mixture. 33. All other things being equal, these proportions will be constant from generation to generation; the formula is called the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium formula. 34. This is not a problem to be swept under the rug, however. 35. The argument that in the end weighed with the UK parliament, and that led to the legitimizing of research, up to the 14-day limit, was that pre-14-day embryos were not to be counted as meriting equal consideration with adults or children or even foetuses at a later stage of development. 36. Three secular works merit attention: the *WALTHARIUS MANUFORTIS* (c. 930; trans. as *Walter of Aquitaine*, 1950), which introduced classical hexameter; *Ecbasis Captivi* (c. 940), the earliest extant beast fable in German literature; and *Ruodlieb* (c. 1050; Eng. trans., 1959), a tale of the adventures of a young hero. 36. Before I go any further, I wish to make the point that I intend making only a few preliminary comments at this stage. 37. Socrates used his trial, described in Plato's *Apology*, as a final opportunity to make his general point. 38. Bear in mind that not every description that seems to make sense actually denotes a set. 39. These stated objectives make clear the framers' commitment to the proposition that government should serve to enhance the value and dignity of the individual. 40. The field of sociology, on the other hand, seems to lay claim almost to the whole of human life

beyond the biological level because virtually all human activities possess a social aspect – sociology is perhaps best viewed as a broad perspective on human activities that differs from the particular viewpoints from which such activities are perceived by direct participants or by students of other social scientific disciplines. 41. When Charles XII returned to the north in 1714, he tried to pull his battered empire together but was killed (1718) during a campaign against Norway. Sweden was then forced to accept peace. 42. In the 1920s, McDougall's theory came under attack from proponents of behaviorism such as John Watson. 43. Although Locke's psychology and epistemology were to come under increasing attack as the 18th century advanced, other thinkers such as Adam Smith, David Hume, and Abbe de Condillac would aspire to become the Newtons of the mind or the moral realm.

Exercise XXIII. Translate the sentences. Define conversational elements (pay attention to peculiarities of their translation)

1. This is wild speculation, but I shall offer a little evidence shortly. 2. There is no doubt that the United States has many foolish, litigation-spawning statutes that England has been spared. 3. Several studies have found that the more lawyers a nation has, other things being equal, the lower rate of economic growth. Good news for England? Not really! 4. English cases "turn over" less frequently than American, implying a lower rate of legal change. 5. He has submitted a 'skeleton argument', which is to say a brief outline of his argument. 6. Two previous speakers had said bad things about David Hilbert. So I started by saying that in spite of what you might have heard in some of the previous lectures, Hilbert was not a twit! 7. But I'm sure he didn't think that it would be a practical decision procedure. The one I've outlined would only work in principle. It's exponentially slow, it's terribly slow! Totally impractical.

Exercise XXVI. Translate the following proverbs. Define the way of their translation.

1. Laughter is the best medicine. 2. Nothing flies into the mouth of a sleeping fox. 3. A rolling stone gathers no moth. 4. The exception proves the rule. 5. After dinner comes the reckoning. 6. Many a little makes a mickle. 7. A bad penny always comes back. 8. Every bullet has its billet. 9. He who laughs last laughs longest. 10. Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse. 11. Nothing succeeds like success. 12. Custom makes things easy. 13. Time flies. 14. Silence gives consent. 15. Charity begins at home. 16. Extremes meet. 17. A great ship asks deep waters. 18. The bait hides the hook. 19. All is well that ends well. 20. Short acquaintance brings repentance. 21. The weakest goes to the wall. 22. The customer is always right. 23. Distance lends enchantment to the view. 24. Care killed a cat. 25. Faint heart never won fair lady. 26. When I lent I had a friend; when I asked he was unkind. 27. The pot called the kettle black. 28. The golden age was never the present age. 29. A bad shearer never had a good sickle. 30. Too much curiosity lost Paradise. 31. Curiosity killed the cat. 32. He who pleased everybody died before he was born. 33. A little bird told me. 34. It just came and went. 35. Almost never killed a fly. 36. He who never climbed never fell. 37. If you want a pretence to whip a dog say that he ate a frying-pan. 38. Since Adam was a boy. 39. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves. 40. You

scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 41. Don't make yourself a mouth or the cat will eat you. 42. Do as most men do, then most men will speak well of you. 43. (He) who keeps company with the wolf will learn to-howl. 44. A straw will show which way the wind blows. 45. The fire which warms us at a distance will burn us when near. 46. The fish will soon be caught that nibbles at every bait. 47. What is bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh. 48. He who chatters to you will chatter of you. 49. Give knaves an inch and they will take a yard. 50. Give a thief enough rope and he'll hang himself. 51. Claw me and I'll claw you. 52. He will never set the Thames on fire. 53. Roll my log and I will roll yours. 54. Stretch your hand (arm) no further than your sleeve will reach. 55. Much will have more. 56. Nature will have its course. 57. Set a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil. 58. In the end things will mend. 59. An old dog will learn no new tricks. 60. Grasp the nettle and it won't sting you. 61. Passion will master you, if you don't master your passion. 62. Throw nature out of the door, it will come back again through the window. 63. Where the water is shallow no vessel will ride. 64. He that will steal a pin, will steal a pound. 65. If one believes that, one will believe anything. 66. It is too late to lock the stable (door) after/when the horse has bolted. 67. When children stand quiet they have done something ill. 68. Don't sell the bear's skin before you have caught the bear. 69. Every oak has been an acorn. 70. Drink as you have brewed. 71. The cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it. 72. Bacchus has drowned more men than Neptune. (Wine has drowned more men than the sea). 73. The mountain has brought forth a mouse. 74. A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing has made him rich. 75. He knows best what good is that has endured evil. (Who has never tasted bitter knows not what is sweet). 76. One has made one's bed and one must sleep on it. 77. A lot of /much water has run under the bridge. (There have been many a peck of salt eaten since). 78. We know not what is good until we have lost it.

TRANSLATOR'S COMMENTARY

Exercise XXV. a) Compare the original and translation of sentences 1-5, read the translator's commentary to them; b) Compare the original and translation of sentences 6-10, write the translator's commentary to them; c) Make translation of sentences 11-22, write the translator's commentary to them.

BLESSED BARONS *by R. Chernow // Time, Dec. 7, 1998*

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| <p>1. Staring out from their photographs, they are the archetypal tycoons, one a steely-eyed Scot with a spade-shaped white beard; another a craggy, Ichabod Crane look-alike; the third a fat cat in striped pants with a watch chain strung across an ample paunch.</p> | <p>1. Зі своїх фото на нас пильно дивляться класичні магнати; один – шотландець зі сталевими очима і лопатоподібною білою бородою; інший – незграбний, схожий на журавля; третій – жирний кіт у смугастих штанях з ланцюжком від годинника через усе велике черево.</p> |
| <p>2. Today they have the look of fossilized reactionaries, but these turn-of-the-century titans were men who lived in booming, archaic times and thrived on them.</p> | <p>2. Сьогодні вони мають вигляд закаменілих реакціонерів, але ці титани на зламі століть були людьми, що жили і процвітали в бурхливі архаїчні часи.</p> |
| <p>3. The Gilded Age was a turbulent period of unfettered capitalism and unfathomable wealth for them and their peers – an environment free of income tax, meddling regulators and other curbs on the animal spirits of freewheeling entrepreneurs.</p> | <p>3. Золотий вік був бурхливим періодом неприборканого капіталізму і бездонного багатства для них та їм рівних – середовищем, вільним від податку на прибуток, обмежень та інших регулятивів щодо тваринних апетитів підприємців з власної волі.</p> |
| <p>4. Yet these febrile decades, forever decried as the era of the robber barons, forged the tremendous engine of economic growth that propelled the country from rural isolationism in the 19th century to world industrial leadership in the 20th</p> | <p>4. Проте ці гарячкові десятиліття, які завжди з осудом називають ерою баронів-грабіжників, викували величезний двигун економічного зростання, що вивів країну з сільського ізоляціонізму у 19-му ст. до світового промислового лідерства у 20-му ст.</p> |
| <p>5. Three men – Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan – personified this sweeping turn-of-the-century transformation.</p> | <p>5. Троє чоловіків – Ендрю Карнегі, Джон Р. Рокфеллер та Дж. П'єрпонт Морган – уособлювали цю радикальну зміну на зламі століть.</p> |
| <p>6. Imbued with all the greed, guile and enterprise of the age, they exhibited a bullish faith in America's future despite the depressions, strikes and financial panics that punctuated these tumultuous years.</p> | <p>6. Заплямовані усіма гріхами тієї епохи – жадібністю, підступністю і підприємливістю, вони виявляли тверду віру в майбутнє Америки, незважаючи на депресії, страйки та фінансову паніку, що позначили ті буйні роки.</p> |
| <p>7. In their different ways, each dealt a mortal blow to the small-scale economy of</p> | <p>7. Кожен у свій власний спосіб завдав смертельного удару по</p> |

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| the early republic, fostering vast industries that forever altered the size and scope of the nation's business. | вузькомасштабній економіці республіки раннього періоду, сприяючи розвитку масштабних галузей промисловості, що назавжди змінили розміри та обсяги національного бізнесу. |
| 8. In crafting the first major multinational corporation, Standard Oil, Rockefeller (1839-1937) provided a sneak preview of the 20 th century. | 8. Організуючи першу велику транснаціональну корпорацію, Стандард Ойл, Рокфеллер (1839-1937) створив зловісний прообраз ХХ ст. |
| 9. At his zenith, he refined, distributed and marketed nearly 90% of America's oil. | 9. У розквіті своєї діяльності він очищав, постачав і продавав близько 90% американської нафти. |
| 10. The unlikely offspring of a raffish snake-oil salesman and a strict Baptist mother, Rockefeller grew up in several rustic hamlets in upstate New York and Ohio. | 10. Нетиповий нащадок безпутного злостивого торговця нафтою і суворої матері-баптистки, Рокфеллер виріс на сільських хутирцях у північній частині штатів Нью-Йорк та Огайо. |
| 11. He began his career as an assistant bookkeeper in a Cleveland, Ohio, commodity-brokerage house in 1855 and invested in his first refinery during the Civil War. | 11. |
| 12. When he co-founded Standard in 1870, the oil fields of western Pennsylvania – the heart of the new industry – were in a chaotic state as gluts dragged down prices below production costs. | 12. |
| 13. Rockefeller then began to employ the tactics that made him a legend. | 13. |
| 14 Imposing his own granite discipline on the industry, he bought up rivals, modernized plants and organized the oil industry on an enduring basis. | 14. |
| 15. Never the curmudgeon of myth, Rockefeller had a droll, genial personality that masked supreme cunning and formidable self-control. | 15. |
| 16. It is certainly true that he was not the least bit squeamish about tough tactics. | 16. |
| 17. He colluded with railroads to gain preferential freight rates, secretly owned rivals, bribed state legislators and engaged in industrial espionage. | 17. |
| 18. From Cleveland, he rolled up one | 18. |

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| refining center after another until his control was absolute. | |
| 19. He was still in his 30s, the boy wonder of American business. | 19. |
| 20. At the same time, he was a devout Baptist with a ministerial air, who professed to have no less a business expert than the Lord on his son. | 20. |
| 21. In the end, Rockefeller amassed a fortune that beggarded description. | 21. |
| 22. When net worth peaked at \$900 million in 1913, it was equivalent to more than 2% of the gross national product; such a share today would be worth \$190 billion, or nearly three times as much as Bill Gates' wealth. | 22. |

ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКИЙ КОМЕНТАР

При перекладі речень 1-5 були застосовані такі трансформації:

1. пермутація (a steely-eyed Scot – шотландець зі сталевими очима, a watch chain – ланцюг від годинника), транспозиція /вербалізація/ (staring – дивляться, P1 → V) дієприслівник теперішнього часу перекладений дієсловом у формі присудка теперішнього часу, декомпресія (на нас, пильно, усе), контекстуальна заміна (archetypal – класичні), калькування (spade-shaped – лопатоподібний), компресія (Ichabod);

2. пермутація (turn-of-the-century titans – титани на зламі століть), експресивація (turn – злам), генералізація значення (men – люди), компресія (to thrive on them – процвітали), компресія (thrived on them – процвітаючи);

3. логізація (unfettered – неприборканий, curbs – регулятиви), транспозиція (peer – рівний, N → A), компресія (meddling), контекстуальна заміна (spirits – апетити), пермутація (freewheeling entrepreneurs – підприємці з власної волі);

4. пермутація (robber barons – барони-грабіжники);

5. транслітерація (Carnegie – Карнегі, Morgan – Морган), мішане транскодування (Rockefeller – Рокфеллер), вибір варіантного відповідника (sweeping – радикальна), пермутація (turn-of-the-century transformation – зміна на зламі століть).

TRANSLATION EDITING

Exercise XXVI. Make grammatical corrections of computer-translated texts. You have the original texts to help you:

1. Many of these inquiries might be regarded as simply the pursuit of the venerable philosophical task of clarifying a matter which is puzzling and which no one else is concerned to clarify, i.e. (if you will) as preliminary, quasi-scientific speculation concerning an essentially scientific question which is not at the moment capable of being treated as such. Philosophy has traditionally been the repository of such problems. But, from the history of semantics, it is apparent that other philosophical motives have been present from early times. For example, certain epistemological and metaphysical problems have been regarded as involving the question of what meaning is. The fact that the answers to some of these questions are not clear even now would itself be sufficient to explain why philosophers are still concerned with analyzing the concept of meaning.

Багато з цих запитів могли бути розцінені як просто переслідування шановного філософського завдання пояснення питання, що є спантеличуючим і що який ніхто ще не стурбований з'ясувати, щоб пояснити, тобто (якщо ви будете) як попередня, квазінаукова гра на припущенні відносно по суті наукового питання, який у даний час не здатний на те, щоб обробляли також. Філософія традиційно була архів таких проблем. Але, з хронології семантики, очевидно, що інші філософські привіди були представлені з ранніх часів. Наприклад, деякі епістемологічні та метафізичні проблеми були розцінені як включення, питання якого значення. Факт, що відповіді деяких з цих питань не ясні навіть зараз, був би самостійно достатній, щоб пояснити, чому філософи все ще мають стосунок до аналізуючи поняття (концепцію) значення.

2. Process of conditioning which involves the operation of associationist principles. Since Watson held that conditioning is the simplest form of learning and the elementary process to which all learning is reducible, everything that a person may learn in a lifetime must therefore be derived from the simple muscular and glandular responses which the child produces in infancy. Thus, in place of the classical doctrine of the association of ideas, behaviorism substitutes the association of motor responses. An idea, if the term is to have any meaning at all for the behaviorist, is a unit of behavior. What a child inherits are physical bodily structures and their modes of functioning. It has neither general intelligence nor any mental traits. Emotions are not considered as matters of feeling but as bodily reactions.

Поведінка була прийнята, щоб складатися з простих одиниць подібно відбиткам, і все більші одиниці поведінки були прийняті, щоб бути інтеграцією низки зв'язків відповіді стимулу. Такі зв'язки сформовані через процес створення умов, що включає діє асоціаціоністських принципів. З тих часів Ватсон тримав, що створення умов є найпростіша форма вивчення та елементарний процес до який все вивчення є той, що може бути зведений, все, що особа може навчатися у часі життя потребує, отже, виводитися з простих мускульних та залогових

реакцій, який дитина продукує у дитинстві. Таким чином, замість класичної доктрини асоціації ідей, біхевіоризм замінює асоціацією моторних реакцій. Ідея, якщо термін повинний мати якийсь значення взагалі для біхевіориста, є одиниця поведінки. Що дитина успадковує є фізичні тілесні структури та їх способи функціонування. Це не має ані спільний інтелект, ані якісь розумові риси. Емоції не розглядаються як питання почуттів, але як тілесні реакції.

3. The Colorado University Report on unidentified flying objects (UFOs) was published in January 1969. It was in three volumes and numbered nearly 1,500 pages. It was bleak and uncompromising. It stated flatly that there were no such things as flying saucers and never had been. Nearly all the UFO sightings, said the report, were related to ordinary objects such as aircraft, satellites, balloons, street lights, clouds or other natural phenomena. To pursue the matter further on anything but a limited scale would be a waste of money and time. The scientific committee headed by Professor Edward Condon said they had found no evidence whatever for the claim that any UFOs are spacecraft visiting earth from another civilization. They dismissed as ludicrous the notion that American authorities had captured extraterrestrial craft and were keeping quiet about it.

Доповідь Університету штату Колорадо стосовно невизначених об'єктів польоту (UFOs) була видана у січні 1969 році. Це було у трьох виданнях та нумерувало 1500 сторінки. Це було суворо та безкомпромісний. Він стверджував категорично, що не було жодних таких речей, як блюдця польоту і ніколи не було. Майже всі UFO свідчення, сказала доповідь, були пов'язані з такими звичайними об'єктами, як літальні засоби, супутники, повітряні кулі, вуличні вогні, хмари або інші природні явища. Переслідувати питання далі на щось крім обмеженого масштабу було б марнування грошей та часу. Науковий комітет, очолюваний професором Едвардом Кондоном заявив, що вони не знайшли жодних доказів будь-яких для твердження, що будь UFOs є літальні апарати відвідуючи землю з іншої цивілізації. Вони відхилили як сміховинний поняття, що американські власті захопили позаземні судна і зберігали спокій відносно цього.

4. The number of members in the House of Representatives is fixed by the Congress at the time of each apportionment; since 1912, it has remained constant at 435. The Constitution provides that "representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers...". The Constitution also requires that each State have at least 1 representative. Members are elected for 2-year terms, all terms covering the same period, by popular vote. The Senate is composed of 100 members, two from each State, who are elected to serve for a term of six years. One-third of the Senate is elected every two years. Senators were originally chosen by the State legislature. The 17th Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, prescribed that Senators be elected by popular vote.

Число членів у Палаті представників встановлений Конгресом під час кожного-аппортмент, починаючи з 1912 році, це залишилось постійним у 435. Конституція забезпечує, що "представники повинні бути apportioned серед штатів

згідно їхнім відповідним номерам...". Конституція також вимагає, щоб кожний штат мав щонайменше 1 представник. Члени обрані для 2-річних термінів, всі терміни покриваючи той самий період, популярним голосом. Сенат складено із 100 членів, два з кожного штату, хто обрані, щоб служити для терміну шести років. З однією третиною Сенату обрано кожні два роки. Сенатори були початково обрані законодавчим органом штату. 17-а Редакція до Конституції, прийнятий у 1913 році, приписав, що Сенатори обрано популярним голосом (бюлетенем).

5. The commanding literary expression of the seventeenth century was the drama. It is equally evident that the commanding literary expression of the nineteenth century was the novel. The eighteenth century witnessed the decline of the one and the rise of the other and it is worth giving some consideration to the reason for this transition and to the impulses which effected it, if only to question whether it was primarily a consequence of changing taste and fashion or alterations in the entertainment industry. Like so much sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century literature, art and entertainment, Elizabethan-Jacobean drama was essentially ritualistic. It enacted communal beliefs about man's place in the scheme of things, beliefs rooted in custom and tradition and possessing a religious significance and importance enshrined in the ritualistic nature of the Church, an institution which still dominated every aspect of thought and behaviour.

Керуючий літературний вираз сімнадцятого століття був драма. Однаково очевидно, що керуючий літературний вираз дев'ятнадцятого століття був роман. Вісімнадцяте століття засвідчило зниження одного та підвищення іншого, і це варто подання певного міркування (розгляду) до причини для цього переходу і до імпульсів, які продукували це, якщо тільки ставити під сумнів відносно, чи був це перш за все наслідок змінного смаку та режиму або змін у індустрії розваг. Подібно так багато шістнадцятого -та рано сімнадцятій-віковий література, мистецтво та розвага, Elizabethan-Jacobean драма була по суті ritualistic. Це приписало загальні переконання відносно місця людини у схемі речей (справ), переконання, утворені у звичаях та традиції і володіння релігійним значенням та важливістю освяченій у ritualistic характері Церкви, установа, яка все ще домінувала над кожним аспектом думки та поведінки.

6. Crucial for the improvement of the international organizations of conflict prevention is the cultivation of a strategic culture among the public opinion leaders. This implies increasing their awareness of international security interdependence and of the limits of national or even collective defence arrangements. It would also involve stimulating long-term thinking and a proactive approach to conflicts. What is also missing is determined international leadership for bringing together the necessary coalitions of countries to cope with the flood of turmoil around the world. Finally we need a better international regime for the coordination of conflict prevention efforts. This requires not only a significantly greater transfer of funds, but also a more effective cooperation between the existing international organizations.

Визначальний для вдосконалення міжнародної організації попередження конфліктів є культивування стратегічної культури серед лідерів громадської думки. Це передбачає збільшення їхньої обізнаності взаємозалежності міжнародної безпеки та меж національних і навіть колективних влаштувань захисту. Це також включило б стимулювати довготермінові роздуми та підхід proactive до конфліктів. Що також відсутній, визначено міжнародне лідерство для забезпечення разом необхідні коаліції країн, щоб впоратися із повинню метушні в усьому світі. Нарешті ми потребуємо кращого міжнародного режиму у координації зусиль попередження конфлікту. Це вимагає не тільки більшої передачі фондів, але також більш ефективне співробітництво між існуючими міжнародними організаціями.

7. What is true of the press in relation to government is also true in its relation to other institutions and special-interest groups. The press acts as intermediary, transmitting information about business, education, scientific development, culture - and also providing public feedback. The objective is understanding between the institutions and their publics in the interest of an open and a smooth-functioning society.

As with government, conditions exist for secrecy and news management by these other institutions. Business, universities, school system, scientific "think tanks", and museums have public relations officials whose inclination is to emphasize good points and minimize bad ones. Thus, as surrogate for the public, the press plays the adversary, monitoring for fraud, mismanagement, and misuse of public funds.

Що вірно про пресу відносно уряду, також вірно у стосунку до інших установ та груп із спеціальними інтересами. Преса діє як посередник передача інформації відносно бізнесу, освіти, наукового розвитку, культури – і також забезпечення зворотного зв'язку громадськості. Мета розуміє між установами та їх громадськістю в інтересі відкритого і рівного громада функціонування. Як з урядом, умови існують для таємності та управління новин цими іншими інститутами. Бізнес, університети, шкільна система, наукові "думати резервуари", та музеї мають посадові особи зв'язків, чия схильність є підкреслювати гарні пункти та мінімізує погані. Таким чином, як ідентифікатор об'єкту для громадськості, преса грає супротивника слідкуючи за шахрайством, неправильним керівництвом та неправильним вживанням державного фінансування.

8. If you are using a Phoenix-compatible PostScript printer or cartridge you may encounter problems when printing True Type fonts. For example, random characters may print in your documents. To correct this problem, select Bitmap (Type 3) for the Send To Printer As option in the Advanced Options dialog box for the PostScript printer driver. For more information about setting printing options, see the Microsoft Windows User's Guide.

Якщо ви використовуєте phoenix-сумісний ПОСТСКРИПТУМ принтер, або касета, ви можете стикатися з проблемами під час друкування TrueType шрифти. Наприклад, довільні символи можуть друкувати у ваші документи. Щоб

виправити цю проблему, виберіть Растр (Надрукуйте 3) для посилення до принтеру як опція у діалоговому вікні Заавансовані Опції для ПОСТСКРИПТУМ принтерного драйвера. Для більшої кількості інформації відносно встановлення виборів друку, див. Керівництво програміста Microsoft Windows.

Exercise XXVII. Below are the original scientific and technical texts in English and their computer translations. Due to the imperfection of the computer program in the translated texts there are, among other things, lexical and stylistic errors and inconsistencies. When comparing the originals and translations, determine what the translation program is missing and edit the translations accordingly.

CELLULAR TELEPHONES

Cellular telephones are wire-less devices that use broadcast radio signals as their medium of communications. Developed in the early : 1980s for telephones in automobiles, the cellular system divides an area into clusters of "cells," each cell covering a radius of about 13 to 19 km (8 ;to 12 mi), and each with its own radio transmitter with some 120 two-way radio channels. To eliminate interference, neighboring cells do not use precisely the same radio frequencies, but the frequencies used in each cluster may be repeated in adjacent clusters.

As the phone user moves away from the transmitter, the signal is switched-automatically to the neighboring cell. In the years since its introduction, cellular phone technology has been miniaturized to the point where a typical mobile phone today can fit into a pocket, and the typical cellphone user is just as often on foot as in an automobile. In the future, this radio-based wireless technology will become the nexus for a whole range of digitized "Personal Communications Services" (PCS) that will also include the transmission of computer data, visual images, paging, and voice-mail messages.

ТЮРЕМНІ ТЕЛЕФОНИ

Тюремні телефони є безкабельні зовнішні пристрої, які використовують передані радіо сигнали, як їхній носій комунікацій. Розроблена в ранньому 1980s для телефонів в автомобілях, тюремна система розділяє область на кластери "cells," кожний елемент пам'яті, який покриває радіус близько 13 до 19 km (8 до 12 мі), і кожний з власним радіо передавачем з приблизно 120 двобічних радіо каналів. Щоб ліквідувати перешкоду, neighboring елементи пам'яті не використовують точно ті ж радіо частоти, але частоти, які використовуються в кожному кластері, можуть бути повторені в суміжних кластерах.

Оскільки фоновий користувач від'їжджає від передавача, сигнал переключається автоматично до neighboring елемента пам'яті. У літах після вступу, тюремна фонові технологія miniaturized доречно, де типовий рухливий телефон сьогодні може пристосуватися до кишені, і типовий користувач cellphone є правильним, як часто на ступні, як в автомобілі. У майбутньому, ця радіо основана безкабельна технологія стане узи для всієї області перетвореного в цифрову форму "Особисті Послуги Комунікацій" (PCS) що також включатиме передачу

In 1994 the Federal Communications Commission announced plans to sell at auction more than 2,000 local and regional licenses that will use the radio bandwidths for PCS systems. Plans are also under way to transmit PCS signals worldwide through a ring of small communications satellites.

SPECIALIZED LANGUAGE

The study of language for specific purposes goes well beyond listing the specialized jargon of a profession in a dictionary. It also includes studies of the functions of particular grammatical forms (for example, the passive voice can be used in English to achieve objectivity and to distance its user from the subject under discussion). This area of interest has, in turn, led to elaborate studies of the special sociolinguistic uses of language in the different professions.

The most detailed studies have looked at the language interaction between doctors and their patients in various settings, at the various uses of language in courtrooms, and at the uses of language by governments, by politicians, and by advertisers – all of which attempt to cause people to behave in certain ways.

LANGUAGE MALFUNCTIONS

The concern with the relationship between language and mind – with what happens in the mind when language is learned and when language is used – brings applied linguistics into contact with neurolinguistics. This

комп'ютерних даних, візуальних зображень, сторінкової організації, і повідомлень пошти голосу.

У 1994 Федеральна оголошена Доручення Комунікацій планує продати в аукціоні більш ніж 2,000 локальних і регіональних дозволів, які використовуватимуть радіо bandwidths для систем PCS. Плани є також під шляхом, щоб передати сигнали PCS worldwide через кільце малих супутників зв'язку).

СПЕЦІАЛІЗОВАНА МОВА

Вивчення мови для специфічних намірів проходить благополучно по той бік списку спеціалізованого жаргону професії в словнику. Це також включає вивчення функцій специфічних граматичних форм (наприклад, пасивний стан може використовуватися в Англійській мові, щоб досягнути об'єктивності і, щоб віддалити споживача від теми під обговоренням). Ця область інтересу має, по черзі, привів до детально розробленого вивчення спеціальних соціолінгвістичних використань мови в різних професіях.

Вивчення, що найбільш докладно зупиняється, дивилося на взаємодію мови між докторами і їхніми пацієнтами в різних установах, в різних використаннях мови в судах, і у використаннях мови урядами, політиками, і рекламодавці – всі які намагаються примусити людей поводити себе в конкретних шляхах.

АВАРІЙНІ РЕЖИМИ МОВИ

Проблема з стосунки між мовою і розумом – з тим, що стається в розумі, коли мова навчена і, коли мова використовується – вводить застосовану лінгвістику в контакт з нейролінгвістичними. Це включає не

includes not only the biology and physiology of language functions but also aberrant language functions – that is, (die study of malfunctions in the uses | of language.

Various kinds of aphasias, for example, have been examined in the search for more effective treatment modes. Applied linguists have also been interested in the way in which alternative languages are acquired by individuals who for some reason lack I either hearing (the deaf) or sight (the blind) or speech (the mute), and particularly interesting work has been done on the acquisition of sign language.

тільки біологію і фізіологію функцій мови, але також функцій мови, що відхиляються, – тобто, вивчення аварійних режимів у використанні мови.

Різні види афазій, наприклад, були досліджені в пошуку для більш ефективних методів ставлення. Застосовані мовознавці також були зацікавлені шляхом, в якому альтернативні мови набуваються індивідами, хто для деякої недостатчі причини, яка або чує (глухий) або зір (штора) або мовлення (німий), і особливо цікава робота була виготовлена на надбанні знакової мови.

LEXICOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Methods and Ways of Translating Various Proper Names

Antroponyms

Exercise I. Translate the following English proper names and surnames into Ukrainian. Substantiate your way of translation. Model: John Джон (common name), Іван/Іоан (Biblical name, name of the Pope, king or prince).

a) Abel, Adrian, Albert, Aloysius, Alvin, Ambrose, Ananias, Anthony, Athelstan(e), Augustus, Aurelius, Balthas(z)ar, Barnard, Bartholomew, Basil, Caleb, Christopher, Clarence, Cyril, Cyrus, Douglas, Duncan, Edmund, Elijah, Emil(e), Enoch, Erasmus, Eugene, Evan, Evelyn, Gabriel, Gaylord, Gerald, Giles, Griffith, Gustavus, Harold, Hilary, Hugh, Ian, Ivor, Jacob, James, Joachim, Job, Jonathan, Joshua, Lawrence, Leigh, Leonard, Luke, Mark, Matthew, Meredith, Miles, Moses, Nicolas, Noah, Orville, Paul, Peter, Philemon, Ralph, Sam(p)son, Silas, Simon, Solomon, Stewart, Timothy, Titus, Van, Virgil, Vivian, Walter, Zachariah, Zeke.

b) Abigail, Adaline, Alberta, Agnes, Alexandra, Angelica, Annabella, Aurora, Beryl, Camilla, Caroline, Charity, Daisy, Deila, Eileen, Eleanor, Enid, Eudora, Eva (Eve), Georgia, Grace, Hannah, Helen(a), Honey, Hope, Ida, Irene, Ivy, Jacqueline, Janet, Julia, Katherina(e), Leonora, Una, Lolita, Lucia, Lydia, Marianne, Martha, Mina, Myra, Nabby, Nadine, Orrie, Pamela, Patience, Paula, Pheny, Regina, Rita, Sandra, Sawnie, Serena, Tabitha, Theresa, Una, Vera, Vida, Viola, Virginia, Wilhelmina, Winifred, Zenobia, Zoe.

c) Adams, Ade, Bamber, Beattie, Bingham, Bloye, Caldocot, Carlile, Cheeseman, Cohen, Cowie, Dalglish, Disney, Dooling, Eaton, Ellsworth, Evans, Fawley, Foche, Fowler, Gaulit, Gifford, Greaves, Gilmour, Hare, Hawley, Hooligan, Horrocks, Hurstwood, Irving, Julian, Kane, Keyworth, Knighton, Knickerbocker, Layman, Mathews, Maw, McEnrol, Methuselah, Meno, Merriweather, Nawrat, Ockham, O'Connor, Ogle, O'Grady, Otway, Palmer, Paisley, Plowdon, Pooley, Priscott, Quaker, Ramsay, Reeve, Rotthwell, Rushworth, Sounders, Sivers, Sowers, Statham, Teall, Thorndike, Urey, Uriah, Urduahart, Van Allen, Van Buren, Vane, Wainwright, Wallace, Warwick, Watt, Yaspan, Zangwill.

Exercise II. Translate the following Ukrainian proper names and surnames into English. Define the way they are rendered (transcribed, transliterated, partly transliterated or partly transcribed, etc.).

a) Амросій, Аркадь, Архип, Богдан, Валентин, Валерій, Василь, Володимир, В'ячеслав, Георгій, Дем'ян, Дорофій, Йосип, Мар'ян, Михайло, Олексій, Охрім, Пантелеймон, Пилип, Тиміш, Филімон, Хома, Юрій, Юхим, Яким.

b) Анастасія, Борислава, Василина, Віра, Галина, Ганна, Євпраксія, Жанна, Зінаїда, Іванна, Катерина, Ксенія, Лариса/Леся, Лепестина, Люба, Людмила, Марися, Надія, Оксана, Онисія, Павлина, Раїса, Соломія, Таїсія, Уляна, Фросина, Юлія, Юхимина, Явдоха, Ярослава,

с) Андрійчук, Архипенко, Богданець, Вирвікишка, Віталієнко, Горпищенко, Григораш, Де, Дем'янчук, Дерипаско, Добридень, Дорожченко, Жлуктенко, Жуйхліб, Іллюк, Кирп'юк, Марушак, Неїжмак, Непийпиво, Нетреба, Нетудихата, Охрім'юк, Ольжич, Павлюченко, Печиборщ, Панібудьласка, Підкуймуха, Підопригора, Реп'ях, Тягнирядно, Убийвовк, Федюнишин, Ховрах, Цьох, Юрчишин, Янченко.

d) Suggest possible methods of translation into Ukrainian for the following English generalizing/characterizing names (промовисті імена та прізвища):

Mrs. Bundle, Mr. Gila Bend, the Giggler, Mr. Happiness, Curly Bull, Run Bill Pilgrim, Whistling Dick, Shark Dodson, Lord Rubudub, Lady Singsung, Pennifeather (from K.Vonnegut's works), Mr. Knowall (Maugham), Gimlet of Ghent, Beowulf the Bradawl, Mr. Sparrow, Don Back, farmer Meadowlark, philosophical Philip, Tom Lackford Promoter, Mr. Beanhead, Mr. Newrich, Lord Oxhead, Rollo the Rumbottle (from S.Leacock's works). Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Struggles, Alfred Jingle, Mr. Mallard, Mr. Walker, Mr. Copperfield, Mr. Gradgrind (from C.Dickens's works); Mr. Crabtree/Backbite, Mrs. Sneerwell (Sheridan).

e) Suggest your versions for the nicknames of the U.S. and Canadian sports clubs and translate the sentences into Ukrainian: 1) In sports many victories were never enjoyed for long and the losses lingered. 2) The New York Yankees sprayed champagne after John Wetteland closed out the World Series, but he soon departed to the Texas Rangers as a \$24 million free agent. 3) Jimmy Key took the Baltimore Orioles' money. Jim Leyritz, whose home run fumed the Series, was traded to the Anaheim Angels. 4) Michael Jordan lifted the Chicago Bulls to a fourth National Basketball Association title. 5) John LeClair scored twice as the Philadelphia Flyers stretched the National Hockey League's longest current unbeaten run to 13 games with a 4-2 victory over the slumping Calgary Flames. 6) Tommy Albelin and Sandy McCarthy, with his first goal of the season, led the Flames. 7) The loss left the Panthers in a first-place tie with Philadelphia in the Atlantic Division. 8) The Blues had not beaten the Bruins since 1994. 9) NBA Roundup: Shaquille O'Neal scored 28 points in 28 minutes and Eddie Jones had 20 points and seven steals as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Philadelphia 76ers. 10) Isaiah Rider scored 19 points while playing less than three quarters as the host Trail Blazers routed the Spurs.

Holy names / Festivals

Exercise III. Identify the methods of translation of the following holy names, festivities, and remembrance days of the Orthodox Church into Ukrainian. Use the English-Ukrainian dictionaries or part B of this exercise for the purpose.

A. Nativity Vigil, Nativity of Christ, Mother of God, First Martyr Stephan, St. Basil the Great/New Year, Jordan Dinner, Theophany, John the Baptist, Three Hierarchs, Meeting of the Lord, Meat Fare Sunday, All Souls Saturday, Cheese Fare Sunday, Great Fast, Sunday of Orthodoxy, Cross Veneration, Sunday Great Fast, Annunciation, Great Thursday/Friday, Easter Sunday/Monday, Saint Thomas, Ascension, Peter's Fast, Pentecost, Holy Spirit, Apostles Peter and Paul, Blessed Olha, Patron Saint Day, Saint Volodymyr, Prophet Elijah, Baptism of Ukraine (August

14,988), Transfiguration, Dormition/Assumption, Beheading of St. John the Baptist, Cross Elevation, Protection Mother of

God, Remembrance Day, Synaxis of Archangel Michael, Autumn Nativity Fast, Entry Mother of God, Apostle Andrew, Saint Nicholas the Thaumaturgist, Conception of Mother of God.

В. Святий Вечір, Різдво Христове, Первомученика Стефана, Пресвята Богородиця, Святого Василя Великого/Новий Рік, Йорданська Вечеря, Богоявлення, Іоан Хреститель, Трьох Святителів, Стрітєння Господнє, М'ясопусна Неділя, Поминальна Субота, Сиропусна Неділя, Неділя Православ'я, Великий Піст/ Хрестопоклоніння, Благовіщення, Страсний Четвер/П'ятниця, Великодня Неділя, Світлий Понеділок, Провідна Неділя/Проводи, Вознесіння, Петрівка, Трійця /День Св.Трійці, День Св. Духа, Св. апостолів Петра і Павла, Блаженної Ольги, Храмове Свято, Св. Володимира, Пророка Іллі /Спасівка, Хрещення України, Преображення, Успіння Пресвятої Богородиці, Усічення глави Св.Іоана Хрестителя, Воздвиження (Чесного) Хреста, Покрова (Св.Богородиці), Поминки, Собор Архангела Михаїла, Пилипівка, Введення Пресвятої Богородиці, Св. Апостола Андрія Первоз-ванного, Св. Миколая Чудотворця, Зачаття Пресвятої Богородиці.

Geographical names

Exercise IV. Translate the following geographical names into Ukrainian and define the method each of them is rendered in part a) and part b):

a) the Channel Islands, the Cheviot Hills, Christmas Island, the Commander Islands, the Crocodile River, Everglades National Park (USA), the Grand Falls, Grand Falls (town), the Great Slave River, the Great Sandy Desert (Australia), the Great Victoria Desert, Hudson Bay, Idaho Falls, Kerch Strait, Maritime Territory (Russia), the Near Islands, the Niagara Falls, the White Nile, the White Mountains, the Yellow River.

b) 1. The Rocky Mountains (the Rockies) are considered young mountains: of the same age as the Alps in Europe, the Himalayas in Asia, and the Andes in South America. 2. There are 48 areas in the Rocky Mountains set aside by state and federal governments for national parks. Among the world-wide known are Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, and, of course, Grand Canyon National Park. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains area best-known is the Yosemite National Park. 3. The Appalachians are old mountains with many coal-rich valleys among them. 4. The Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains catch the largest share of rain off the Pacific Ocean. 5. At the border of the Pacific Ocean lie the Coast Ranges, relatively low mountains. 6. The Grand Canyon cut by the Colorado River in the high Colorado Plateau, is 1.6 kilometers in depth. 7. North of the Central Lowland are the five Great Lakes and West of the Central Lowland are the Great Plains. 8. The Mississippi is one of the world's great continental rivers, like the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa, or the Ganges, Amur, and Yangtze in Asia. 9. The winding Mississippi River and its various branches drain a great basin extending from the Appalachians to the Rockies about one-third the land of the United States. 10. Curving through the heart of the whole western half of the Central Basin is

the Missouri River, chief western branch of the Mississippi, once the most destructive river in the United States. 11. The Missouri rises high among the snows of the Rocky Mountains. 12. Like the Mississippi all rivers - east of the Rockies finally arrive at the Atlantic. For this reason the crests of the Rocky Mountains are known as the Continental Divide. 13. The Rio Grande is the foremost river of the Southwest between Mexico and the United States. 14. The skyscrapers of New York, the steel mills of Pittsburg and the automobile assembly lines of Detroit which are symbols of industrial America form the «melting pot» of the country. 15. Detroit, heart of automobile industry, began as a waggon-making town, using wood from the forests that covered the peninsula between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. 16. The cargo tonnage which passes between Lake Superior and Lake Huron about equals the combined capacity of the Panama and Suez Canals. 17. From the eastern end of Lake Erie all the way across New York State flows the Hudson River which falls to New York harbour. 18. Great Salt Lake to the north of Salt Lake City in the State of Utah, contains an estimated six thousand millions of tons of soda.

Exercise V. Define the methods in which the following geographical names below have to be translated into English.

Алабама (р.), Алабама (штат США), Азорські острови, Аландські острови, Алжир (країна і столиця), Альпи, Амазонка, Азовське море, Аральське море, р.Буг, Говерла, Арктика, Атлантика, Багамські о-ви, Бенгальська затока, оз. Верхнє, Гавайські о-ви, Гобі (пустеля), Грампіанські гори, оз. Гурон, м. Данді/Дербі, р. Дунай, Кривбас, м.Едінбург, оз. Ейре, м. Житомир/Запоріжжя, Ірландське море, м. Кельн, Лестер, Ліворно, Лідс, Магелланова протока, гори Маккензі, острів Мен, р. Міссурі, р. Прип'ять, м. Мюнхен, м. Новий Орлеан, р. Огайо, оз. Онтаріо, Оркнейські о-ви, Піренеї, м. Ростов-на-Дону, Сахара (пустеля), Невада (пустеля і штат), Керченська протока, Кримський перешийок, о. Святої Єлени, Сейшельські о-ви, Соломонові о-ви, р. Темза, м. Ворик, м. Франкфурт-на-Майні, м.Аахен.

Exercise VI. Translate the passages A, B, C, D into English. Suggest appropriate ways of Romanization of different Ukrainian proper nouns in them.

A. Козацькому роду нема переводу.

Нізащо б не впізнали сьогодні запорожці серед димогарних труб заводів і фабрик та териконів, що нагадують віддалік єгипетські піраміди, свою Луганщину і землі, які вони обживали 300 з гаком років тому вздовж берегів Сіверського Дінця, Лугані, Айдару, Деркула, Кам'янки. Саме вони заснували багатотисячний зимівник Кам'яний Брід – звідки й пішов у рід Луганськ. Можна назвати й інші козацькі поселення: Рубіж (нині Рубіжне), Сватова Лучка (Сватове), Новий Псков (Новопсков), Білолуцьк, Щастя, Макарів Яр. Прямих нащадків запорозьких козаків на Луганщині тисячі. Їх легко впізнати, наприклад, за прізвищами, про які дізнаємося в обласному адресному бюро. Між нас живуть: Нейздімишапка і Покиньборода, Непийпиво і Святодух, Небийпідколіно і Молибога, Сороксобак...

Донедавна був і носій такого чудернацького прізвища, що одразу й не вимовиш (прямо хоч до книги Гіннеса подавай) – Нашвидкоручтягнирядно!

В. Острог. Це місто древнє, одне із перших міст Південно-Західної Русі-України. Вперше в історичних джерелах він згадується під 1100 роком в Іпатіївському літописі. Основне визначне місце Острога - княжий замок, зразок давньоруського оборонного зодчества. Ансамбль замку зберіг основні будівлі. Зараз у залах цієї унікальної архітектурної пам'ятки краєзнавчий музей. У 30-ті роки заблищали позолотою всі п'ять бань величної Богоявленської церкви. Оновлене і перше опорядження споруди. У затишному сквері стоїть стела у вигляді розгорнутої книги, яка встановлена 1978 року, до 400-річчя з часу заснування Острозької слов'яно-греко-латинської академії і друкарні. Тут наш першодрукар Іван Федоров випустив п'ять видань книг, у тому числі унікальну «Острозьку Біблію», яка вийшла у світ 12 серпня 1581 року і стала великою подією у вітчизняній культурі. За художнім оформленням Острозьку Біблію відносять до книжкового мистецтва епохи Відродження.

С. Літопис Григорія Граб'янки. «Велика війна Богдана Хмельницького» видано в Українському науковому інституті Гарвардського університету. Це одна з найвідоміших козацьких хронік, свідчення розвитку української свідомості та культури в минулому. Твір, написаний 1710 року, вперше опубліковано в Петербурзі наприкінці XVIII століття. Нинішнє видання містить вступ англійською та українською мовами, фотоілюстрації й велику бібліографію.

Д. Поліглоти. Німець Шютце, що помер перед другою світовою війною, говорив аж... 270 мовами. 230 мов знав данський учений минулого століття Расмус Христіан Раск, 140 – професор Львівського університету Анджей Гавронський, близько 100 - академік М. Марр, 80 – видатний археолог Генріх Шліман, понад 60 - український науковець і письменник Агатангел Кримський. Знання іноземних мов здавна вважалося за невід'ємну ознаку духовної культури. Київський князь Володимир Мономах писав у своєму «Поученні»: «Що знаєте доброго, того не забувайте, а чого не знаєте, того навчайтесь – як батько мій, перебуваючи вдома, знав п'ять мов, від того бо честь в інших країнах». Кількома іноземними мовами володіли видатний полководець і державний діяч України Богдан Хмельницький і гетьман Іван Виговський. Чимало поліглотів (від грецького «полі» – багато, «глотта» – мова) є і в наш час. У Римському університеті працює професор Карло Тальїавіні, який досконало володіє 35 мовами, викладає 25-ма, а всього знає їх понад 120. «Батько» кібернетики Норберт Вінер вивчив 13 мов, професор Тартуського університету Пауль Арісте та викладач Московського Андрій Залізник, родом з Чернігівщини, знають десь по 40 мов. До двох десятків знав їх український письменник-перекладач Микола Лукаш. Він автор чудових перекладів «Фауста» Гете, «Декамерона» Боккаччо, «Дон Кіхота» Сервантеса та інших шедеврів світової літератури. Поліглоти визнають, що процес вивчення іноземних мов дуже складний, і в кожного з них свої власні методи.

Conveying the Names of Companies, Corporations, Firms

Names of companies

Exercise VII. Translate the names of companies (corporations) below and define the method they are to be rendered:

1. Allied Breweries. 2. British Aircraft Corporation. 3. British Leyland Motor Corporation. 4. British National Oil Corporation. 5. British Overseas Airways Corporation. 6. British Shoe Corporation. 7. Educational Supply Association. 8. Elswick-Hopper Cycle & Motor Co. 9. General Electric Co. Ltd. 10. Ashanti Goldfields Company Ltd. (Ghana) 11. Philips Records Co. 12. Radio and Allied Industries Co. 13. Rugby Portland Cement. 14. Standard Telephones and Cables. 15. Triplex Safety Glass Co. 16. Typhoo Tea Ltd. Co. 17. ABC (American Broadcasting Company). 18. CBC (Columbia Broadcasting System). 19. NPR (National Public Radio).

b) Suggest the methods of translation into Ukrainian of the names of English and foreign companies in the sentences below.

1. Ask a middle-aged working man in the north of England what he and his friends contemplated doing when they left school 20 years ago and you get only two answers: They would work in the shipyards or the coal pits, for companies with names like Swan Hunter, British Shipbuilders, Cammell Laird and British Cod. 2. Ask a secondary-school graduate now where he or she is likely to wind up working and you will hear very different-sounding names: companies called Samsung, Daewoo, LG Electronics, Chunghwa Picture Tubes, Woo One, Tatung or maybe Poong Jeon or Sung Kwang. 3. It is a sign of one of the most dramatic changes in modern industrial history: the growing dependence of Britain, a rich country that once ruled a great empire, on South Korea and Taiwan, once poor, developing countries, to solve the chronic problems of unemployment left behind when the coal mines and the shipyards closed.

Exercise VIII. Translate the names of companies (corporations) below and define the method they are to be rendered:

Abbot Laboratories, Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Amerada Hess Corp., American Brands Inc., Armsrong World Industries, Bethelhem Steel Corp., Chase Manhattan Bank, Compaq Computer Corp., Data General Corp., Deere & Co., Duracell International Co., General Dynamics, Hillenbrand Industries Inc., McGraw-Hill Corp., National Medical Enterprises, Occidental Petroleum, Pacific Telesis Group, Raytheon Company, Snap-on Tools Corp., Stanley Works, USAIR Group Inc., Union Carbide, Iv Communications, Hewlett Packard, S. A.K. Connection, B.T. Company.

Exercise IX. Translate the following sentences containing the names of well-known international corporations into Ukrainian:

1. Sony Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. will invest 50 billion yen (\$412.2 million) in a venture to make liquid-crystal-display panels. 2. Bankers Trust New York Corp. agreed to buy call options on 15 billion yen of Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. stock over the next three years. The options, if exercised, would raise the U.S. company's equity stake in Nippon Credit to nearly 4 per cent. 3. Japan's vehicle exports rose 42 per cent in

August from a year earlier to 369,659 helped by a combination of a weaker yen and strong demand for sport-utility vehicles. It was the 15th consecutive monthly increase. 4. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. plan to extend their newly launched experimental high-speed line to Thailand in November. 5. Matsushita Electric Philippines Corp. will begin increasing the local content of US products because of concerns over the weakness of the Philippines peso. 6. Fletcher Challenge Ltd. of New Zealand's Canadian subsidiary sold its U.S. paper mill, Blandin Paper Co., to UPM-Kymmene Corp. of Finland for \$650 million. 7. Cable and Wireless PLC bought an additional 5.75 percent stake in Asia Satellite Telecommunications Holdings Ltd. from Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. for 458.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$59.3 million).

Exercise X. Translate the following Ukrainian names of enterprises and public bodies into English:

1. виробниче об'єднання «Закарпатліс»; 2. виробниче об'єднання «Донбас-антрацит»; 3. київська фірма побутових послуг «Світанок»; 4. виробниче об'єднання «Укрмеблі»; 5. Укргазпром; 6. Укрмашинекспорт; 7. Виробниче об'єднання «Київукркабель»; 8. Фонд державного майна України; 9. творче виробниче об'єднання УТН; 10. Петровський машинобудівний завод (Донецьк); 11. Дніпропетровська фірма «Взуття»; 12. Нікопольський завод молочних продуктів; 13. виробничо-закупівельне підприємство «Хміль» (Житомир); 14. генеральне агентство з туризму Закарпатської області; 15. державне підприємство Туристичний комплекс «Пролісок»; 16. «Нафтохімік Прикарпаття»; 17. Івано-Франківське спеціалізоване управління механізації будівництва; 18. Білоцерківське виробничо-торгівельне трикотажне підприємство; 19. Ізмаїльська виробничо-комерційна фірма «Істр»; 20. Керченський металургійний комбінат; 21. «Львівоблплодоовоч»; 22. Акціонерне товариство «Глиноземний завод» (Миколаїв); 23. «Львівелектромаш»; 24. «Донецьк-нафтопродукт»; 25. «Будмаш» (Прилуки); 26. фірма матеріально-технічного забезпечення і збуту продукції «Донецьквугілля»; 27. державне підприємство роздрібної торгівлі «Вишенька» (Донецьк); 28. Українсько-російське спільне підприємство «Донецьковоч»; 29. туристична фірма «Гамалія»; 30. фірма по виробництву побутової техніки «Домогосподарка»; Лисичанське КСП; 31. Семенівське с/г товариство «Добробут»; 32. КТТУ, Київське трамвайно-тролейбусне управління.

Names of trade unions

Exercise XI. Translate the names of the following English and American trade unions into Ukrainian:

1. ACTW, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers (USA). 2. AUEW, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (USA). 3. AAEE, American Association of Electrical Engineers. 4. AAA, American Automobile Association. 5. ASLEF, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. 6. NUT, National Union of Teachers (Gr. Br.). 7. SE, Scottish Electricals. 8. TGWU, Transport and General Workers Union (Gr. Britain). 9. UPOW, Union of Post Office Workers (Gr. Br.). 10.

UMWA, United Mine Workers of America. 11. UAWU, United Auto Workers Union. 12. USWA, United Shoe Workers of America. 13. UTWA, United Textile Workers of America. 14. The AFL – CIO, the American Federation of Labour – the Congress of Industrial Organizations. 15. UPS, United Parcel Service (USA).

Exercise XII. Translate the following names of Ukrainian trade unions into English. Define the method they are to be rendered:

1. Профспілка працівників будівельної промисловості України. 2. Профспілка працівників енергетичної промисловості України. 3. Профспілка працівників гірничо-рудної промисловості України. 4. Профспілка працівників м'ясо-молочної промисловості України. 5. Профспілка працівників машинобудівної промисловості України. 6. Профспілка працівників охорони здоров'я України. 7. Профспілка працівників освіти, вищої школи та наукових установ України. 8. Профспілка працівників суднобудівної промисловості України. 10. Профспілка працівників хімічної промисловості України.

Names of public bodies

Exercise XIII. Translate the names of the following English public bodies into Ukrainian:

a) 1. Amateur Athletic Association. 2. The British Field Sports Society. 3. Royal Geographical Society. 4. New Economic Foundation. 5. Greenpeace. 6. The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. 7. Boy Scouts Association. 8. British Association for the Security and Cooperation in Europe. 9. British Institute of Public Opinion (Gullop Poll). 10. British Medical Association. 11. CPDS, Centre for Political and Diplomatic Studies (Oxford). 12. IATEFL International Association for Teaching English as a Foreign Language 13. Central Office of Information. 14. Department of Education and Science. 14. Department of Employment. 15. Duke of Humphrey's Library (Oxford Univ.) 16. Inner London Education Authority. 17. London County Council. 18. London Stock Exchange. 19. (Public) Record Office. 20. Royal Exchange. 21. Royal Mint. 22. Royal National Institute for the Blind/Deaf. 23. Joint Nature Conservation Committee environmental protection (Gr. Br.) 24. European Agency for Safety and Health at Work. 25. UN Security Council. 26. CBIE Canadian Bureau for International Education. 27. The Democratic Party. 28. The Republican Party (USA). 29. The Royalist Party. 30. The Christian Democratic Party of Ukraine. 31. The Lovers of Beer Party (Ukraine). 32. The Women Admirers Party (Ukraine).

b) Find Ukrainian equivalents for the English public bodies below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. There is a broad consensus that the Social Security system needs reform, but little agreement on what should be done, and many of the important organizations in the debate are formulating their strategies. 2. The AFL-CIO, which has focused on Wall Street as an adversary in the campaign ahead, is seeking to protect a financial safety net for low-income workers, as well as to maintain a central role for government in public benefit programmes. 3. Even the AFL-CIO, however, favours investing Social Security money in the stock and bond markets, although it wants the money controlled by the

government, and not put in the hands of private investors. 4. The Hong Kong Aircrew Officers' Association said pilots had been complaining of a loud buzzing in their ears that forced them to quickly change to another frequency to maintain contact with air-traffic control. 5. The strike was called by the Histadrut Trade Union Federation to protest tax increases, budget cuts and privatization plans of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government. 6. The meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) ended Friday in Copenhagen. 7. The Ukrainian Union of Businessmen became a member of the International Organization of Employers (IOE). 8. Abraham Katz, president of the U.S.Council for International Business and deputy chairman of the IOE executive committee, noted at the meeting that the success of reforms in Ukraine is defined by the level and speed of investments, both domestic and foreign. 9. Residents of the Bukit Gombak public housing estate in the central part of the main island of Singapore have a powerful inducement to end their support for the opposition and vote for the candidate of the governing People's Action Party. 10. Janice Shields of the U.S.Public Interest Research Group and Chris Privett of the American Society of Travel Agents, blamed airline pricing policies for the wide range of prices, saying «there may be up to 100,000 fare changes aday». 11. Mr. Rajavi married Maryam, a metallurgical engineer who had been a student leader in Tehran, and together they established the National Liberation Army, the military wing of the National Council of Resistance, a coalition of Iranian opposition groups abroad. 12. The International Monetary Fund's 2nd European Department mission to Ukraine yesterday conducted meetings with the government officials. 13. The European Union – Ukraine joint committee ended its four-day meeting in Brussels. The Ukrainian delegation was led by Roman Shpek, the head of National Agency for Reconstruction and Development (NARD). 14. 86 percent of the apartments in the high-rise blocks of Bukit Batok are being built and sold at much less than free-market rates by the government's Housing and Development Board. 15. Vancouver International Airport operated at only 10 per cent capacity Sunday and was struggling to get planes moving Monday. 16. National Railway trains were at a standstill, according to the Canadian Wheat Board, which sends most of its grain by train to the port of Vancouver.

Exercise XIV. Translate the names of the following English public bodies into Ukrainian: Aaron Burr Association, International Fortean Organization, Acoustical Society of Germany, National Aeronautics Association, Experimental Aircraft Association, Flag Research Centre, Financial Analysts Federation, Society of Architectural Historians, Society of Mining Engineers, American Academy of Allergy and Immunology, Aerospace Industries Association, National Agricultural Association, Society for Creative Anachronism, Institute for First Amendment Studies.

Titles of newspapers, magazines

Exercise XV. Suggest all possible ways of approach to translating into Ukrainian the following titles of newspapers, magazines (journals):

1. Contemporary Review (literary-political monthly, Lnd.). 2. Contemporary Life (British farmer's weekly). 3. Daily Express, Daily Mail, The Daily Telegraph (and Morning Post), The Economist (all of conservative orientation). 4. Daily Mirror, Daily Sketch. 5. The Evening News, The Star, Evening Standard (Conservative dailies, Lnd.), Scotsman (Edingb.), Yorkshire Post, Financial Times (Conservative), The Times (Lnd.). 6. Punch (satirical and humorous weekly), 8. The Guardian International. 9. Mainichi Shimbun (Japan). 10. Hong Kong Standard. 11. Korea Times (South Korea). 12. Ottawa Citizen (Canada). 13. Australia News. 14. USA Today. 15. Kyiv Post (Ukraine).

Exercise XVI. Translate the following sentences containing the titles of American news media into Ukrainian:

1. American newspapers get much of their news from two news agencies – AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International). 2. The record for a Sunday paper in the United States is held by The New York Times. One issue on a Sunday in 1965 contained 946 pages, weighed 36 pounds, and cost 50 cents. 3. In 1986 a total of 9,144 newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly, etc.) appeared in 6,516 towns in the United States. 4. Most of the daily newspapers are published, rain or shine, on Christmas, Thanksgiving, or the Fourth of July (Independence Day). 5. Among the twenty newspapers with the largest circulation only two or three regularly feature crime, sex, and scandal. 6. The paper with the largest circulation, The Wall Street Journal, is a very serious newspaper indeed. 7. The Wall Street Journal can be found throughout the country. Yet, one wouldn't expect The Milwaukee Journal to be read in Boston, or The Boston Globe in Houston. 8. Three of the better-known American newspapers The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times not only collect but also sell news, news features, and photographs to hundreds of other papers in the U.S. and abroad. 9. In one famous example, an expose of the CIA in The New York Times, also appeared in 400 other American newspapers and was picked up or used in some way by hundreds more overseas. 10. "Picked up» is not quite right. Such stories are copyrighted and other newspapers must pay for their use. 11. Some American papers are of international excellence, namely: The Christian Science Monitor, The (Baltimore) Sun, the St. Louis Dispatch, The Milwaukee Journal. 12. In a large international survey of newspaper editors, The New York Times was ranked by most as world's top daily. 13. Among the largest daily U.S. newspapers (1986) also are: (New York) Daily News, USA Today, The Washington Post, The Chicago Tribune, The New York Post, The Detroit News, The Detroit Free Press, The Chicago Sun Times, (The Long Island) Newsday, The San Francisco Chronicle, The Boston Globe. 14. There are more than 4,000 monthly, and over 1,300 weekly magazines in the USA. 15. Quite a few of them have international editions, are translated into other languages or have «daughter editions" as National Geographic, Reader's Digest, Cosmopolitan, Vogue, Time, Newsweek, Scientific American, and Psychology Today. 16. Some American periodicals treat serious educational, political, and cultural topics at length. The best-known of these include The Atlantic Monthly, Harvard Educational Review, Saturday Review, Consumer Reports, The New Republic, National Review, Foreign Affairs,

Smithsonian (published by the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.), and, of course, Family Circle, Woman's Day, or National Enquirer.

Exercise XVII. Translate the titles of the following Ukrainian and foreign newspapers, magazines and journals into English:

А. «Народна газета», «Українське слово», «Слово Просвіти», «Освіта» «Голос України», «Урядовий Кур'єр», «Київська правда», «Літературна Україна», «Комерсант», «Молодь України», «Демократична Україна», «Сільські вісті», «Народна армія», «Київські Відомості», «Независимость», «Чорноморський моряк», «Шевченків край» (Звенигородська райгаз.), журнали: «Дзвін», «Березіль», «Україна», «Вітчизна», «Дніпро», «Київ», «Всесвіт», «Слобожанщина» (письм. журнал, Харків), «Холодний Яр» (письм. журнал, Черкаси), «Сучасність» (літ.-політ. журнал), «Мовознавство», «Іноземні мови», «Слово і час», «Іноземна філологія» (Львівський університет), «Теорія і практика перекладу» (КНУ ім.Т.Шевченка).

В. Foreign Newspapers: «Жіце Варшави»; «Парі Суар» (Франція), «Франкфуртер Альгемайне», «Зюддойче Цайтунг» (Німеччина), «Паезе сера», «Газеттаделло спорт», «Ла Републіка» (Італія), «Известия», «Аргументы и факты» (Росія), «Борба» (Югославія), «Правда» (Словаччина).

С. Translate the following names of news agencies into English: Агентство Великої Британії Рейтер (Ройтер), агентство Франс-Прес, Новості/АПН, Укрінформ, ДІНАУ Укрінформ, «Карпати» (Україна), агентство ПАП (Польща), агентство Ніппон судзін (Японія), агентство Сінхуа (Китайська Нар. Респ.), Дойче Нахріхтенагентур (Німеччина), СІ-ЕН-ЕН, Асошіейтед Прес (США).

Exercise XVIII. Translate the titles of the following newspapers and magazines.

International Journal of Ethics, American Journal of Education, Science, Discovery, Archeology, Psychological Abstracts, Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism, Daedalus, Anthropology, Geographical Review, Focus, American Anthropologist, Journal of Experimental Psychology, American Philosophical Society News, Journal of the American Medical association, British Historical Review, Perspectives.

Names of publishing houses

Exercise XIX. Translate the names of the publishing houses into Ukrainian and define the method of translation employed in each case.

а) 1. A.& Black (Ltd.). 2. Andre Deutsch (soc. and polit. lit., Indep.). 3. J.Bartholomew & Son Ltd. (geogr. maps, atlases, Edinbr.). 4. Chapman & Hall (sci. and techn. lit., Lnd.). 5. W.& R.Chambers Ltd. (dictionaries, manuals, reference books, Scotl.). 6. J.M.Dent & Sons Ltd. (manuals reference books, guides', etc.) 7. William Collins Sons&Co Ltd. (Dictionares, Lond). 8. Lund Humphries (dictionaries manuals, etc., Lnd.). 10. University of London Press. 11. Oxford University Press. 12. The World Publishing Company (diet., sci. works. USA). 13. Inter Varsity Press (sci. works, Illin. Univ. USA). 14. Macmillan (sci. and hist, works, USA). 15. University of Oklahoma

Press (USA). 16. Academic International Press (USA). 17. Harvard University Press (USA). 18. University of Wisconsin Press. (USA). 19. Longman (sci. works, fiction, Ind.). 20. Foreign languages Publishing House (Mosc). 21. Oxford University Press, Penguin Books (G.Brit.).

b) Suggest the way of translating into English the following names of Ukrainian publishing houses: «Будівельник», «Веселка», «Вища школа», «Наука», «Дніпро», «Глобус», «Каменярь», «Карпати», «Музична Україна», «Смолоскип», «Феміна», «Український письменник», «Лан», «Знання», «Школа», «Україна», «Молодь», «Либідь» (Київський у-т), «Наукова думка» (Акад. наук), «Баба Галамага» (прив. худ. літерат., Київ).

Names of hotels, inns

Exercise XX. Translate the names of London hotels, hostels, inns and accommodation campuses into Ukrainian. Model:

Central House hotel сімейний готель «Сентрал гаус»; Acton Grange guest house пансіон «Ектон Грендж».

1. Lincoln House hotel, Glynne Court hotel, Duke of Leicester (hotel), Royal Adelphi hotel, Olympic House hotel, Atlantic Hostel, Prince William hotel; 2. Hyde Park Rooms hotel, The Victoria inn, Green Court hotel, Half Moon hotel; 3. Pearl hotel, Fife Kings guest house, Forest View hotel, Sleeping Beauty motel, Elm Hotel, Fountain House hotel, High Trees Gatwick guest house; 4. Wembley Park hotel, International students house, Oxford Street Youth hostel; 5. University of Westminster (hotel), Cartwright University halls, Allen Hall summer hostel, International student residence, Hotel Saint Simeon, Holland House youth hostel, Hampstead Heath Youth hostel; 6. King's College London Hamstead campus, Ralf West Hall of residence.

Exercise XXI. Translate the following names of Ukrainian hotels, halls of residence, and guest houses into English.

1. Готель «Золотий колос», готель «Київ»/«Україна», готель «Дніпро»/«Славутич», готель «Київська Русь»/«Турист», готель «Братислава»/«Мир» (всі київські), готель Київського державного технічного університету будівництва й архітектури, готель Академії праці й соціальних відносин. 2. Будинок відпочинку «Берегове» (Закарпаття), пансіонат «Перемога» (Ворзель), будинок відпочинку «Будівельник» (Саки, Крим), будинок відпочинку «Водоспад» (Яремче, Закарпаття). 3. Пансіонат «Колос» (Пуща-Водиця), пансіонат «Водник», пансіонат «Кооператор» (Закарпаття), пансіонат «Маяк» (Київський політехнічний інститут), пансіонат «Верховина» (Закарпаття), пансіонат «Аркадія» (Одеса), пансіонат «Джерело» (Пуща-Озерна).

***Units of International Lexicon and Ways of Rendering
Their Meaning and Lingual Form***

Exercise XXII. State whether the words below are genuine or pseudo-international. Substantiate your judgements:

adressne, adequate, admiral, algebraic, allergy, Alpine, annulment, archiv#, bamboo, botanist, bronchitis, capillary, cockatoo, cybernetics, dissymmetric, ellipsis, epochal, evacuee, fantasia, geometer, hierarchical, hypotaxis, iambus, inductor, lectureship, morphemic, morphologist, non-metal, parallelepiped, parataxis, professorate, quixotry, reduction, rhematic, sable, scenery, sonorant, stereometry, subcommittee, sublieutenant, substantival (gram.), synthetic, systemic (gram.), technologist, utilize, vacuum, voltameter, waffle, zinc, xylonite.

Exercise XXIII. Identify the genuine international and the pseudo-international (non-international) meanings in the following lexemes:

accumulator, accuracy, ambition, analyst, autocrat, balance, barbarity, buffet; calendar, civil, code, colours, co-ordination; damask, desperation, diminutive, dramatic, dynamic; effective, elementary, expedition; faction, fiction, film, figure, front; gentleman; harmonious, humanity, hypothetical; imitation, instrument; juridical; liberal, locomotive; marshal, medicine, minister; nation, natural; objective, officer, original; pamphlet, paragraph, petition, press, pygmy; racing, record, revolution; scene, storm; tank, tattooing, terror, twist; vector, vulgar; wag(g)on; zodiacal; frigid zone.

Exercise XXIV. Translate the following English compounds. Point out which of their lexical equivalents in Ukrainian are compound/simple words or word-combinations and which are partially/fully international or pseudo-international:

a) air-mechanic, administer, arch (n), barman, club-law, coffee-bean, dessert-knife, gas-main, lieutenant-colonel, mine-layer, motiveless, paper-cutter, phrase-book, soda-fountain, soda-water, submachine-gun, sugar-cane, tiger's-eye, cane-sugar, motoring, mythicize, narcotism, number, orchestric;

b) day-school, field-hospital, fire-bomb, fire-brigade, fish-torpedo, hand-grenade, opium-eater, horsemaster, seeding-machine, stamp-album, steam-turbine, stock-farm, telegenic, teleshow, talking-film, tape-machine, travel-bureau, washing-machine, zenith-distance;

c) boxing-match, consul-general, electro-dynamic, figure-artist, flag-captain, grammar-school, office-copy, orange-coloured, palm-oil, party-club, press-corrector, press-box, radio-controlled, station-master, sugar-refinery, tram-line, yacht-club.

Exercise XXV. Translate the words and word-groups below into Ukrainian and identify which of them are genuine international or loan international, and which pseudo-international.

1. conjugation, co-ordination, subordination, the indicative (imperative, subjunctive) mood, syllabification (phonet.), proof-reader, spelling-book, versification;
2. The law of gravitation, the theory of relativity; addition, subtraction, multiplication,

division, decimal fractions, equations, identity, root extraction (math.); 3. decontamination, engineering, hothouse effect, myopia, piston, storage-battery, traffic rules, welding; 4. horse power, income tax, black soil, land improvement, cereals, legumes; 5. growth rate, latitude, longitude, mass media, national economy, precipitation, weather forecast; 6. decathlon, pentathlon, fencing, penalty area, penalty kick, snow boarding, wrestling (sport); weightlessness, purification, traffic-light.

Exercise XXVI. Translate the English words and word-groups below into Ukrainian. Point out which of them are loan internationalisms and which - pseudo-internationalisms (non-internationalisms):

abacus, actual, conductivity, corner-stone, copyright, decontaminate, equilibrium, ever-frost, refrigerator, hypersonic, ignition, jet-fighter, non-conductor, gymnasium, quadrilateral, ropedancer, sabre-rattling, second-class, self-preservation, shock-worker, self-defence, sleeping-bag, smoke-screen, smoking-carriage, sparking-plug, standard-bearer, subtitle, summarise, summation, superconductivity, supernatural, supersonic, superstructure, syndetic, thermostable, thrashing-machine, tightrope-dancer, toolroom, turn-screw; argument, billet, bombard, buffet, brilliance, complexion, cream, cymbals, dispute, elec- trie eye, ferment (v), genii, gastronome/r, implicitly, intelligence, liquor, locomotion, nocturnal, observation, occupant, officiant, partywall, replica, satin, satirize, technology, tripartite, unintelligible, zero-gravity, diesel locomotive, alternative current, .direct current, ionic rectifier, rate of exchange.

Exercise XXVII. Render the meaning of the English simple/ compound words below by substituting where possible the international lexemes for their synonymous international components in Ukrainian:

Model: jazz-band джаз(овий) оркестр, phrase-book словник ідіом.
agent, apparatus, balsamic, calendar, container, cadet, athlete, school practice, cabin, configuration, debate, drawing-paper; 2. fashion-paper, gangster, guerrilla, idol; inch, jumper, lingo, motorist, music-case, music-hall, music-paper, navigation officer, new-fashion, occupational; 3. ration, saboteur, scenery, sound locator, storage-battery, symbol, tank, tank-truck, torpedo-boat, title-holder, training-college, variety, voluntaryism, phase.

Ways of Conveying of Lexical Meaning of Genuine Internationalisms

Exercise XXVIII. *Analyse and translate the international lexemes below. Define the possible ways of translating which help equivalently render the lexical meaning of the following genuine international words:*

archaize, barbarize, blitzkrieg, cadet, caravanning, club (v), cocaine, compressible, congressional, corona, demonstrable, diagnose (v), disreputability, doctorate, electrifiable, epigrammatist, examinee, film (v), geologize, golf (v), incontrollable, landscaper, ladyship, lordship, mayoralty, monographer, monologize, navigable, outflank, overproduce, over-active, papery, pension (v), pulse (v), radio (v), robotics, realizable, schoolable, sportsmanship, studentship, syllabicate, televue (v), uncivilizable, vandalize, verse (v), yacht (v).

Exercise XXIX. *Suggest corresponding Ukrainian variants for the following English sports terms which are genuine or loan internationalisms:*

1. to feel fit; 2. modern pentathlon/decathlon, pentathlete/ decathlete; 3. aquatic sport, diving, sailing, rowing; 4. mountaineering; 5. cycling; 6. wrestling; 7. jumping; 8. tumbling; 9. weightlifting; 10. fencing; 11. skating, ski-jumping; 12. remedial (curative) gymnastics; 13. five-km event, to forge ahead, to move into the lead; 14. to win on points, to set up a record; 15. individual championship; 16. to make public the list of players; 17. track-and-field athletics, medium/middle distance race, long-distance race, steeple-chase, re- lay-race, cross-country race, line-up, marathon race, high/long jump, pole vault, discus/hammer throwing, javelin throwing, shot-put, trial run, running on the curve, jogging, final/speed race; 18. double game/ singles game, to deliver the ball, the right to serve, the toss/to toss, the racket; 19. left back/right back, right half-back/left half-back, outside right/outside left, right centre forward/left centre forward, left-centre back/right-centre back, goalie, to kick/hit the ball, to cheer for some team; 20. throw from running (the ball) at full speed, unhindered shooting, bouncing shot, two-hand overhead throw, a shot in the long/ farther corner of the goal, a shooting for goals; 21. breast stroke/ butterfly stroke, back stroke, front crawl stroke, to float/to float on back, competitive swimming, indoor/outdoor pool, inhalation/exhalation; 22. horizontal bar, sports gymnastics, callisthenics, tumbling, hoop, club, ribbon, skipping-rope; 23. to dodge the opponent, to keep the puck on the ice, to drop the puck, to work the puck, to pull out the goalie, face-off, to pull the opponent; 24. figure skating, speed skating, long-distance race, sprint, single skating, straight run, run in the curve, free skating, ice-dances; 25. giant slalom, downhill run, ski-jumping, relay race, ski-lift.

Translating of Loan Internationalisms

Exercise XXX. *Suggest possible ways of translation into English for each international word and proper name in the passage below.*

ХТО ЦО ВИГАДАВ

1. Змивними туалетами користувалися ще за 2 тисячі років до нашої ери жителі острова Крит. Каструлю-скороварку для швидкого приготування їжі під тиском винайшов француз Дені Папен (1679). Пневматичні шини, на яких їздять

усі машини світу, були вперше застосовані для кінних екіпажів ще 1845 року в Англії Робертом Томпсоном. Для велосипеда такі шини вперше використав 1888 року ірландець Джон Данлоп. 2. Ручний фотоапарат веде свою історію від 1888 року, коли його винайшов у США Джордж Істмен (це прізвище залишилось у назві відомої фірми «Істмен-Кодак»). 3. Заслуга винаходу швейної машинки належить американцеві Еліасу Гоу (1846 рік), а не ІсаакуЗінгеру, який лише вдосконалив її і пустив у масове виробництво (1851 року). 4. З початком ери електрики на межі нашого й минулого століть з'явилися і вентилятор (винайшов Ш.Вілер, США, 1882), пилосос – Гюберт Буг (Англія, 1891), пральна машина – Елва Фішер (США, 1906), електричний холодильник вперше виготовили в Чикаго на фірмі «Домеле» (1913). Замок-блискавку винайшов 1891 року Вільям Джадсон, того ж року Кінг Джіплет (США) запатентував безпечну бритву. Автором рецепту кока-коли є Джон Пелбертон (США, 1896), а мікрохвильової пічки – Персі Спенсер (1947). Понад 1000 винаходів належить Томасу Алва Едісонові: фонограф (1877), лампа розжарювання, удосконалений телеграф і телефон (1879), перша електростанція (1882) тощо. 5. Німець Габріель Фаренгайт винайшов 1714 року ртутний градусник. Норвежець Ерік Ротгайм -автор аерозольного балончика (1926). Відомий французький мандрівник і дослідник Жак-Ів Кусто разом з Емілем Каньяном мають патент на акваланг¹ (1943). А таблеткою аспірину ми зобов'язані німецькому вченому Феліксові Гофманові. 6. Українці мають також світові винаходи. Прокопович П.І. придумав рамковий вулик (1828); Засядько О.Д. запровадив бойову порохову ракету (1817), а Кондратюк (Шангей) Ю.В. запропонував багатоступеневу космічну ракету (1929), В.Смакула (1936)-прилад нічного бачення.

Exercise XXXI. Identify the possible ways of faithful conveying the terms and units of international lexicon in the passages below and translate them into Ukrainian.

Macroeconomic Policies

Macroeconomic policy management has a large impact on investor confidence in the reforming country. Economic volatility raises uncertainty for investors, who look for stability and predictability. The basic elements of macroeconomic policy management for effective reform are the following.

Fiscal Policies

An important indicator of prudent fiscal management is a low, predictable rate of inflation. A lack of control over inflation points to macroeconomic and fiscal unbalances. The most extreme manifestation of this problem, hyperinflation, leads to the introduction of shock programs as a basis for stabilization. When countries impose shock programs, recessions often result, posing difficulties for local workers and consumers. By bringing inflation under control, countries establish a necessary precondition for stability and growth. The stabilization programs implemented by the survey countries had this fundamental objective in mind. For example, Argentina endured many bouts of high inflation, followed by wage and price freezes to arrest them. The controls only halted inflation tempo- rarely, as the root cause - excessive spending by the public sector -was not addressed. Now that public spending has been

brought under control with the Cavallo Plan, Argentine inflation has subsided. Real positive interest rates (i.e., interest rates higher than the rate of inflation) are important in maintaining stability in the balance of payments and are a key element of sound fiscal management.

Appropriate Exchange Rates

Appropriate exchange rate policy adjusts the value of the local currency on a steady, predictable basis, which, again, contributes to economic stability and investor confidence. Countries that experience high rates of inflation typically have overvalued exchange rates, because adjustments in the value of the local currency lag behind the rate of inflation. However, local currencies that are overvalued hurt exports, which are more expensive in international markets compared to the exports from countries with cheaper currencies. Exchange rate reform usually entails a devaluation of the local currency, making the country's export more competitive in terms of price and the country itself more attractive for private investment.

Prices and Wages

As noted earlier, price and wage controls are often used to control inflation. While they may have the desired effect in the short-term, they almost always unravel and end up creating more inflation. When governments repeatedly employ wage and price freezes, consumers and businesses adjust their behavior in anticipation of the next round of controls by hoarding goods, raising wage demands or raising prices, leading to yet higher inflation. In Poland, prices and wages were set by the government for many years under the system of central planning. One of the first steps of the Balcerowicz Plan was to free all wages and prices as of January 1, 1990. This step marked a major event in the Polish transition to a market-oriented economy.

Ukrainian Cosmonaut Aboard Space Shuttle

The historic first flight of a Ukrainian citizen aboard an American spacecraft was a major theme of recent consultation in Kyiv between officials of the Ukrainian National Space Agency (NSAU) and the U.S. space agency NASA. The visit was the fifth by a NASA delegation to Ukraine this year. In press conference NSAU General Director Oleksandr Nehoda and NASA Deputy Administrator Arnold Nikogosyan outlined the program under which Kadenyuk personally conducted 12 of 16 biology experiments scheduled for the November mission. The experiments focused on the growth and reproduction of cells in space. Kadenyuk's objective was to learn more about gravity's effect on life. The results of his work played an important role in the development of space technology, especially for long-term flights.

Exercise XXXII. Translate the texts into Ukrainian. Define the ways of conveying internationalisms and proper names in them.

Biometrics: Changing Face of Identity Methods

On a hot summer day recently, Johnny Johnson, a travelling salesman 100 miles from home, stopped at a Texaco station to cash a paycheck because someone here knew his face. Or rather, a certain machine knew his face. Mr. Johnson fed his check into a device that looked like an automated teller machine, and smiled for the pea-sized camera. The device, developed by a check-cashing chain called the Mr. Payroll Corp.,

compared Mr. Johnson's face with the picture it had on file. They matched and Mr. Johnson was given his cash. This machine is one of a new batch of devices that identify people through various bodily characteristics – faces, hands, fingers, eyes, voices, perhaps even smells – using a range of technologies known as biometrics, or the statistical measurement of biological phenomena. Biometrics has long been the province of spy thrillers and gee-whiz prophecies. But until recently it has rarely been used except to guard, say, the entrance to a nuclear plant or sensitive areas at the Central Intelligence Agency. This raises privacy concerns because these devices collect a lot of personal data. Already, there is a growing backlash against the use of fingerprints when issuing drivers licenses and cashing checks. But biometrics also has real potential to protect against thieves and impostors. One of the fastest growing financial crimes is the theft of identity, with a criminal stealing personal information – like a Social Security number – to tap into someone else's credit or bank account. «You can say that biometrics is inherently personal and therefore inherently violates my privacy," said Ben Miller, editor of Personal Identification News, a leading trade magazine. «But biometrics can be a phenomenal enhancer of privacy."

Exercise XXXIII. Translating the texts into English, define the possible ways of conveying internationalisms and proper names in them.

A. Вік обчислювальної машини

Досі вважалося, що першу обчислювальну машину, яка вміла додавати й віднімати, сконструював 1642 року Блез Паскаль. Ця машина використовувалась у Франції для підрахунку податків. Однак недавно стало відомо, що першу обчислювальну машину побудував 1623 року Вільгельм Шикард, професор математики та астрономії університету міста Тюбінген поблизу Штутгарта. 20 вересня 1623 року (в рік народження Паскаля) Шикард повідомив свого друга Кеплера про створення обчислювальної машини, яку сам автор назвав «Обчислювальним годинником».

Б. 1901 року поблизу Пелопоннеського півострова (Греція) на глибині 60 метрів виявлено уламки судна, яке затонуло близько 2000 років тому. Серед цих уламків було знайдено обчислювальну машину, в якій збереглося 20 зубчастих коліщат. Виявлення цієї обчислювальної машини, збудованої в I столітті до н.е., підказує, що дальші сліди обчислювальної машини треба шукати як у грецькій античній культурі, так і в арабській, звідки походить назва 'абак', що означає 'лічильник'.

В. Слова американських індіанців в українській мові

З Америки після відкриття її Христофором Колумбом 1492 року, хоч її, як тепер відомо, не раз відкривали й до того, вивозили не тільки золото. Завезено з Америки (головно іспанцями, які першими колонізували її) також низьку індіанських слів. Серед найбільш уживаних є: *томат, шоколад, какао*, які в мові мексиканських індіанців звучали так: *таматль, чоколатль, какауатль*. Дещо забуті нині слова *табака* (нюхальний тютюн) і *табакерка* походять від індіанського *тобако*. Слово *ураган* на перший погляд може здатися русизмом, але це не так. Воно походить від індіанського *хуракан* (також імпортоване іспанцями).

Однією з індіанських звичок, яку спостерігали європейці, було жування листя рослини під назвою *кока*. Звідси слово *кокаїн* -назва наркотичної речовини. Слова *хіна*, *хінін* (відомий засіб проти малярії з кори хінного дерева) походять від індіанського слова *кіна*- 'кора'.

Індіанського походження слово *кураре* – назва рослинної отрути, яка застосовувалась індіанцями для змазування стріл, а тепер використовується в медицині. Від перуанських індіанців запозичене відоме всім слово *каучук*-цей матеріал одержували з соку особливих рослин. Тваринний світ Америки представлений у нашій мові такими словами індіанського походження: *пума*, *ягуар*, *гагара*, *кайман*, *опосум* (сумчастий ссавець), *гуанако*(тварина, схожа на верблюда), *ігуана* (велика ящірка). Запозичені індіанські назви птахів: *кондор* – американський гриф, *ара* – рід папуг, *нанду*-американський страус, *колібри*. Є в українській мові і назви рослин індіанського походження: *ананас* (від *нана*), *маїс* (інша назва кукурудзи), їстівні рослини *маніока*, *ямс*. Від індіанців запозичене слово *тотем* (у перекладі – «його рід») – тварина, рослина, предмет або явище природи, що є релігійним символом роду. З пригодницьких романів нам відомі слова: *томагавк* – бойова палиця або сокира, *пірога* – вузький довгий човен, *каное* – також човен, *пампа* або *пампаси* – степ, *вігвам* – житло на зразок намету, *кіпу*- вузликове письмо. Як бачимо, наша мова увібрала в себе культурні здобутки багатьох народів і зберігає сліди опосередкованих контактів з багатьма мовами світу.

Г. Новий британський словник англійської мови

Найновіший і найповніший Оксфордський словник англійської мови, що побачив світ весною 1998 року, складається із 22 томів (кожен по одній тисячі сторінок) і важить 62,5 кілограми. Видавництво «Оксфорд Юніверсіті Прес», що засноване ще 1584 року, подає новий словник як свою «найґрунтовнішу» працю. Він містить 616.500 «словоформ», яким дано визначення, а також 2.412.400 цитат, що підказують, як англомовні автори використали ці форми і коли вперше вжили кожне слово.

Звичайно, при такому гігантському обсязі роботи по підготовці словника були використані найсучасніші методи й обладнання. Англійське відділення провідної в світі комп'ютерної фірми «Ай-Бі-Ем» і гігантська ЕОМ із США забезпечили технічні засоби, а науковий відділ обчислювальної техніки університету Ватерлоо в Онтаріо (Канада) допоміг у розробці програмного забезпечення. І все одно «перенесення» в пам'ять ЕОМ словникового запасу англійської мови з 1150 року до наших днів зайняло у редакторів Джона Сімсона і Едмонда Вайнера цілих п'ять років.

Д. Історія виникнення Інтерполу

Хто знає, коли виник би Інтерпол, якби не випадок, що стався з правителем князівства Монако Альбертом I, який увійшов до анналів історії ще й як засновник знаменитого казино в Монте-Карло.

В останні роки свого життя монарх полюбляв посидіти в ігровому залі цього казино, стежачи за охопленими азартом людьми. Одного разу він побачив біля стола з рулеткою молоду і вродливу жінку. Вони познайомились, і жінка, яка

назвалася німецькою княгинею Софією, повідомила Альберту, що втекла з батьківського дому з коханим, але грошей у них немає, і своє майбутнє вони намагаються забезпечити великим виграшем в рулетку. Спочатку їм щастило, але потім фортуна відвернулася, і гроші знову закінчились. Розчулений цією невеселою розповіддю, монарх вирішив допомогти молодим людям. Його зустрічі з прекрасною німкенею ставали дедалі частішими, а прогулянки в стародавньому парку княжого замку – дедалі довгими. Але повернувшись одного разу після такої прогулянки, Альберт побачив, що його сейф з грішми і коштовностями відчинений і зовсім випотрошений. Зникла і чарівна Софія із своїм коханим.

Наступне поліцейське розслідування показало, що довірливий князь став жертвою міжнародного злочинного угруповання. Дуже розсердившись, старий монарх почав енергійно домагатися, щоб кримінальні служби різних країн об'єднали свої зусилля. Незабаром відбулася перша конференція поліцейських детективів європейських країн, а потім, 1923 року, виник і Інтерпол.

Е. Нові окуляри

Світове визнання здобули реабілітаційні окуляри, сконструйовані завідувачим кафедрою психіатрії Луганського медінституту, доктором медичних наук А.П. Чуприковим. Вони удостоєні диплома Міжнародної виставки винаходів і нових технологій у галузі медицини, що проходила в Женеві. Окуляри створюють кольорофотостимуляцію сітківки ока, а через неї заспокійливо діють на обидві півкулі головного мозку. Полегшуючи тим самим стан хворого, ці процедури з метою підняття настрою і здобуття душевної рівноваги після стресів, можуть приймати і здорові люди. Особливо корисні окуляри тим, чия діяльність пов'язана з великим емоційним напруженням.

Units of Nationally Biased Lexicon and Ways of Their Translation

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

1. You know as I do that some students are capable of making you, the teachers, look bad. These are atypical students. Some of our best lessons fall flat because of these students. (A. Dodding) 2. Some ignorant jackass on Fleet Street has got together a list of cures by Stillman. (A. Cronin) 3. Sir Robert was surprised and said that this Argentine scheme (Canal Company Scheme) was known to be a commonplace Stock Exchange swindle. (O. Wilde) 4. At this point of the story enters the Great Detective, specially sent by or through Scotland Yard. (St. Leacock) 5. You must certainly send it (the painting) next year to Grosvenor. (O. Wilde) 6. He himself had a job in Whitehall «of national importance». (R. Aldington) 7. Do you realize he's the first Distinguished Service Cross we've had in this town? (U. Gow, A. Dusseau) 8. The serious part of the dinner comprised roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, being served as sweet course before the meal. (Bennet) 9. Carrie established a little portable gas stove for the preparation of small lunches, oysters, Welsh rarebits, and the like... (T. Dreiser) 10. I can't tell one tune from another. I don't know «Home Sweet Home» from «God save the King». (S. Leacock) 11. An alderman from Hampshire was reported as saying that «the recommended increase in school-joining age would possibly be raised to six years». (Herald Intern. Tribune) 12. «Come, come», he said, «you are flurried, Mr. Lockwood». (E. Bronte) 13. And potbellied little coloured children fought hunger and sleepiness while Lanny tried to teach them the three R's. (P. Abrahams) 14. The lady looked somewhat surprised. His Lordship arrived first escorting Mrs. Mallaby. (A. Christie) 15. Down Whitehall, under the grey easterly sky, the towers of Westminster came for a second in view. 16. And, removing their hats, they passed the Cenotaph. (J. Galsworthy) 17. She was busy loading the table with high tea. 18. He was afraid that as K.C. he would get no work. (S. Maugham) 19. Mr. Huges was on the Bench. (Gordon) 20. I can get you a seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. (J. Galsworthy)

Exercise XXV. Define the ways in which the Ukrainian units of the national lexicon are translated (or should be translated) into English.

A. 1. President Leonid Kuchma issued a *decree* obliging college graduates to work in the State sector after graduation. 2. *The Ukrainian Nuclear Power Industry Workers' Union* addressed their demand to President Leonid Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers. 3. Resulting from the sale of 60 per cent of an emission of municipal loan bonds totalling 15.000 hryvnias, the Kharkiv municipality will purchase 20 used Mercedes minibuses. 4. She is one of the 20 top ballet stars who will take part in the Christmas season of international ballet at *London Albert Hall*, opening on *Boxing Day*. 5. Photo reproductions in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg show huge burial mounds of Chernihiv *princes* and *boyars* of the 11 th-12th centuries. 6. The desire to create, invent and experiment leads schoolchildren of Lviv and the Lviv Region to the «*Evrika*» *Junior Academy of Sciences*. 7. In 1931 Arkadiy Filipenko was

enrolled at the *robotfak, worker's faculty*, under the Lysenko Music and Drama School. 8. His first teacher - a kindly old herdsman - taught him to play on a simple *reedpipe, sopilka*, when he was only nine. 9. Then music and songs were performed by the Trio of Bandore Players. 10. Both families call the *groom* and the *bride* «*knyaz and knyahynya*» (prince and princess), *the best men* are «*boyaryns*», the *bridesmaids* are «*druzhky*». 11. The occasion was celebrated by Ukrainian families with *kutya* (boiled peeled barley or wheat/rice with honey and ground poppy seeds). 12. There are several types of *pysanky*. one when the egg is painted in one colour; when with the aid of a special sharp tool one scratches the pictures on the painted egg (such an egg is called «*dryapanka*» or «*scrobanka*»); when one puts thin layers of wax on the egg while dipping the latter in paint, usually going from light colours to dark («*krapanka*»); when the egg is painted with oil paint («*malyovanka*»); and, finally, when with the help of a special instrument one draws a picture with wax, then fills it with different colours.

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

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

C. Read the Ukrainian passage below, identify the culturally biased notions in it and translate it into English.

Іран живе за власним відліком часу і має свій календар (сонячна хиджра), яким встановлено новий рік 20 березня – дня переходу пророка Могоаммада з Мекки в Медину 621 року. Хоча Іран є однією з мусульманських країн, проте святкування Нового року (Ноуруза) походить ще з доісламських часів. Ноуруз (в буквальному перекладі «новий день») припадає на період весняного рівнодення, що означає з давніх давен у багатьох народів пробудження природи. Наші пращури, дажбожителі, теж пов'язували з весною своє новолітування. За іранським звичаєм на святковому столі має бути сім речей, назви яких починаються з літери «с» (за перським правописом): часник, гроші (щоб наступний рік був багатий), яблука тощо. Обов'язково присутні дзеркало (аби в ньому було видно лише добро), живі рибки у воді (символ життя), Коран (священна книга мусульман) і миска з зеленими паростками пшениці. І у нас, в Україні, існує звичай до Великодня посеред столу разом із пасками ставити проросле збіжжя. Традиційними до Ноуруза вважаються також добре знайомі українцям писанки. Цей давній звичай фарбувати або розписувати яйця має глибокі корені, що беруть свій початок з дохристиянських та доісламських часів (в Ірані, як і в Україні, яйце є символом життя). І хоча техніка розпису яєць в Ірані

відрізняється від виготовлення традиційних українських писанок, сам факт свідчить про спільне в культурі двох народів.

Exercise XXXVI. Read carefully the sentences containing some American/British nationally peculiar notions and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. USAir has gone to «sporks», a combination of fork and spoon to cut down on the number of utensils used. The USA Today asked some Road Warriors who are best described as «grumpy gourmands" because they probably eat more meals on jets than at home. Here's what they say: «The scrambled eggs were OK, moist with decent flavour. The waffles were almost soggy. The coffee was good, but they always serve it in a Styrofoam cup, which drives me crazy.» (J. Y. Oakton) 2) «Breakfast was a *Cheddar* cheese omelette, it not only appeared to be stable - as compared to some that swim in unidentifiable liquid - but it also tasted like *Cheddar* cheese and eggs. It was enough cholesterol to have caused a block in my arteries, but it was good.» 3) «I had the grilled chicken, it was a good portion, but it was dry with a fake, smoked flavour. The salad was fresh and crisp. But it was served in a bowl, not on a plate. The wheat roll was moist and served with real butter. For dessert, I had chocolate cake. But, it was too sweet, which was good.» (K.W.) 4) «I had two choices for breakfast: cold cereal or an omelet. I had Quaker Oat Square, a small carton of 2 milk, low-fat peach yoghurt, orange juice and a banana." 5) «This time, the plate had an ample amount of grapes, pineapple and orange slices, but only one strawberry. I didn't eat the yoghurt or the dry cereal, but I did have a warm blueberry muffin.» 6) «They served a health-food concoction that tasted like the cardboard box it came in. It was a sort of corn-flavored, crispy, chiplike thing, it had no flavour at all. We also had fruit. I like that they serve milk, but I hate that low-fat stuff, it insipid - all airline food is insipid.»

B. Translate the list of meals of a common American restaurant.

1. Traditional barbeque foods: smoked brisket and ham, or turkey; pig picking pork, smoked chicken wings, baby back ribs (half-slab, full slab), spare ribs (short ends, long ends); grilled chicken and greens; Texas chicken, a boneless breast grilled with spicy Texas sauce, topped with thinly sliced smoked brisket and melted cheddar cheese; burnt ends, smoked apple sausage or brisket. Smoked ribs... tender meaty ribs basted with maple - mustard, glaze, slow roasted and then lightly grilled; hickory chicken... 1/2 chicken smoked and basted with the original BBQ (barbecue) sauce; burnt ends... tender chunks of twice-smoked brisket drenched in our famous sauce; Texas-size beef ribs marinated, slow-smoked and flame-grilled. 2. Garnishes: BBQ baked beans, cote slaw and potato salad, whole wheat, white bread or buns, pickled and barbecue sauce. 3. Appetizers: cheese and assorted crackers, French onion soup, onion straws, corn fritters (hot and fresh long ends), a hickory-grinned chicken breast sliced and served atop, fresh veggies and greens, with our honey-mustard dressing; assorted relishes; vegetable tray with dip. 4. Accompaniments: dirty rice, tossed salads. 5. Desserts: creamy cheesecake, chocolate peanut butter, ice-cream pie; old fashioned cheesecake, apple fritters served hot with powdered sugar and sweet honey butter.

Ways of Rendering the Meaning of Nationally Biased Units of Lexicon

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

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

Exercise XXXVIII. Explain the proper meaning of the particular English national notions below and translate them into Ukrainian.

A. №10. Downing Street, Whitehall, the Upper House, the Commons, the woolsack, speaker, teller, whip (Parliament), division of Parliament, the White paper, the Stock Exchange; John Bull, the British Lion; lobby; ladyship, lordship, peerage, coroner, proctor, bacon, Yorkshire pudding, frankfurters, hot dogs; ale, gin; crown, farthing, guinea, sixpence, private/independent school, comprehensive (grammar, modern) school, the 6th form; jeans, jersey, pullover, leggings, stretches, tweed; calumet, wigwam; bushel, foot, inch, pint, sheriff.

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

The United States, unlike most other countries of Europe, Asia and America has no «government» but only an «administration» or to be more precise, a «president's administration". The latter in its turn has no ministries and consequently no «ministers» but departments and secretaries performing the functions of ministries and ministers. Traditionally established in the USA are the following thirteen departments: Agricultural Department, Commerce Department, Defence Department, Educational Department, Energy Department, Health and Human Services Department, Housing and Urban Development Department, Interior Department, Justice Department, Treasury Department, and Veterans Affairs Department. Each of these government institutions is headed respectively by an appointed leader, as announced by the presidential secretary. The only exception is the Justice Department which is headed not by a secretary but by the Attorney General. Almost all Secretaries have their Assistant Secretaries performing the functions of deputy ministers in other European and American governments. Exceptions from the list include only four departments which have Deputy Secretaries instead. These are Commerce Department, Housing and Urban Development Department, Educational Department and Treasury Department. Still other departments in the U.S. administration government have Under Secretaries performing the duties of

assistant secretaries which correspond to the government positions occupied by deputy ministers in other countries. To these departments belong the Commerce Department and Veterans Affairs Department. Secretary of the Interior Department, contrary to all others, has an Inspector General for the first assistant. But certainly the most peculiar are the duties of the Interior Department which include building roads, and overseeing the national park system, and not keeping law and order and fighting criminals, which the ministries of the interior are responsible for in other countries. These functions are performed in the U.S.A. by the F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

Exercise XXXIX. Pick out the nationally specific English notions in the text below and then translate them in writing or in viva voce into Ukrainian.

The former Beatle Paul McCartney was awarded a knighthood in the New Year's honours list. Among other showbiz figures receiving honors: Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer of «Evita», «Phantom of the Opera» and «Jesus Christ Superstar» becomes Lord Lloyd Webber allowing him to sit in the House of Lords. Among others recognized: the actress Joan Collins, best known for her role as Alexis in the television show «Dynasty», received an OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire), while the playwright Alan Ayckbourn was knighted. Frederick Forsyth, whose best-sellers include «The Day of the Jackal», becomes a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, which entitles him to add the initials CBE after his name. The racing driver Damon Hill, the current Formula One world champion, was given an OBE for services to auto racing.

Exercise XL. Read through the text on the British Parliament below and translate it point by point in writing or in viva voce into Ukrainian.

The Glimpse of Great Britain and Its Parliament Life

Great Britain or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the country is officially called ranks among the oldest constitutional monarchies in Europe. The country's first constitution, the Magna Charta, was signed under the pressure of her Parliament by the despotic King John Lackland, son of King Richard the Lion Hearted, as far back as June 10,1215. The Magna Charta had a great influence on the country's parliamentary life and traditions which have remained unchanged for centuries. Thus, the Palace of Westminster where Parliament is held and which was built anew and rebuilt for several times is in the same place for more than 1,000 years. Besides the Parliament consists of two Chambers or Houses – the Upper Chamber or the House of Lords and the lower Chamber or the House of Commons. The Upper House consists of over 1,100 Members belonging to one of the three unequally represented groups of peers: 1. Hereditary Peers, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons (almost half of all peers), and Peeresses in their own right (ab 20); 2. Life Peers and Life Peeresses; 3. Archbishops (2) and Senior Bishops (20).

The House of Lords is headed by the Lord Chancellor who is also the minister of Justice and Head of the High Court.

The House of Commons consists of 659 elected MPs (1997 elections). The House is headed by the Speaker. The number of seats in the House, however, covers the need

of only two-thirds of the elected MPs, the rest using the «front benches», the «cross benches» and the «back benches». There are nine Royal British orders of Knighthood. The highest of them is the order of the Garter, which was founded by King Edward III in 1348. It consists of two parts – a collar gold chain worn around the neck with St. George killing the Dragon, and an eight-pointed star with the words *Honi soit qui mat y pense* (in French) meaning: *Shame on them who think badly*. The order is conferred to the members of the Royal family and 25 knights. The only commoner to have received the order was Sir Winston Churchill in 1957. This order gives the bearer the right to be buried in Westminster Abbey.

The next important order is that of the Bath established during the reign of Henry IV (1399–1413). The name of the order comes from the ceremony of bathing (the symbol of purity) before being given it. There are three different degrees of the order, the highest being the first: 1) G.C.B. (Grand Cross of the Bath); 2) K.C.B. (Knight Commander of the Bath), 3) C.B. (Commander of the Bath). The highest military award in Great Britain is the Victoria Cross instituted by Queen Victoria in 1856 to mark the victory in the Crimean War. It is a bronze Maltese Cross with a Lion in its centre and the inscription «For Val-our» under it. The cross is made from the metal of the Russian guns captured in Sevastopol during the Crimean War in 1855.

Several traditional ceremonies are held in the capital of Great Britain attracting the attention of many Londoners and their numerous domestic and foreign guests. One of them observed every day is the changing of the Household Guards quartered in the Chelsea and Wellington Barracks near the Buckingham Palace. The Brigade of Guards of the Queen (and the Royal family body-guards) consists of two regiments representing the nationalities of the United Kingdom. The English Grenadiers wear the bear skin caps twenty inches high. The Scots Guards wear a wide black ribbon on the back of their uniform colour 15 cm wide and 25 cm long.

All the Guards wear scarlet or red tunics and black trousers except the Scots Guards wearing their traditional regimental cloth. The Irish Guards wear a triple row of brass buttons and distinctive plumes. The second ceremonial event which can be seen at 11 a.m. every weekday and at 10 a.m. on Sundays is Mounting the Guard. In this ceremony the Household Cavalry (the Royal and Life Guards) take part. They wear breast and back shiny plates made of steel armour. The third ceremony is observed only once a year on the second Saturday in June at ab. 11.15a.m. and is called Trooping the Colour. The ceremony marks the «official» birthday of the Queen and presents an inspection parade of the Queen's own troops. This spectacular ceremony with the Queen riding side-saddle on a highly trained horse ahead of the Guards is watched by many hundreds of people.

Among other old traditions the most prominent are the ceremony of the Keys which is over 700 years old (since 1215 when King John was forced to sign the Magna Charta) and Lord Mayor's Show. The latter goes back to the mayoralty of Richard (Dick) Whittington, who was mayor four times (1396, 1397, 1406 and 1419). The Lord Mayor rides from the City in a splendid six horses-spanned coach through the streets of London and stops at Law Courts where he is presented to the Lord Chief of Justice, who hands him his sword of office after receiving a solemn promise to carry out his duties

faithfully. The procession then continues to Westminster, and then returns to the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor.

Exercise XLI. Read the stories A, B, C, D, E below, pick out the units of the English culturally biased lexicon and translate the stories into Ukrainian.

A. AN ENGLISHMAN'S DAY

An Englishman's day – and who better to describe it than an Englishman's wife? It begins when, ignoring me, he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. As he scans the headlines (or the racing results) there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar (porridge if he lives in the North) followed by fried bacon and eggs, marmalade and toast, the whole accompanied by tea or coffee. But whether he in fact gets such a meal depends on the state of my housekeeping budget! After breakfast, except on Sundays and (in many cases) Saturdays which are holidays, he sets off to work by train, tube, car, motor scooter, motor bike or even on his own two feet. The time he sets out depends in large degree upon whether he is what might colloquially be termed a «striver» (one who works himself), a «driver» (one who sees that others work) or a «thrifer» (one who profits from others work). If he is a «striver», he will jostle along with thousands like him on the 7.20, probably still reading his paper (or somebody else's) and studying the successes (or otherwise) of his favourite team.

The «drivers» customarily depart about an hour later while the «thrifers» travel up to the City in great style about an hour later. But be he «striver», «driver» or «thrifer», he will enjoy his tea or coffee break around about 11. The tea or coffee is usually brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then, at mid-day, everything stops for lunch. Most offices and small shops close for an hour, say from 1 to 2, and the city pavements are thronged with people on their way to cafes. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens. The usual mid-day meal usually consists of two courses – a meat course accompanied by plenty of vegetables, followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding and custard with tea or coffee to finish. Most Englishmen like what they call «good plain food, not messed about with». They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Otherwise they are likely to refuse it. Usually they like beef steaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding and fried fish and chipped potatoes.

They are in the main not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course. Then back to work again, with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.

The working day finishes at time between 4 and 6, with the «thrifers» usually first home and the «strivers» last. On arrival home, many Englishmen seem to like to inspect their gardens before their evening meal.

This goes under various names - tea, high tea, dinner or supper depending upon its size and also the social standing of those eating it. Usually a savoury meat course is followed by stewed fruit or cake and tea. His evening meal over, the Englishman might do a bit of gardening and then have a walk to the «local» for a «quick one». The «local»

means the nearest beer house while a «quick one» means a drink (alcoholic, of course!) taking anything from half-an-hour to three hours to imbibe! There is plenty of lively, congenial company at the «local» and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather or the current situation.

But if the Englishman stays at home, he might listen to the radio, watch television, talk, read or pursue his favourite hobby. Then at any time between 10 and 12 he will have his «nightcap» – a drink accompanied by a snack – and then off to bed ready for tomorrow. (S. Andrews)

B. You Say Pasta, We Say Noodle

It's too soon to declare peace in the world's pasta wars. But the combatants finally sat down together at the table. U.S. pasta-makers have been angered over European Union subsidies, which sometimes made Italian pasta cheaper than American brands on U.S. grocery shelves. A few months ago, the U.S. International Trade Commission decided there was merit to American pastamakers' complaints about being hurt by Italian and Turkish imports. No settlement has been reached yet. Italy's Menconi was quick to recall how national pride was pricked earlier this year by a claim from some U.S. experts that pasta could be bad for some people, especially the overweight. Focusing on the common goal of increasing pasta consumption, savvy spaghetti sellers aren't overlooking any market.

C. Fast Food Burgers

Two quick service restaurants specializing in burgers are attracting locals and foreigners alike. If you're looking for a tasty, cheap meal in a convenient location, Kentucky Beirut Chicken and Boston Burger, both located in the center of Kyiv, measure up Kentucky Beirut Chicken wins on the burger front. Their Lebanese-seasoned burgers - it's a secret recipe, – are crave-inducing. They come on crisp buns with a variety of fixings that are in the plate option. A plate is like getting a full meal deal at McDonald's, only in Kyiv it includes a hamburger or cheesburger, French fries, pickles and coleslaw. KBC's drawback is Boston Burger's saving – French fries. While KBC's tend to be soggy and too cool, Boston Burger's are perfect, string-like morsels. Boston Burger's hamburgers are fine, but they're missing a special touch. They're simply a bland hunk of meat, with wilted lettuce and ketchup. KBC has an advantage in that it cooks as food is ordered, whereas Boston Burger premakes a bunch of sandwiches, which means they sometimes are served lukewarm and not-so-fresh. Until the Big Mac makes its way to Kyiv, Boston Burger and Kentucky Beirut Chicken will fill that fast-food burger whole in your stomach.

D. The Candymaker's Witness

A candymaker in Indiana wanted to make a candy that would be a witness, so he made the famous throughout America Christmas Candy Cane on which he incorporated several symbols for the birth, ministry and death of Jesus Christ.

He began with a hard candy stick of pure white, which symbolizes the Virgin Birth and the sinless nature of Jesus; and hard to symbolize the Solid Rock, the foundation of the Church, and the firmness of the promises of God. This candy cane was made in the form of the letter «J »to represent the name of Jesus, who came to earth as our Savior. It

could also represent the staff of the «Good Shepherd» with which he reaches down into the ditches of the world to lift out the fallen lambs who, like all sheep, have gone astray. Thinking that the only white candy was somewhat plain, the candymaker stained it with red stripes. He used three small stripes to show the stripes of the scourging Jesus and the large red stripe was for the blood that was shed by Christ on the cross so that we could have the promise of eternal life.

Unfortunately, in America the candy became known only as a sweet Candy Cane – a meaningless decoration seen at Christmas time. But the meaning is still there for those who «have eyes to see and ears to hear».

E. Scotland

It is one of those places where civilization has not tramped all before it. Scotland has uniquely combined the untouched beauty of nature with the kind of facilities that guarantee comfort.

Your impressions from Scotland very much depend on you, on how open you are to new cultures and traditions of this country. Start your trip with the cities and then go deep to the Highlands. Step by step you will be unveiling the quiet magic of this miraculous place and falling in love with its unforgettable authenticity, which gets smoothly with modernity. Tartan is no longer just an echo from the past. Any bank or football team has its own tartan. Any local family can have a tartan by just registering it at the Scottish tartan Society.

And it is not only fashion that reflects a changing consciousness. Over the last 10–15 years Scots seem to have become more conscious of their national identity, just as we Ukrainians have. They do not only debate their more independent status, but wear kilts more often – for weddings and for parties, even for work. They feel proud and comfortable on these double-pleated skirts, even when they have to pay something in the region on of 600 USD for a full outfit.

Exercise XLII. Translate the passage below into English. Explain the ways you employed to convey faithfully the notions of the specifically Ukrainian national lexicon.

1. Кобзар О.М. Вересам

Старий уже був Грицько Вересай. Він брав кобзу і простував на церковний майдан Калюжинців. Поводирем сліпого ставав малий онук Остапко, що мусив жебрати, бо кріпацького хліба вистачало сім'ї лише до Різдва. У М'ясниці гуляли весілля, на які запрошували Остапкового батька Микиту Вересая, котрий гарно грав на скрипці. Після тяжкої хвороби 4-річний хлопчик осліп. Дід переконував онука, що для закріпаченої людини – то захист, хоч не бачитиме, що діється на нашій зболеній землі. А через десятиліття саме пісня «Про правду і неправду» понесла славу Кобзаря Остапа Вересая по Україні і за її межі. Коли влітку 1874 року в Києві відбувався визначний в історії кобзарства III Археологічний з'їзд, на який з'їхалися учені з усієї Європи, французький професор Н. Рамбо назвав знаменитого виконавця народних дум і пісень «Гомером в українській світі». Завдяки своєму мистецтву Остап Микитович побував у царському палаці в

Петербурзі – прийшов зі скаргою на тяжку долю селянина, наївно думаючи, що цар допоможе.

Спливли роки. У Сокиринці на Чернігівщині, як до Канева на могилу великого Шевченка, приходять люди вклонитися співцеві.

2. Мандрики

Це печиво пекли у Петрівський піст або на Петра. На це свято годилося шанувати пастухів і підпасків. Їх частували і дарували мандрики («мандриги») – сирні пампушки. Вірили: хто з'їсть їх у Петрівку, того весь рік минатиме лихоманка. Після Петра вже переставала кувати зозуля, що й породило приказку: «Зозуля мандрикою вдавилась». Особливо смачними були мандрики із сиру, відтопленого із сколотини (маслянки), тобто сироватки, яка залишилася після збитого із сметани масла.

3. Обряд з кашею

Щоб відзначити таку важливу для сім'ї подію, як хрещення дитини, у хаті влаштовували святковий обід, відомий у народі під назвою «христини». За північноукраїнською традицією баба-повитуха приносила круто зварену кашу, накривала її хлібом-сіллю або млинцем і пропонувала розбити горщик тому, хто покладе більше грошей. Гості скидали їх новородженому – «на мило», «на воза», «на коня», «на люльку», «на віночок». Дарували й полотно на пелюшки, хустинки.

Хрещений батько клав більші гроші і розбивав горщик качалкою або тричі підіймав його і за останнім разом ударяв об кут стола. Якщо каша ціла, не розвалилася, – це на *достаток* і щастя. Її годилося скоро схопити і з'їсти, «щоб дитина говорила скоріше», «щоб дитя на ноги хваталося швидко». Частування кашею було насичене й іншими діями, супроводжувалося примовками, наприклад: «Роди, Боже, жито й пшеницю, а куму й кумі дітей копицю». Хлопчику бажали, «щоб орач був, щоб не злодій був». Дівчинці – «щоб хлопці поважали й любили» і т.ін. Обряд з кашею – багатозначний ритуал. У ньому реалізувалася ідея входження дитини в сім'ю.

Translating of Ideomatic / Phraseological and Stable Expressions

Exercise XLIII. Define the nature of each idiom below depending on the way it is to be translated into Ukrainian:

1. an eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth; 2. custom (habit, use) is a second nature; 3. he laughs best who laughs last; 4. let bygones be bygones; 5. like two drops of water; 6. look before you leap; 7. my little finger told me that; 8. a new broom sweeps clean; 9. no bees, no honey; no work, no money; 10. (one) can't see before one's nose; 11. (one) can't say boo to the goose; 12. to pick one's chestnuts out of the fire; 13. a prodigal son; 14. (as) proud as a peacock; 15. to return like for like; 16. to see smth. with the corner of one's eye; 17. there is no smoke without fire; 18. a tree of knowledge; 19. a voice in the wilderness; 20. to wipe off the disgrace; 21. to wipe one/smith. off the face/surface of the earth; 22. with open arms; with a rope round one's neck; 24. whom God would ruin, he first deprives of reason; 25. it is a bold mouse that nestles in the cat's ear; 26. fire and water are good servants but bad masters; 27. he who is born a fool is never cured; 28. beauty is a fading flower; 29. a bad beginning makes a bad ending (Greek); 30. a full belly makes a dull brain; 31. the belly is not filled with fair words; 32. bread and circus; 33. fair words fat few; 34. between the devil and the deep; 35. like water off the feathers of a duck; 36. what is writ is writ; 37. no sweet without sweat; 38. first come, first served; 39. eyes are bigger than the stomach; 40. not blink an eye; 41. work like a dog; 42. walk on air; 43. work one's fingers to the bone; 44. Alpha and Omega; 45. physician, heal thyself; 46. the salt of the earth.

Exercise XLIV. Suggest Ukrainian near equivalents for the idiomatic expressions below. Use part b) of the exercise for the purpose:

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

b) 1. Одним ударом (махом) двох зайців убити. 2. Добре розпочати – півділа зробити. 3. Поцілувати замок. 4. Знати, як свої п'ять пальців. 5. На кутні сміятися.

6. Відкладати щось на чорний день. 7. Хто іншому яму копає, той сам у неї потрапляє. 8. Лизати п'яти (комусь). 9. Брехнею далеко не зайдеш (весь світ пройде, та назад не вернешся). 10. Життя прожити – не поле перейти (на віку, як на довгій ниві). 11. Кров у жилах холодне. 12. Сім раз відміряй (одмір), а раз відріж (утни). 13. Більший католик, ніж папа римський. 14. Голий, як бубон. 15. Не всі вдома (однієї клепки не вистачає). 16. Сказав, як зав'язав (сказано – зроблено). 27. Пальцем не поворухне. 18. Старого не перевчиш (вченого вчити – тільки час марнувати). 19. Не вчи вченого. 20. Купити (купувати) kota в мішку. 21. Танцювати під чиюсь дудку. 22. Носити воду в решеті. 22. Підносити когось до небес. 24. Гарна, як квітка (як яблучко). 25. Гарний, як червінець. 26. Не мати шеляга/копійки за душою. 27. Сорочки на плечах не мати. 28. Ні бе, ні ме, ні кукуріку. 29. Вставляти палиці комусь в колеса. 30. Гордість (пиха) до добра не доводить. 31. Обіцяти золоті гори. 32. Дурість заразлива. 33. Один у полі не воїн. 34. Від великого до смішного – один крок. 35. Шукати вчорашнього дня. 36. Білий, як стіна (як крейда, як полотно). 37. Іван киває на Петра.

Exercise XLV. Suggest Ukrainian single word 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; 22. as the crow flies.

Exercise XLVI. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the ways in which the idioms in them are to be translated.

1. «I feel on the top of the world. I feel like a million dollars.» (Maugham) 2. The sole object of their lives is to be always *playing with fire*. (O. Wilde) 4. Joe felt he wanted *putting himself into* George's shoes. (J. Brian) 5. Don't talk rot. (D. Cusak) 6. «Don't think I am trying to *pry into your affairs*,» – went on the politician. (T. Dreiser). 7. «The other chap, Profond, is a *queer fish*. I think he's *hanging round Soames' wife*, if you ask me!» (J. Galsworthy) 8. Little Jolyon was *born with a silver spoon in his mouth*. (Ibid.) 9. *Keep your eye upon him* in the meanwhile, and don't talk about it. He is *as mad as a March hare*. (Ch. Dickens) 10. *The proof of the pudding is in its eating*. (S. Maugham) 11. *A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush*. (Ibid.) 12. Walter knew *which side his bread was buttered*. (Ibid.) 13. Why not cure unemployment by a National Slum Clearance effort, and *kill the two birds with one stone*. (J. Galsworthy) 14. However, I must *bear my cross* as best as I may: *least said is soonest mended*. (B. Shaw) 15. Oh, well, it's *no good crying over spilt milk*. (S. Maugham) 16. Her absence had been a relief. *Out of sight was out of mind!* (J. Galsworthy) 17. «He'll never set *the Thames on fire*», – said Soames. (Ibid.) 18. «Silly little thing to try to *put a spoke into my wheel*.» (S. Maugham) 19. *The apple of discord* had, indeed, been dropt into the

house of Millbornes. (T. Hardy) 20. The poor man's alarm was pitiful. His bread and butter *was at stake*. (J. London) 21. «I shall *let sleeping dogs lie*, my child.» (J. Galsworthy) 22. The boy is very dear and *the apple of her eye*. (Ibid.) 23. You've landed yourself in a helpless mess. And I *wash my hands of you*. (A. Cronin) 24. You know the expression: «*She has made her bed, she must lie on /Y.*» (Ibid.) 25. There is no accounting for taste and actions speak louder than words. 26. «Yes, I couldn't *make head or tail of it.*» 27. «You can *twist her round your little finger.*» 28. «Oh, I don't *care a hang about that.* » 29. «He says you just *eat out of his hand.*» 30. «By God, if you had, that old hag would have had you out of the play, you're in now before you *could say knife.*» 31. «She almost wished he wasn't going tomorrow so that she could have the pleasure of *turning him out bag and baggage.*» 32. And to dare to treat her like that, a *twopenny halfpenny little man* in the city. 33. «Poor lamb, he must be as poor *as a church mouse*». 34. «Oh, well, *in for a penny, in for a pound.* » 31. «I never *slept a wink* a night for thinking of you,» he said. 35. «It's quite obvious that you don't *care two straws* for me.» 36. «That was quite *another pair of shoes.*» 37. «After all she must be tolerant, he was only a boy, and if you must cross *your t's*, she was old enough to be his mother.» 38. «Wish me luck», he whispered, as he turned from her to enter the lift. «It's almost too good to be *true.*» 39. «She had never seen him in evening clothes before. He *shone like a new pin.*» 40. «...she wanted him *to have his money's worth.*» (S. Maugham) 41. Ask them – *for pity's sake* to stop the gramophone. (A. Cronin)

Translation of Some Idioms in the Process of Translating

Exercise XLVII. Compare each English idiom with its corresponding Ukrainian equivalent below. Offer all possible ways in which they can be translated.

1. like teacher, like pupil; 2. let the dead bury the dead; 3. He who keeps company with the wolves, will learn to howl; 4. the morning sun never lasts a day; 5. to keep a body and soul together; 6. murder will out; 7. of all birds give me mutton; 8. one could have heard a pin drop; 9. one today is worth two tomorrows; 10. one rotten apple decays the bushel; 11. people who are too sharp cut their own fingers; 12. pie in the sky; 13. pigs grunt about everything and nothing; 14. pitch darkness; 15. to play a dirty (mean, nasty) trick on one; 16. to point out a mote in one's eye; 17. to poison the fountains of trust; 18. a pretty penny; 19. a pretty little pig makes an ugly sow; 20. to keep one's tongue between one's teeth; 21. to make it hot for one; 22. to make mince meat/to make meat of smth.; 23. more power to your elbow; 24. to pull one's leg; 25. every dog has his day; 26. this is too thin; 27. to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; 28. a saint's words and cat's claws; 29. one's sands are running out; 30. never bray at an ass; 31. to find a mare's nest; 32. sounding brass; 33. to talk through one's hat; 34. to talk a dog's (horse's) hind leg off; 35. to touch bottom; 36. company in distress makes sorrow less; 37. tit for tat; 38. tomorrow come never; 39. weeds want no sowing; 40. we got the coach up the hill; 41. what's Hecuba to me/to you; 42. when bees are old they yield no honey; 43. the wind in a man's face makes him wise; 44. scratch my back and I'll scratch yours. 45. To kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

Exercise XLVIII. Translate in viva voce the following phraseological/idiomatic expressions, proverbs and saying into English. Define the ways in which their meaning can be faithfully conveyed:

1. який Сава, така й слава; 2. що було, то загуло; 3. з ким поведешся, того й наберешся; 4. на світі нема нічого вічного; 5. ледве зводити кінці з кінцями; 6. шила в мішку не сховаєш; 7. найкраща риба – ковбаса /гарна птиця ковбаса; 8. тихо, як у вусі /чути, як трава росте; 9. не відкладай на завтра те, що можна зробити сьогодні; 10. одна паршива вівця всю отару поганить; 11. хто сміється, тому не минеться; 12. краще жайворонок у руці, ніж журавель у небі; 13. людям язиків не зав'яжеш; 14. темно, хоч в око стрель; 15. підвезти воза /підкласти свиню; 16. чуже бачити аж під лісом, а свого й під носом не помічати; 17. підірвати довір'я до себе; 18. грошей добру копійку /грошей дай Боже; 19. всі дівчата, мов квітки, а звідки погані баби беруться; 20. тримати язик за зубами/ ні пари з уст; 21. дати прочухана / нагріти чуба; 22. не лишити каменя на камені; 23. ні пуху, ні луски; 24. морочити комусь голову; 25. козак не без долі /і в наше віконце ще загляне сонце; 26. білими нитками шито; 27. служити і вашим, і нашим; 28. м'яко стеле, та твердо спати; 29. недовго (комусь) ряст топтати; 30. не водись з дурнем; 31. попасти пальцем у небо; 32. пусті слова /балачки; 33. верзти нісенітницю; 34. наговорити сім мішків /кіп гречаної вовни; 35. узнати/спізнати, почім ківш лиха; 36. в гурті і смерть не страшна /поділене горе - півгоря; 37. Око за око/зуб за зуб; 38. обіцянка-цяцянка, а дурному радість; 39. дурнів не орють, не сіють (а вони самі родяться); 40. Знайте нас; ми кислиці – то з нас квас; 41. а яке мені діло/ моя хата з краю; 42. був кінь, та з'їздився; 43. біда вимучить, біда й навчить; 44. рука руку миє. 45. зарізати курку, що несла золоті яйця.

Exercise XLIX. Choose in part B of the exercise below the corresponding English equivalents (відповіднику) for the following Ukrainian idiomatic/phraseological expressions and substantiate the way in which you decided to translate them.

A. 1. виїденого яйця не вартий; 2. я не я, і хата не моя/ моя хата з краю; 3. купається /плаває, як варенику маслі; 4. як тільки язик повертається; 5. як сніг на голову; 6. лупцювати, як Сидорову козу; 7. (дивитися) як цап /баран на нові ворота 8. спіймати облизня; 9. чув дзвін, та не знає, де він; 10. як чугуївська верства (високий); 11. чого я там не бачив; 12. спасти на думку; 13. отримати прочухана; 14. рости як із води; 15. здоров'я – найдорожчий скарб; 16. розбити глек із кимсь; 17. розв'язувати руки комусь; 18. сім п'ятниць на тиждень; 19. кашу маслом не збавиш; 20. водити за ніс (когось); 21. морочити комусь голову /піддурювати когось; 22. від долі не втечеш/ у всякого своя доля; 23. клепки не вистачає (комусь); 24. верзти нісенітницю; 25. справи йшли як по маслу; 26. з вірогідного джерела/ з вірогідних джерел, із свіжих рук; 27. буря в склянці води; 28. гроші /гаманець, або життя; 29. не їла душа часнику, не буде й смердіти.

B. 1. is not worth a straw; 2. it does not concern me/it is not business of mine; 3. one lives in luxury/on the fat of the land; 4) how dare(s) one say so; 5. to come plump upon one/ to come like a bolt from the blue; 6. to beat the life out of one; 7. to look/ be astounded, to be very surprised; 8. to fail face/be a complete failure; 9. that is mere

hearsay/rumor; 10. (as) tall as a maypole; 11. I've nothing lost there; 12. to bring back (call) to memory; 13. to grow (take) one's gruel; 14. to overgrow; 15. good health is above wealth; 16. to have a quarrel with one/to break off with one; 17. to give rein/to give full scope (swing) to one; 18. to keep changing one's mind; 19. plenty is no plague; 20. to pull (one) by the nose; 21. to pull one's leg; 22. every bullet has its billet; 23. (one) has not all his buttons/one has a screw loose, one is a little wanting, one is not right up there; 24. to talk nonsense /bunkum; 25. things went swimmingly/without a hitch, work like butter; 26. straight from the horse's mouth/ straight from the tin; 27. a storm in a tea-pot/tea-cup (Am. a tea-cup/tea-pot tempest); 28. to stand and deliver; 29. people throw stones only at trees with fruit on them.

Exercise L. Suggest suitable Ukrainian versions for the following English proverbs, sayings and catchwords (крилаті слова та вирази):

1. actions speak louder than words; 2. not all that glitters is gold; 3. work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; 4. a bad workman always blames the tools; 5. barking dogs seldom bite; 6. beauty is only skin deep; 7. creaking gate hangs long; 8. don't cross the bridge until you come to it; 9. don't put the cart before the horse; 10. the early bird catches the worm; 11. every dog has his day; 12. forbidden fruit is sweetest; 13. if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well; 14. it's easy to be wise after the event; 15. it's never too late to mend; 16. it never rains but it pours; 17. more haste less speed; 18. no gain without pain; 19. necessity is the mother of invention; 20. never look a gift horse in the mouth; 21. no news (is) good news; 22. one swallow doesn't make a summer; 23. out of sight, out of mind; 24. paddle your own canoe; 25. the proof of the pudding is in the eating; 26. the road to hell is paved with good intentions; 27. the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak (The Bible); 28. still waters are deep; 29. time and tide wait for no man; 30. too many cooks spoil the broth; 31. when the cat's away the mice will play; 32. where there's a will, there's a way; 33. while there's life, there's hope; 34. you can't run with the hare and hunt with the hounds; 35. you may lead a horse to water, but you can not make him drink; 36. man proposes and God disposes; 37. give a man a fish and he eats all day. Teach him catch fish and he eats for a lifetime; 38. education makes people easy to lead but difficult to drive, easy to govern but impossible to enslave; 39. good advice comes from the aged; 40. an old man is like a child; 41. early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise; 42. there is no place like home; 43. one today is worth two tomorrows; 44. a man is old as he feels, a woman is old as she looks; 45. many a good cow has a bad/evil calf; 46. one's eyes drop millstones; 47. a forgetful head makes a weary pair of heels; 48. great talkers are all little doers; 49. a great ship asks deep water/s; 50. great weeds grow apiece; 51. to have not a penny to one's name/to have not a shirt to one's back; 52. keep your mouth shut and your ears open; 53. spare the rod and spoil the child; 54. a sparrow in the hand is better than the pigeon on the roof; 55. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; 56. birds of a feather flock together; 57. the ass is known by its ears; 58. a bird is known by its note, and a man by its talk; 59. a bitten child dreads the dog; 60. a burnt child dreads the fire/a scalded cat/dog fears cold water; 61. the face is the index of the mind; 62. a fair face may hide a foul heart; 63. far from eye, far from heart/seldom seen, soon

forgotten; 64. to fear as the devil fears the holy water; 65. to fiddle while Rome is burning; 66. one's fingers are (all) thumbs; 67. fish begins to stink at the head; 68. fools will be fools; 69. a fool when he is silent is counted wise; 70. friends may meet but mountains never; 71. friends are thieves of time; 72. God helps those who help themselves; 73. man is known by the company he keeps; 74. a good Jack makes a good Jill; 75. every god has his way; 76. fine feathers make the bird; 77. don't have too many irons in the fire; 78. while there's life there's hope; 79. the wish is father to the thought; 80. a word is enough to the wise; 81. a rolling stone catches no moss; 82. rain at seven, fine at eleven.

Exercise LI. Offer corresponding Ukrainian versions for the following English proverbs and sayings:

A. speak of devil and he will appear; to teach the dog to bark; you can not wash charcoal white; velvet paws hide sharp paws; he that will strive, must rise at five; life is not all cakes and ale; little thieves are hanged, but great ones escape; physician, heal thyself; rule with the rod of iron; like teacher, like pupil; like master, like land; like father, like son; like master, like servant; like author, like book; like mistress, like maid; like priest, like people; as the tree, so the fruits; as old cock crows, so doth the young; like begets like; as is the gardener so is the garden; like carpenter, like chips; as is the workman, so is the work; like likes like; like draws to like; like cures like. (Sayings)

B. Offer English semantic analogies/equivalents for the Ukrainian proverbs and sayings below. Use part A for the purpose where necessary.

Який учитель, такий і учень; який господар, таке й поле; яка хата, такий тин/який батько, такий син; який автор, така й книжка; який піп, така й парафія/зі злої трави-лихе сіно; тернина грушок не родить; яке коріння, таке й насіння; яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає; яка пряжа, таке й полотно; по роботі пізнати майстра; який Яків – стільки й дяки; який пастух, така й череда; які самі, такі й сани; яка грушка, така й юшка; рибак рибака впізнає здалека; видно пана по халявах; який їхав, таку й здибав/стрів; малі злодії попадаються – великі вириваються.

Exercise LII. Translate the story below into Ukrainian. Use the list of idioms below where necessary for the purpose.

Up, Up and Away

On Monday, out of the clear sky, the local travel agent telephoned Janice to tell her that she had won two tickets to the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta in New Mexico.

Janice and John, her husband, had always wanted to go ballooning at the festival, but they thought that such a trip was beyond their reach. She was walking on air when she telephoned John to tell him the good news. At first, John thought that Janice was joking and full of hot air, but when he realized that she was not building castles in the air, his annoyance vanished into thin air. As soon as John came home from work, Janice and John eagerly talked about the trip. Soon their plans grew by leaps and bounds.

Janice's head was in the clouds all the time because she was anticipating the trip and her first balloon ride.

Two weeks before the trip, Janice was rushed to the hospital. After examining her, the doctor burst her bubble when he said that she would need an operation. The doctor's decision went over like a lead balloon. Janice was devastated. Now their balloon vacation was up in the air. She knew that without the free tickets, the cost of the trip would be sky high. But Janice was lucky. The operation was not serious, and she begged the doctor to let her go on the trip. One week later, Janice and John took their dream trip. They were on cloud nine as their balloon rose into the blue sky. Janice smiled and thought: sometimes it pays to reach for the sky.

Idioms to the story:

1. The sky's the limit – there is upper limit;
2. Out of the clear blue sky – suddenly; without warning;
3. Go sky high-go very high;
4. Walk on air – be very happy; euphoric;
5. By leaps and bounds – rapidly;
6. Full of hot air – talking nonsense;
7. Go fly a kite – go away and stop bothering me;
8. Burst one's bubble – disillusion someone;
9. Have one's head in the clouds – be unaware of what is going on;
10. Up in the air – undecided; uncertain;
11. Out of thin air – out of nowhere; out of nothing;
12. Vanish into thin air – disappear without leaving a trace;
13. On cloud nine – very happy;
14. Reach for the sky – aspire to something; set one's goals high;
15. Beyond one's reach – more than one can afford;
16. Under a cloud of suspicion – be suspected of something;
17. Go over like a lead balloon – not well received by others;
18. As high as a kite – very happy;
19. Breath of fresh air – new, fresh, and imaginative approach;
20. Build castles in the air – daydream; make plans that never come true.

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Rendering of the Contextual Meanings of the Definite and Indefinite Articles Realization of Contextual Meanings of the Definite Article

Exercise I. Analyse the sentences and substitute the definite article for an appropriate Ukrainian demonstrative pronoun. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. This was the man Dorian Gray was waiting for. (O. Wilde) 2. He had met the woman at last – the woman he had thought little about, not being given to thinking about women. (Ibid.) 3. Eight Street Bridge is the place. (J.London) 4. – and at the instant he knew, he ceased to know. (Ibid.) 5. That's the Barney, that has the ugly daughter. (W. Maken) 6. «You've heard of Rancocanty?»- «I'm the man». (G. Byron) 7. «The Mr.Jardyce, sir, whose story I have heard?" (C. Dickens) 8. When she smiled, he saw the Pat he had known, the Pat smiling at him from worn photo, that still lay in the pocket-book against his heart. (J. Lindsay) 9. If I ever saw a man hopelessly hard up it was the man in front of me. (H. Wells) 10. I was brought up by my paternal aunt, Miss Frobisher, the Miss Frobisher of the Barton Chapel Case and the Woman's World Humanity movement. (Ibid.)

Exercise II. Substitute the definite article for an appropriate possessive pronoun. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He had uttered a mad wish that he himself might remain young, and the portrait grow old. (O. Wilde) 2. It was his beauty that ruined him, his beauty and the youth that he had prayed for. (Ibid.) 3. «Take the thing off the face. I wish to see it.» (Ibid.) 4. I know the age better than you do, though you will prate about it so tediously. (Ibid.) 5. The next night, of course, I arrived at the place again. (Ibid.) 6. At last, liveried in the costume of the age, Reality entered the room in the shape of a servant to tell the Duchess that her carriage was waiting. (Ibid.) 7. – and you have often told me that it is personalities, not principles, that move the age. (Ibid.) 8. «He began to talk about the house». (J. Fowles). 9. In England he never quite capitalized on the savage impact, the famous «black sarcasm» of the Spanish drawings. (Ibid.) 10. The friendship, the rapport (взаємовідносини) became comprehensible -. (Ibid.)

Exercise III. Define whether the definite article has additional accent in meaning and translate the sentences.

1. I refer the reader directly to the sources. 2. The two points of view are quite distinct. 3. McCloskey (1993) argues against the principle. 4. One might imagine that the two halves reinforce each other. 5. The rule can be formalized as follows. 6. The same rationale underlies the two other experimental techniques. 7. However, as I will show below, the phenomenon is quite widespread. 8. The fact that this system comes close to ours in many respects is then noteworthy. 9. The fact that this formalism works perfectly is a novelty and a point of theoretical interest in itself. 10. There are still difficulties that must be overcome before the method can be generally useful. 11. No one in the field can afford to overlook the paper. 12. The two proposals are compatible,

despite first appearances. 13. It is the difference in their structure that causes the difference in their behaviour. 14. No fully adequate analysis of all the facts yet exists. 15. To my knowledge, it is the most general solution available that fits the data. 16. The difference between the three approaches is summarized in Table II. 17. The test has two problems, one minor and one major. 18. The fact that the situation is so rapidly changing is important to my argument. 19. The prediction follows from rather minimal assumptions about how rules apply to form. 20. The point may be put in terms of our earlier separation of the two senses of the term. 21. The technique has several advantages. 22. The crucial assumption of the analysis is amply justified by the data. 23. Thus, the two questions we began with are simultaneously answered. 24. The difference is immaterial, in the context of the discussion. 25. There are a few uncertainties in Brand's discussion of the principle. 26. I shall refrain from discussing here the numerous results of recent research, which have not found their way into either Garde's or Hall's account. 27. The distinction between the two classes is not always clear-cut, but it is intuitively recognizable in the examples that I have just given. 28. The murkiness of the data suggests that they cannot stand as a clear counterexample. 29. Although their proposal is of great interest, it is not clear to what extent the new theory overcomes the objections made above to the older one. 30. We have argued that the data have an important bearing on a number of issues in the two lines of research mentioned above. 31. The history of the field should have served as a model for present-day theoreticians. 32. The author compares the two theories and evaluates the differences against the background of previous work in the field. 33. It will turn out, I believe, that one or the other of the two views may be correct. 34. The two works were done quite independently, and with different motivation. 35. The fact that this is qualitative and not quantitative statistical research does not justify such overlap of variables.

Realization of Contextual Meanings of the Indefinite Article

Exercise IV. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Give your reasons for the choice of the indefinite pronoun (or cardinal numeral) to express the lexical meaning of articles.

1. «A Mr. Forsythe to see you, sir». (J. Galsworthy) 2. «By the way, have you any spare clothes you could give the wife of a poor snipe?». (Ibid.) 3. He was moving slowly on the Bond Street, when a little light lady, coming from the backwater, and reading as she went, ran into him behind. (Ibid.) 4. Haviland looked at him for a moment and then hung up his hat and coat. (M. Wilson) 5. «I saw a Mrs. Danvers on the twelfth floor at two o'clock», he said. (D. du Maurier) 6. There was a woman sitting before the fire. (K. Mansfield) 7. There lay a young man, fast asleep – sleeping so soundly, so deeply, that he was far, far away from them both. (Ibid.) 8. In a few minutes a man came in, and George explained that the cook was sick. (E. Hemingway) 9. «We're going to kill a Swede. Do you know a big Swede named Ole Anderson?» (Ibid.) 10. As he swung, head down, into Talgarth Street he was conscious, suddenly, of a man running. (A. Cronin) 11. «- not to be acquainted with a Jarndyce is queer, ain't it, Miss Flite?» (C. Dickens). 12. Every old gang has a Billy in it. (S. Leacock) 13. «What a fool Rawdon Grawley has been to go and marry a governess!» (W. Thackeray) 14. After a

pause Lord Henry pulled out his watch. (O. Wilde) 15. When all that is settled, I shall take a West End theatre and bring her out properly. (O. Wilde) 16. A woman in a fluttering shawl was creeping slowly by the railings, staggering as she went. (Ibid.) 17. At last he heard a step outside, and the door opened. (Ibid.) 18. When a government makes a bad mistake of judgement, the electorate turns against it as soon as it feels the effect. (J. Galsworthy)

Exercise V. Define whether the indefinite article has additional accent in meaning in the following sentences? Translate them paying attention to ways of indefinite article translation.

1. A problem, however, emerges from these assumptions. 2. At this point, though, an objection can be raised. 3. An example will illustrate some of these new concepts. 4. In a sense, of course, this is not a matter for argument. 5. First, a note on directionality. 6. The point is that there is a difference in this case. 7. Such an analysis is possible. 8. He has suggested that a solution might be to treat them as important. 9. A second, more compelling, argument can be made for the two independent claims. 10. This book appears at a time, when certain tensions are emerging between these two rather different approaches. 11. A way for retaining that assumption would be to saturate inherent properties from adherent ones. 12. It is a likely candidate for a general principle of the theory – a question that must be resolved in any event. 13. Of course, it takes a Yakov Malkiel, with his expertise, to perceive the value of their approach. 14. I take this as indirect evidence that we should not adopt a convention of the sort proposed by Shenin. 15. Given that such rules are fairly common and natural, it would seem undesirable to have a theory which must express them rules as rules as complex as 56. 16. There is a marvelous overabundance of energy and dedication evident in such a scientist, in a Kepler or a Gauss no less than in a Mozart. 17. And, lastly, one is likely to perceive an aura or atmosphere surrounding such a person's actions and expressions, which sets him apart in a way difficult to define. 18. In the very first sentence of the paper, there is a term that attracts our attention, especially now that we have become sensitized to it by our previous discussion of polarities. 19. We can now choose for the detailed study a concrete example by means of which to find further hints on how the scientist's personal characteristics interacted with his scientific work. 20. This leads the author to speak of a resistance to change, rather than to question the very notion of a process of simplification. 21. Yet, he continued to make some of the most seminal contributions to the field for a quarter of a century from 1905 on, with rarely a year going by in which he did not publish an article on this subject. 22. This prepares us for the discovery that indeed the Kanton Schule of Aarau was first founded in 1802 by democratic patriots, reportedly acting in the spirit of Pestalozzi – just a year after the publication of Pestalozzi's manifesto. 23. But I do not find these books very helpful for understanding the life or the work of a Fermi or an Einstein and even less for discerning how his personality and his scientific achievements interact.

Exercise VI. Analyse the sentences below. Identify how the contextual meanings of the bold type articles are realized in Ukrainian (as an identifying pronoun, a relative

adjective or any other semantically/contextually suitable word). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Desperately he came to a halt in front of one decent picture hanging on the walls. (A. Huxley) 2. I honestly think if a person's an artist nobody ought to have any feeling at all about meeting him. (D. Parker) 3. Life worried and bored him, and time was a vexation. (J. London) 4. He is a man. (Ibid.) 5. He was over to San Francisco yesterday looking for a ship. (Ibid.) 6. «What's that?» he replied to a question from Olney that broke in upon his train of thought. (Ibid.) 7. «Yes, she is a peacock in everything but beauty», said Lord Henry. (O. Wilde) 8. I have not laid eyes on him for a week. (Ibid.) 9. They are always telling that it (America) is the Paradise for women. (Ibid.) 10. Were people to gape at the mystery of his life? (Ibid.) 11. «An eternity», she tells me... (Ibid.) 12. There is hardly a single person in the House of Commons worth painting. (Ibid.) 13. I want to place her on a pedestal of gold, and to see the world worship the woman who is mine. (Ibid.) 14. Then he discovered Henley and wrote a series of sea-poems on the model of Hospital Sketches. (J. London) 15. For a generation ... the Old Hundredth (night club) has maintained a solid front against all adversity. (F. Fitzgerald) 16. So when a young man at the office suggested that we take a house together in a commuting town, it sounded like a great idea. (Ibid.) 17. «You can tell me the truth without giving me any of that lip.» (W. Saroyan)

Exercise VII. Substitute the articles in bold type for the appropriate particles (вже, навіть, прощо, саме, маку, усе, etc.). Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I believe some pictures of mine had made a real success at the time... (O. Wilde) 2. It was the passions about whose origin we deceived ourselves that tyrannised most strongly over us. (Ibid.) 3. You are the type the age is searching for. (Ibid.) 4. It seems to be the one thing that can make modern life mysterious or marvellous to us. (Ibid.) 5. Conscience is the trade-name of the firm. (Ibid.) 6. «You are the one man in the world who is entitled to know everything about me . (Ibid.) 7. «Years ago, when I was a boy», said Dorian Gray - . (Ibid.) 8. The very thought of it stirs me. (J. London) 9. - when that was over and he had failed to kill his loneliness but only made it worse, he had written to her, the first one, the one who left him. (E. Hemingway) 10. «I suppose, it's the thing to do», Macomber agreed. (Ibid.) 11. «She went into a house» «Into a house!» Michael dived his cigarette-case. (J. Galsworthy) 12. - I have this coloured laundress. She is a real character. (D. Parker) 13. He says he wouldn't sit down at the table with one (Negro) for a million dollars. (Ibid.) 14. She is more than an individual. (O. Wilde) 15. «That's better», the sheriff said. «That's a civil answer». (W. Saroyan) 16. «You should go and see Claud Brains. He's a real genius». (J. Galsworthy) 17. I have no doubt it was not an accident, Dorian. (O. Wilde) 18. What a girl! (T. Dreiser) 19. ... «but I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know» (L. Carroll) 20. It sounded an excellent plan, no doubt, and very neatly and simply arranged. (Ibid.) 21. That will be a queer thing, to be sure! (Ibid.) 22. «Ah, that's the great puzzle!" (Ibid.) 23. «What a curious feeling»! said Alice. 24. Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly. (Ibid.)

Exercise VIII. Point out the difference in the lexical meaning expressed by the indefinite and the definite articles signaling respectively the rheme and theme in the sentences below. Pay attention to the place which the rhematic and thematic nouns occupy in their Ukrainian variants.

1. As he passed the bronze statue of the Four Moors a man's figure emerged from an old house on the opposite side of the shipping basin. 2. The man approached unsteadily along the waterside, shouting an English song. (E. Voynich) 3. As they passed by the gateway of the Uffizi, he crossed the road and stooped down at a dark bundle that was lying against the railings. (Ibid.) 4. The bundle moved, and answered something in a low, moaning voice. (Ibid.) 5. «What a fool Rawdon Crawley has been to go and marry a governess!» (W. Thackeray) 6. «But there was something about the governess too. Green eyes, fair skin, pretty figure». (Ibid.) 7. It was as John had said - he and she just wanted to live and the past was in their way - a past they had not shared in, and did not understand. (J. K. Jerome) 8. I've written a lot of them (his sayings) down in a book for fear of losing them. 9. It is only fair that at the back of the book I would be allowed a few pages to myself to put down some things (Ibid.) 10. It was an early morning of a sunny day. (Ibid.) 11. He remembered suddenly the early morning when he slept on the house-boat after his father died -. (J. Galsworthy) 12. He wrote a pamphlet on Malt on returning to England. (Ibid.) 13. She ... took an interest in the pamphlet on Malt: was often affected, even to tears. (Ibid.) 14. There came a morning at the end of September when aunt Ann was unable to take from Smither's hands the insignia of personal dignity. (Ibid.) 15. The morning after a certain night on which Soames at last asserted his rights and acted like a man he breakfasted alone. (J. Galsworthy)

***Asyndetic Noun Clusters and rendering Their Meaning into Ukrainian
Approaches to Translating Asyndetic Substantial Clusters***

Translation of Two-Componental Asyndetic Substantial Clusters

Exercise IX. Define the structural form of the components in the two-componental asyndetic substantial clusters below. Suggest the possible ways of conveying their meaning into Ukrainian.

1. witness testimony; 2. skills analysis; 3. night shift; 4. debt trap; 5. Krasnodar Territory; 6. television network; 7. food prices; 8. job opportunities; 9. London docks; 10. Labour group; 11. sugar steamers; 12. oil paintings; 13. school leavers; 14. oil countries; 15. wage strike; 16. forestry products; 17. economy regime; 18. pay claim; 19. crop yields; 20. livestock products; 21. animal husbandry; 22. solid engine; 23. consumer demand; 24. wage cuts; 25. protest demonstration; 26. Midlands unemployment; 27. promotion limitations; 28. car thieves; 29. gun licence; 30. Labour backbenchers; 31. slave sailers (ships); 32. car bomb; 33. Sunday Express sellers; 34. non-smoker carriage; 35. electricity cuts; 36. «keep wages down» lobby; 37. government draft; 38. Management development; 39. a question and answer interview; 40. law and order advocates; 41. the IMF visit (to Kyiv); 42. an oblast capital; 43. a 44-hour week; 44. a team-contract method; 45. White House intern; 46. the Guardian International subscribers; 47. plan and production discipline; 48. Research and Development Society. 49. Notts County vs. Bolton match; 50. Scotland Yard detectives; 51. Trafalgar Square rally; 52. the latest sun eclipse; 53. a welfare-reform plan; 54. government bond prices; 55. a «Buy America» (American cars) campaign; 56. a price-earnings ratio; 57. Tory failings; 58. contract killings; 59. the Osaca Summit; 60. John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library; 61. the Sea Owl submarines (USA); 62. World Economic Forum (in Davos).

Exercise X. Find the starting component for translating into Ukrainian the following two-componental asyndetic substantial clusters with the attribute to the adjunct or to the head noun/nucleus:

A) 1. Light music and drama programme; 2.the maximum end results; 2. the two-way trade exchanges; 4. Ukraine-British business partnership; 5. nuclear power stations; 6. the Twin Tower disaster. 7. Moscow-based industry analyst; 8. local sports clubs; 9. first-ever press conference; 10. our spring musical program; 11. Royal Court Theatre; 12. the main "passenger section; 13. an in-house video specialist; 14. major ocean routes; 15. two-seater «city cars»; 16. three-party coalition government; 17. a Commercial production supervisor and technician; 18. larger-than-local sports projects; 19. good Ryder Cup start. 20. an island penal colony; 21. the next Cabinet meeting; 22. International Motor Show; 23. a former CIA official; 24. local education authorities; 25. off-shore oil deposits; 26. common profit aims; 27. British woman doctor; 28. meagre salary increase; 29. current wages negotiations; 30. the Scottish tartan Society; 31. intensive-type crop varieties; 32. the first NBA championship (U.S.A.); 33. (the) House Republican leaders; 34. the promising soccer club; 35. the public sector reform; 36. the modest «Santa Claus» rally; 37. a favourite harbour party.

B) 1. the Republican party leaders; 2. the Middle East process; 3. most City of London economists; 4. the National Bank activity; 5. Scottish Electrical Workers Union; 5. a police department lawyer; 7. primary school teachers; 8. the Labour Party conference; 9. high quality second hand cloths and accessories; 10. political committee secretary; 11. civil defence organization; 12. social insurance expenditure; 13. Third Millennium School; 14. local government jobs; 15. Engineering Unions officials; 16. a national protest day; 17. light weight metal; 18. tourist class double rooms; 19. the five-party Cabinet Consultative Committee; 20. the Windows operating systems; 21. British postal service processes; 22. Decimal Currency Board (Gr. Brit.) 23. a solid fuel system; 24. German Booksellers and Publishers Association; 25. a Health Sector Stream; 26. government and European Union decisions; 27. International Copyright Protection; 28. London Evening Standard; 29. Pharmaceutical drug stocks.

Translation of Three-Componental Asyndetic Substantial Clusters

Exercise XI. Analyse the three-componental asyndetic substantial clusters below. Point out the closer NN-type sense units in them and the starting components for their translation into Ukrainian.

A) 1. a Bachelor of Music Education Degree; 2. Sunday afternoon concerts; 3. the supertanker collision drama; 4. a school football pitch; 5. Andrew Jackson Park and Museum; 6. Edinburgh Student Unions; 7. publications control board; 8. Essex Action Committee; 9. London Business School; 10. the Detroit motor show; 11. Cossack salt merchants; 12. school sports facilities; 13. State circuit court; 14. customer service laboratories; 15. City of London police force; 16. Westminster Defence Minister; 17. England team manager; 18. crime figures rise; 19. Labour majority group; 20. Tory leadership election; 21. the Natural Resources Defence Council; 22. Local Government Officers Union; 23. New York State Governor; 24. the Youth Hostels Association; 25. V-E Day celebrations; 26. world without bombs conference programme; 27. the Kyiv Dynamo soccer club; 28. UNIAN news agency; 29. Kyiv teachers and students demonstration; 30. sheep skin vests; 31. 20th century sheepskin coats.

B) 1. a U.S. Administration official; 2. the world bagpipe championship; 3. the Tory selection procedure; 4. the world disarmament conference; 5. retail food prices; 6. New Zealand Golf Association; 7. White House press secretary; 8. all day comfort lipstick; 9. Shevchenko prize winners; 10. Manchester City Council; 11. Stockport trade unionists; 12. depot mass meetings; 13. Pittsburgh steel works; 14. the U.S. Senate seat; 15. water conservancy constructions; 16. Park Royal Vehicle factories; 17. South-East (a London district) Sports Council; 18. appeal court judges; 19. the US Negro servicemen; 20. the Girl Guide Association; 21. sugar crop disaster (in Cuba); 22. the House of Commons committee room; 23. Medicare part B premiums; 24. the University of Toronto graduate student; 25. the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation) liberalization commitments; 26. a baboon bone-marrow transplant; 27. upperclass mass murderer; 28. the snap opinion polls; 29. The exchange rate level; 30. South Carolina State Museum; 31. the oblast government administration; 32. a health insurance programme; 33. the Air Force General Staff; 34. the Air Force Command; 35. The NATO Prague summit; 36. the World Trade Organization; 37. the morning and evening

rush time; 38. the Buckinghamshire County Museum; 39. a \$542 million stand-by arrangement; 40. the Hong Kong web developer; 41. the Gongadze case investigation.

Exercise XII. Point out the sense units in the three-componental asyndetic substantial clusters below and render descriptively their meanings into Ukrainian.

1. the Fire Brigades Union; 2. land improvement measures; 3. the League management committee; 4. world light-weight title; 5. the Commonwealth sugar agreement; 6. vehicle repair industry; 7. post office employees; 8. trade State Property Fund; 9. front line positions; 10. Ireland Civil Rights Association; 11. the London building workers joint sites; 12. car bomb explosion; 13. Nottingham autumn stakes; 14. Leeds Anti-Racialism Committee; 15. motor vehicle castings; 16. the Thames Television interviewer; 17. school milk cuts (in Great Britain); 18. summer holidays vacancies; 19. a health insurance programme; 20. Skoda sports coupe; 21. Citizens Democracy Corps; 22. Scots shipyards stewards; 23. Mersyside car workers; 24. Derbyshire and West Midlands police force; 25. a Ryder Cup golf series; 26. the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders shop-stewards; 27. the Ford joint shop-stewards committee; 28. Ashridge (settlement) executive development programmes; 29. the Saxony data-protection commissioner; 30. the voucher insurance company; 31 Public Sector Management Institute (UK); 32. the Oxford Strategic Leadership programme; 33. the Verdugo Hills Archery club (Cal., U.S.A); 34. the business development division; 35. United Nations Environment programme; 36. (Rural) Finance and Enterprise Support Project; 37. China familiarization programme; 38. world stockmarket capitalization; 39. (Ukraine's) 1999 privatization efforts; 40. Itar-Tass news agency; 41. the U.S. Supreme Court decision; 42. Salary structure design.

Translation of Four-Componental Asyndetic Substantial Clusters

Exercise XIII. Analyse the semantic interrelation between the componental parts of the ANNN/ANANN-, etc. types of asyndetic noun clusters below. Point out the starting and the proceeding components to achieve a faithful translation of the clusters into Ukrainian.

Model: Former world heavyweight champion колишній чемпіон світу у важкій вазі (1-4-2-3). The first trade union country club (1-4-2-3-5) перший периферійний профспілковий клуб.

1. additional television news programmes; 2. National Health Service hospitals; 3. International amateur golf tournament; 4. the Common Market fisheries policy; 5. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; 6. the Labour Party conference week; 7. the black-soil zone crop yields; 8. French television network facilities; 9. the entire trade union movement; 10. The preschool child care establishment; 11. the internal trade union conference; 12. Labour Shadow Home Secretary; 13. South Wales steel plants; 14. a local CBS television station; 15. large-scale US air raids; 16. (Singer's) Sewing Machine factory; 17. the Tory Industrial Relations Act; 18. State Social Security Department (USA); 19. Trade Union Congress general secretary; 20. the International bass guitarist section; 21. International ski federation rules; 22. successful world championship defence; 23. the North-West Economic Planning Council (Gr. Brit.); 24. British Ocean

Steamship companies; 25. British Steel Corporation shop-stewards; 26. the 1998 World Cup final; 27. Eurasian oil Transport Corridor; 28. strict data protection laws; 29. a marginal income tax reform; 30. European and world club champion; 31. British steel strip products; 32. private White House polls results; 33. the Caspian pipeline Consortium deal; 34. a true health care reform; 35. international labour organization criteria; 36. a moderate welfare reform plan; 37. the nuclear power plant disaster; 38. the captive gas station attendant; 39. annual share holder group meeting; 40. The daytime and evening bus service; 41. New York City Transit Authorities; 42. early morning hand delivery.

Exercise XIV. Suggest the possible approaches to translating the four-componental asyndetic noun clusters below.

Model: the BBC TV feature Death in the Prison Yard (3-2-1-4) художній телефільм Бі-Бі-Сі «Смерть на тюремному подвір'ї.»

1. the Durability Insurance Trust Fund; 2. the United Nations Refugee Relief Agency (UNRRA); 3. the nuclear weapons test ban treaty; 4. New-Castle Youth Employment Office; 5. the UK oil output figures. 6. the Post Office Engineering Union; 7. the trade union branch table; 8. the USA Senate Foreign Relations Committee; 9. the Child Poverty Action Group; 10. London port ship-repair workers; 11. the Europa World Year Book; 12. State Development Research Centre; 13. the BBC Radio «Today» programme; 14. the Medicare health insurance programme; 15. State Tax administration Chairman; 16. a Harvard Business School professor; 17. George Washington Bridge bus station; 18. the Nobel Peace Prize Winner; 19. (this year's) Cannes Film Festival winners; 20. the Air Traffic Control Staff; 21. (the Department of Transport's) Air Accidents Investigation Branch; 22. Boryspil Airport same-day tickets sales; 23. the Manhattan Express bus service; 24. the Pacific Stock Exchange technology index; 25. the University of Chicago Law School 26. Kyiv career club open meeting; 27. the Gongadze case investigation results. 28. French world record race champion; 29. the Rolls-Royce Bristol engines division; 30. the estate grain elevator company; 31. factory and office trade union committees; 32. the speed-way Express Knock-out cup semi-final; 33. district trades union council; 34. Clydebank Town Hall Council; 35. Chicago Cubs baseball team; 36. the Birmingham regional Hospital Board meeting; 37. China Policy Study Group; 38. the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Associations Executive; 39. Shevchenko Literature Prize winners; 40. the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive; 41. the US Cruise missile bases; 42. European Petroleum Equipment Manufacturers Federations; 43. British European Airway cheap summer tourist flights; 44. all-Britain East-West trade agreements; 45. leading Southampton Dock trade unionist; 46. former world mile record holder; 47. Indian Union Carbide Pesticides Plant; 48. Richard and Hinda Rosenthal Foundation poets award; 49. Mountain State arts & crafts Fair; 50. Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area; 51. the New York Times bestsellers list; 52. the United Nations Security Council Resolution; 53. the New Castle second division football match; 54. The Northern Praries Wildlife Research Center. 55. Corruption Control Coordination Committee.

Translation of Five-, Six- and Seven-Componental Asyndetic Substantial Clusters

Exercise XV. Point out the sense units and the starting components to translate correctly each five- and six-componental asyndetic substantial cluster below. Offer one or two Ukrainian variants (where possible) for each English word-group.

1. the Voice of America Language service inauguration dates; 2. the world speedway team championship final; 3. the Perkins Diesel factory engine plant; 4. the Retail Food Trades Wages Council; 5. the Coventry tool room rate agreement; 6. a Natal University Sports Union dinner; 7. Essex Gold Cup supporters club trophy; 8. West Midlands Deputy Chief Constable Les Sharp; 9. guerrilla suicide car bomb attack (Lebanon); 10. World Number One amateur tennis player Roy Emerson; 11. the Suez Canal Zone base agreement; 12. the U.S. Information Infrastructure Task Force; 13. the community development block grant programme; 14. the government law enforcement assistance administration; 15. United Nations Security Council Resolution 425; 16. Mr. Shimpei Nukaya, Economic Planning Agency deputy director-general; 17. the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat; 18. the Radio City Music Hall box office; 19. cane sugar industry waste products; 20. the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial; 21. the U.S. health maintenance organization; 22. American Power Boat Association Gold Cup Champions; 23. Blitz - Pack Cardboard Packaging Plant Quality Control Manager Lyudmyla Metosova.

Exercise XVI. Prior to translating the sentences below into Ukrainian point out the sense units in their asyndetic substantial clusters and find the starting component for a faithful conveying of their meaning into Ukrainian.

1. The three-man UN mission leaves London today after four days of talks with the British Government. 2. Several magistrates are staying from the civic luncheon being given by the Labour-controlled city magistrates. 3. Two new miniature power units have been announced by the Lxor Electronics. 4. At Scottish career offices there were, in September, only 287 real jobs for more than 10,000 school leavers. 5. Public support for the Coal Miners strike decision in Luhansk region is growing. This is shown in an opinion poll published yesterday. 6. On Friday the Foreign Secretary flies off to Washington for a NATO Ministers meeting. 7. The frequency meter type 265 will measure the frequency of repetitive wave form. 8. The workers have to fight redundancy dismissals, pit closures, rail closures. 9. A week of county council election opened in England and Wales yesterday. 10. «We'll never accept Govt pay policy», say miners. 11. The book features short excerpts from actual student communication notebooks as well as excerpts from student and professional speeches. 12. He has three times been President of the Romford Constituency Labour Party and also of the Romford Trades Council. 13. «And there's a play on from the New York Theatre Guild...» (A.Cronin) 14. He had really belonged... to that crowd of outsiders who turned up their coat collars, spotted, smoked, and took their occasional recreation not at the University Students Union Club but in a downtown billiard saloon. (Ibid.) 15. This is the name («Little General Assembly») given to the three-month United Nations World Trade and Development Conference which opens today. 16. The Public Health

Laboratory Service team is to try to track down the cause of what is commonly known as «gastric flu» by studying outbreaks throughout Britain. 17. The committee studied a trade union activities draft document in dealing with the multinational companies. 18. The USA continues to produce most MBA or Master of Business Administration graduates. 19. Harvard Business School and Columbia University both have introduced more team projects in their management courses. 20. The satellite is some 15 times heavier than previous US spy satellite models. 21. The New York Herald Tribune Washington correspondents say the deficit now stands at about two million dollars and continues to grow. 22. A General Assembly resolution provided for the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account. 23. The Amalgamated Engineering Union South Essex District Committee is sending a delegation to meet Members of Parliament with a request for engineers to flood the lobby when they have finished work. 24. The dispute at Fords factory is to be the subject of any inquiry headed by chairman of the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council. 25. Five members of the Windsor group hospital management committee at the Binfield Park Hospital for mentally handicapped children took part in the discussion. 26. The United States Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories at Fort Belvoir are currently testing a multi-purpose tracked vehicle. 27. Quality Control Department decision regarding proposed defect elimination expenses estimate was referred to Chief Design engineer, Welding Department superintendant and Process Department superintendant. 28. But Miss Mason who came, she exposed, from the Home Office Frozen Meat Investigation Department - proved a restricted source of enlightenment. (A. Cronin) 29. The British Aircraft Corporation combined shop-stewards committee expressed full support for the NUM (National Union of Miners). 30. «Hong Kong doesn't need high technology manufacturing", says Mr. Howard Davies, Hong Kong Polytechnic University professor of business studies. 31. Mr. Shimpei Nukaya, Economic Planning Agency deputy director-general, said growth in gross domestic product was on track to meet the more modest government target of 2.5 per cent for the fiscal year. 32. The full-year growth rate was distorted by artificially strong data in the first quarter. 33. It has been taken Boyko up till today to change most of the personnel in the oblast government administration. 34. One of the ways New Jersey is making it easier for families to save is the Garden State Savings Bond Programme. 35. The interest earned on Garden State Savings Bonds will not be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes and will be exempt from the tax imposed by the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. 36. South Carolina kindergarten teacher Phyltis Adelsflugel had a flair for imaginative ways to seize the attention of her pupils. 37. Get tickets at the Radio City Music Hall box office (Bronx); 38. Low cost 2-month trial subscription (for just \$43).

Exercise XVII. Transform the following Ukrainian noun word-groups into English asyndetic substantival clusters:

1. Книжковий фонд Київського національного лінгвістичного університету.
2. Шостий Київський авторемонтний завод.
3. Студенти Київської музичної академії ім. П. І. Чайковського.
4. Молочні продукти Білицького (Біличі) молокозаводу Києво-Святошинського району Київської області.
5. Призери

фінального туру студентського конкурсу «Красуня міста Києва» 2000 року. 6. Рішення Київської міської державної адміністрації. 7. Планована зустріч випускників 1940 року Боярської середньої школи Лисянського району. 8. Науково-дослідні інститути академії наук України. 9. Різдвяні колядування учнів молодших класів міста Львова. 10. Наслідки зимової студентської сесії 2000 року. 11. Заочники Київського інституту бізнесу і технологій. 12. Заліки п'ятикурсників за останню весняно-літню сесію. 13. Новорічні та різдвяні свята харківських школярів. 14. Київські видавництва художньої літератури «Веселка» та «Український письменник». 15. Читачі національної бібліотеки України ім. Вернадського. 16. Комісія в справах обміну сільськогосподарською продукцією. 17. Заходи стимулювання інвестицій у промисловості України. 18. Наслідки фінансової кризи осені 1997 року. 19. голова комісії Верховної Ради у справах боротьби з корупцією Г. Омельченко. 20. Агентство у справах контролю повітряних ліній України. 21. Державна комісія України в справах контролю авіаційних зв'язків із країнами Західної Європи та Близького Сходу.

Ways of Conveying the Active Voice Constructions

Exercise XVIII. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the way of Active Voice constructions translation.

1. Definite proof to that effect is lacking. 2. Evidence is mounting up that the bacteria may undergo some kind of transmutation. 3. The spherical joint is becoming more and more useful in the construction of glass equipment. 4. I do not want to suggest that the distinction I am making is an easy one to maintain in all cases. 5. In the next chapter, I first outline a framework developed of the results' interpretation. 6. This value may be subject to refinement when analyses are complete. 7. As further evidence for this restriction I examine below other processes that have been shown to be non-dominant. 8. I argue in the following two chapters that this structure is one means by which tenable interpretations are sustained. 9. A completely new conclusion must be formulated which considers all valid models. 10. In the next chapter I demonstrate that this problem cannot be solved along these lines. 11. I mention now another category of facts never integrated in the field – perhaps because they are too precise! 12. It seems that some kind of statistical method might be helpful, provided a representative body of instrumental data gathered becomes available. 13. In this final section I summarize some of what I take to be my more significant conclusions. 14. What I am suggesting is that this is not necessarily a consequence of the impact. 15. For that reason, in the next chapter I concentrate only on a subset of the variables. 16. In the following, I first briefly describe the major arguments made by this approach, point out what I see as defective with those arguments, and then proceed to argue why the separation of the two categories is impossible in the analysis. 17. The absence of major theoretical issues which are being contested makes these chapters somewhat dry reading. 18. It seems to me that Earl is here introducing the wrong distinctions and omitting the right ones. 19. A team of scholars at the University of Nancy is preparing a more detailed analysis of these problems, so we may look forward to the results of their investigations. 20. This problem has been later acknowledged by Peters, but it has not been taken up by him in any significant way. 21. This view has come under considerable criticism. 22. My effort to do just that has led to two conclusions. 23. First, this approach has led to a highly coherent and (I hope) revealing analysis. 24. No critical experiment has been reported up to now. 25. Another- such argument has been advanced by Kostler (1992). 26. There have been several attempts to put these arguments on a quantitative basis. 27. These assertions have engendered a lively debate, and many less than critical scholars have accepted their conclusions enthusiastically. 28. This idea has been implemented in various ways. 29. This theory, and every hypothesis which contributed to it, have been subjected to extensive criticism. 30. I have not attempted, in this article, to offer even a brief overview of the analytic methodology and techniques. 31. This astute observation has, unfortunately, been ignored by subsequent researchers. 32. However, as we have demonstrated, these apparent restrictions all follow from a more general constraint. 33. In this study, I have not hesitated to use techniques and ideas that are presently outside the range of this analysis. 34. Unfortunately, he commits the same error that other theoreticians have made since the conception of the theory: he does not apply the same

cautionary procedures to "internal" evidence. 35. He has in fact misunderstood my position on both of these questions, in spite of quite explicit statements in the passages to which he referred. 36. We have made this assumption throughout; and it can be tested empirically in a sufficient number of instances for us to accept it as valid. 37. This framework has attracted many researchers to this day, and the influence can be most clearly seen in the works of Taller (1989, 1991a, 1991b, 1993), which directly apply and advocate this approach. 38. Of course, this is an old problem to which there has been no satisfactory solution; our analysis is no worse than any other in this regard. 39. He has chosen not only to disagree with these views of foreign scholars; he has chosen not to represent their views at all. 40. Theorists have typically attempted to meet the challenge of new problems in those different and opposing ways. 41. In his eagerness to use whatever stone comes to hand, he has taken contradictory positions, has made careless errors in interpreting (and even in quoting) other authors. 42. The shortcomings of her analysis of this problem and the different aspects of the problem have been discussed carefully by Lang (1994). 43. Finally, I observe that the data which I have discussed here show to be completely untenable the familiar proposal of Frey (1991). 44. They had been through with their series of experiments by the end of 1990. 45. In 1968 Altier and Franck pointed out the importance of that solution, but Crane had suggested it in the same year. 46. It is the study of Thorne (1992) that has yielded the most fruitful results. 47. Such studies have been done, for example, by West (1994).

Exercise XIX. Translate the sentences. Pay attention to the way of Active Voice constructions translation (Sequences of Time)

1. He claimed that Gibbs (1989) had earlier suggested such a solution. 2. The investigators noted that the two variables had three levels. 3. We learnt that the results reported by these scientists were erroneous. 4. They concluded that his ongoing project was also a failure. 5. In Larson (1992) he agreed with Jabrdon that the analysis was hard to take seriously for other reasons. 6. He showed that it was 02 that had the most similarities to 05. 7. The originators of the theory argued that it was essential to take such relations as primitives. 8. According to the procedure, pupils were told to indicate whether each sentence was correct or incorrect. 9. The experimenter explained that the child would hear the animals' names. 10. The 10-year-olds knew why they felt "something was wrong" with the sentences. 11. Results showed that the relative frequencies were significantly different. 12. Their results demonstrated that such an event could have happened even before the date. 13. Friesen (1993) insisted that this class of variation had already been studied, presumably by Kuiken (1991). 14. The subjects were told that the names would be read in numerical order. 15. The experimenter asked pupils how they would "fix up" the sentences given. 16. He suggested that comprehension in such cases is a matter of "grasping the simplest relation". 17. Thus we predicted that preschoolers would show mainly similarity confusions in a memory task. 18. To avoid bias, the child was told that he would meet some new names of animals. 19. The results of the study indicated that increases and decreases of intensity were accompanied by similar changes in rates of movement. 20. Pupils in grade 4 were told that they would be given sentences with a blank line to the

left of each. 21. It was hypothesized that both frequency and intensity are positively related to perceived speech rate. 22. Fedron and Bond (1993) argued that the alternative explanation could be accepted. 23. Finally, they pointed out that the duration of the stimuli was the same across and within groups. 24. Moreover, a study of Follman, Merica and Silverman (1995) seemed to indicate that neither the direction nor the order of the categories significantly affects the reliability of a scale or the mean yields. 25. Earlier, I thought that we could drop the third analysis (summarized in 7) from consideration. 26. As Faltz (1988) rightly pointed out, it would have been much better to use another term. 27. In my personal communication with him I had to admit that I refuted the claim that he attributed to me. 28. They failed to remember that any choice among alternative analyses may imply a choice among alternative general theories. 29. The most thorough study of this variation that I know is by Eblands (1989: 82-89), who found that 25b was impeccable for everyone, but some researchers rejected 25c. 30. The ancient Greek philosophers reasoned that matter was made up of infinitely small particles.

Ways of Conveying the Passive Voice Constructions

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

1. He was haunted by a fear. 2. Also he was rendered self-conscious by the company. (London) 3. It (furniture) was given to us as a wedding present by Mr. Bradley's father. 4. They entertained lavishly and were lavishly entertained. 5. Gregory Brabazov was in Chicago at the time the purchase was made and the decoration (of the house) was entrusted to him. 6. I had recently brought out a successful novel - and I had no sooner arrived than I was interviewed. 7. There are men who are possessed by an urge so strong to do some particular thing that they can't help themselves. 8. He was so incommunicable that I was forced to the conclusion that he had asked me to lunch with him merely to enjoy my company. 9. But here she encountered in her husband an obstinacy, which she had not for years been accustomed to. 10. She was puzzled by Isabel. 11. «I'm told she's rather good.» (Maugham) 12. She might have been asked to go too. 13. What luck that the boy had not been caught by that ghastly war. He might so easily have been killed, like poor Jolly twenty years ago out in the Transvaal. (Galsworthy) 14. «I'm afraid a lot of your private papers were burned.» (Leacock) 15. And when the Indian veteran came there, he was told the blunt truth. (D.Carter) 16. «I suppose in about a fortnight we shall be told that he has been seen in San Francisco." (Wilde) 17. Immediately after their marriage Couperwood and Aileen journeyed to Chicago direct and they were given there the best room that Frencout provided for the time being. 18. Caroline, or Sister Carry - was possessed of a mind rudimentary in its power of observation and analysis. 19. In certain emergencies he was called to assist his father, and was paid for it. (Dreiser) 20. – only after a minute did she realize that she had been awakened by a knock at their saloon door. (Fitzgerald) 21. People have been asking those questions for thousands of years and they could be answered, surely they'd have been answered, by now. (Maugham) 22. «We've been sort of pals and it's not my business to talk unless I'm spoken to.» (J.K. Jerome) 23. Clovis was sent for in haste, and the development of the situation was put before him. (H. Munro) 24. We were questioned, all of us. (Defoe) 25. The door was opened by a tall and stout Negro butler with white hair and we were ushered into the drawing-room. 26. Most of the actors wanted to think Logan was crying because he was being arrested. (L. Hughes) 27. «I am urgently needed at Apia,» said Dr. Macphail. 28. «Young Bossiney has been run over in the fog and killed." 29. «Water was given her.» (Galsworthy) 30. He was beaten. 31. I was surprised that I had been asked to this party. 32. The two persons, who were hustled away, did not take it well. 33. They were made for the third Duke of Dorset and they're almost priceless. 34. She was a trifle faken aback that it had all gone so easily. 35 . «I presume that in a day or two we shall be fixed up for the rest of the season." (Maugham) 36. «I was desired by that gentleman to identify the wearer of a very uncommon coat - a bright blue dress coat, with a gilt button, displaying a bust, and the letters «P.C.» (Dickens) 37. «Was Coleman being told here and now, as a newcomer, not to rock the boat?» (Hailey) 38. «Mr. Afghan North was robbed and he made a complaint." 39. «The car had been built on a special chassis in America." (Fitzgerald)

40. She was received only by Ting-a-Ling, who had his back to the fire, and took no notice beyond a stare. (Galsworthy) 41. I was wired for. (C. Doyle) 42. Some things had been lost sight of. (Galsworthy) 43. The bed had not even been lain on. (Dickens) 44. She was told that a message could be left for him. (M. Wilson) 45. Do not pass judgement, that you may not be judged. 46. You either make both tree and fruit to be rotten; for the tree is known by its fruit. (Bible). 47. She hastened around to the side entrance and was taken up by the elevator to the fourth floor. (Dreiser) 48. «Not a word of it, in my interpretation, is actually spoken." (S. Leacock) 49. «They're not the sort of people I've been brought up with.» 50. Isabel appeared to be delighted and Mrs. Bradley was reassured. 51. She was rather pretty and I was rather taken with her. 52. Face and neck were deeply burnt by the sun. (Maugham). 53. «Sophia, I'm not going to be talked to like this.» (Bennett) 54. One leg was gone and the other was held by tendons and part of the trousers and the stump twitched and jerked as though it were not connected. (Hemingway) 55. His coming had not been looked for. (Greene) 56. He was given up to his dream. (K. Mansfield) 57. I was wanted in the dining-room. (Bronte)

Translation of English Verbals and Verbal Constructions / Complexes
Ways of Rendering the Lexico-grammatical Meanings and Functions of the English Infinitive

Exercise XXI. Prior to translating the English sentences below point out the function of the underlined infinitive and suggest a Ukrainian semantic equivalent for it.

1. Then she remembered about his own children; how most of them had been born but to sicken and die before they grew up. (Maugham) 2. «I hope you'll have enough to eat», said Julia. (Ibid.) 3. You did it deliberately to separate us. (Ibid.) 4. In the creek there are birds to watch, and fish to catch, and streams to explore. (Maurier). 5. It was necessary to do something. (D. Lessing). 6. I have not had time to examine that room yet. (C. Doyle) 7. It must be a big thing to swing the telescope like that. (H. Wells) 8. Sometimes you retreat in order to advance. (Galsworthy) 9. I was too young to think such things at the time. (Ibid.). 10. His eyes were sharp enough to look after his own interest. (Ibid.) 11. George said we had better get the canvas up first. (Jerome K. Jerome) 12. He forgot to wind the watch when he bed. (Ibid.). 13. We intended to camp in one of the inlets to be found round that tiny shore. (Ibid.) 14. «I think», he said, «that to prolong this discussion is to waste time.» (Galsworthy) 15. He felt that it was something to be connected with such a place, and he made her feel that way. (Dreiser) 16. It is useless to discuss this problem. (Cusack) 17. Soames put on his coat as not to be cold. (Galsworthy) 18. Katie surmised that something had gone wrong in school to upset Francie. (Mowat) 19. I crept back to my hut, to cast myself on my grass bed and sink into a dull, miserable, desponding stupor. (Ibid.) 20. Our job will be to investigate some of its properties. (M. Wilson) 21. I'm glad to meet you. (Dreiser) 22. She refused to answer him. (Lawrence) 23. Annie was now studying to be a teacher. (Lawrence) 24. It was sufficient to sit there to breathe, to look at the river and trees, simply to exist. (Braine) 25. I meant to have a talk to him. (Wells) 26. He was ... too good a workman to be sacked and too outspoken about his Labour convictions to be promoted. (Braine) 27. I told the driver the address to drive to. (Hemingway) 28. It was the automatic instinct to live. (London) 29. Anything was good enough so long as it paid – say, five dollars a week, to begin with. (Dreiser) 30. He was a fool to attempt to make a pretence that way. (London) 31. He was satisfied to turn his face away entirely, and any call to look back was irksome. (Dreiser).

Ways of Translating Infinitival Complexes

Exercise XXII. Identify the function of the infinitival for-phrase and translate each sentence below into Ukrainian.

1. For me to ask would be treason; and for me to be told would be treason. (M. Wilson) 2. For you to come here is impossible. 3. «For me to discover England to him,» she thought, «for him to discover the East to me.» (Galsworthy) 4. It was impossible for me now to persuade myself that this urgent desire of his to dispense hospitality was disinterested. 5.... It was out of the question for him to absent himself for any length of time. 6. It would have been easy for him to get out of it. 7. It seemed a good opportunity for Julia to get away. (Maugham) 8. It would be better for us to leave him. (Wilde) 9. It was not unknown for small boys to enter a monastery. (Ken Follett)

10. It was so easy for a young man of his looks and character to be led astray by evil woman. (Dreiser) 11. There was need for him to be economical. 12. It seems so babyish for me to be young to night school. (London) 13. It is for me to thank you. 14. «The simplest thing,» said Fleur, «is for him to resign at once». (Galsworthy). 15. «That is for me to decide, is it not?» (C. Doyle) 16. He wants me to do something pleasant – for him to feel better.» (Maugham) 17. All he wanted desperately now ... was for their child to live. (A. Hailey) 18. «What is there for me to do, except one thing?» (J. Conrad) 19. Rosemary looked for a place to sit. (Fitzgerald) 20. David had decided to let him wait for his seventeenth birthday to come. 21. We think it natural for parents to want their children to conform to a pattern they understand. 22. David prayed nightly for her and Blaise to come back. (I. Murdoch) 23. I'll try and arrange for you to see him at Mount Street. (Galsworthy) 24. He sat there in the little hot office waiting for one of us to speak. (Greene) 25. She also asked for more women to be appointed news-readers. (M. Guardian) 26. I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way. (Dreiser) 27. I bought something for you to read. 28. «It's not a bad thing for you to judge others by yourself». (Maugham) 29. There was milk in the ice-chest for her to drink.(Cusack) 30. And there was a child's shirt in the living-room waiting for a button to be sewn on. (Greene) 31. Arrangements are being made for the girl to be taken back to her own country. (M. Guardian) 32. Dr. Saunders stopped for us to join him. (Maugham) 33. But five minutes was enough for them to understand one another. (Cronin)

Ways of Translating of the Objective with the Infinitive Constructions / Predicative Complexes

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

1. I want you to hear me out. 2. I saw you drive up and I ran down, I'm afraid, on the third floor. 3. She had never seen him smoke a pipe before. 4. She heard him slam the front door and saw him come out. 5. Now she heard Guy clatter down the steps to the bath-house. 6. He heard Big Ben chime «Three» above the traffic. (Galsworthy) 7. Neilson watched him make his way across and when he had disappeared among the coconuts, he looked still. 8. She wanted him to look back on this as one of the great moments of his life. 9. She felt that he wanted her to be a child of nature. 10. «Don't you remember, before I married Gelbert you advised me to marry a man of my own age.» 11. She had expected him to be more sympathetic. 12. «I should hate him to be an author if that's what you mean.» 13. She must look at the people if she wants them to look at her. 14. She saw Charles's smile freeze on his face. 15. ... he could not see Julia's face when she heard him say this. 16. Julia didn't know why... her little presents made her inclined to laugh. (Maugham) 17. «Oh! If I could only see him laugh once more. Oh! If I could only see him weep». (M.Twain) 18. She caused a telegram to be sent to him. (Galsworthy) 19. «... she must agree her baby to be surrendered for adoption immediately after birth.» 20. O'Donnell wanted his baby to live. 21. If you wanted him to take an assistant, you told him to do so and usually that was that. 22. «Even at that,»

O'Donnell reflected, «he had considered the chairman to be erring toward optimism." 23. «It was a loud, firm protest, but even as he made it he had known it to be a lie.» 24. «Mike had spoken them (words) on impulse, but suddenly, deeply, he knew them to be true.» (Hailey) 25. It was so like his family, so like them to carry their business principles into their private relations. (Galsworthy) 26. «I want order! I want things to get started!" (R.Goldberg) 27. He had the dray-man bring in the soap. (Dreiser) 28. «I cannot bear you to speak of that.» (Jerome K.Jerome)

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

1. Я не знав, що вона також була учасницею конкурсу знавців української мови. 2. Він не сподівався, що ви запросите і мене. 3. Ніхто не очікував, що перша лекція з історії України буде такою цікавою. 4. Ми були першими, хто зустрів канадських студентів у нашому університеті. 5. Вона пишалася тим, що мала змогу перекладати промову цього вченого з Оксфордського університету. 6. Микола задоволений, що зустрівся зі своїми однокласниками. 7. Ніхто не чекав, що до них завітають перед сесією делегати наукової конференції. 8. Ми хочемо, щоб першим іспитом у зимову сесію поставили теоретичну граматику. 9. Студенти не сподівалися, що вони всі так добре напишуть контрольну роботу. 10. Всі задоволені, що їздили на екскурсію до колишньої козацької столиці Батурина. 11. У тому тексті надто багато неологізмів і жаргонізмів, щоб перекласти його без словника. 12. Вона не пригадує, щоб тоді в Харкові придбала цей дорогий словник. 13. Нікому не було місця, де сісти. 14. Нам незручно пригадувати, що ми тоді стільки турбували вас із перекладом цієї торговельної угоди. 15. Погода була несприятлива, щоб їхати в Карпати на спортивні змагання. 16. Вони були дуже задоволені, що відвідали музей мадам Тюссо в Лондоні. 17. Хто б міг подумати, що з цього тендітного першокурсника виросте такий видатний спортсмен. 18. Ми раді повідомити вам, що на конкурсі його наукова робота з перекладу відзначена першою премією. 19. Студентам подобається, коли їм дають більше самостійно перекладати. 20. Вони задоволені, що їхні наукові праці прийняті на конкурс. 21. Студентка не погодилася, щоб її одну з групи послали до Великої Британії. 22. Ніхто не очікував, що їх пошлють тлумачами на виставку шведських споживчих товарів у Києві. 23. Студент не боявся, що його усний переклад слухатиме вся група. 24. Він хотів попросити часу, щоб виконати цей важкий переклад. 25. Ми раді, що нас під час зимових канікул послали на спортивні змагання до Львова. 26. Усі сподівались тоді, що нашому інституту буде присвоєне почесне ім'я найбільшого поліглота України академіка Агатангела Кримського. 27. Цього нашого співвітчизника знає увесь світ як ученого, що володів 68 мовами народів Європи й Азії. 28. Щоб правильно й адекватно перекласти текст, його треба перш належно проаналізувати. 29. Студент не підозрював, що той уривок міг мати стільки незнайомих йому слів-технічних термінів. 30. Усі погодилися знайти уривок, що мав бути перекладений за короткий час.

Ways of Rendering the Meaning of the Subjective with the Infinitive Constructions

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

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

Ways of Translating the Participles

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

1. The barking dog increased his tempo. (Steinbeck) 2. Dr. Maephall looked at the falling rain. (Maugham) 3. He heard the soft snow falling from a branch. (Hemingway) 4. A few early fallen oak-leaves strewed the terrace already... (Galsworthy) 5. Along the unpaved roads there were a few little houses ... (Steinbeck) 6. Here was a woman sitting before the fire. 7. Wherever you looked, there were couples strolling, bending to the

flowers, greeting, moving on over the lawn. 8. She found herself in a wretched little low kitchen lighted by a small lamp. (Mansfield) 9. She was in their bedroom sitting by the window. (Cheever) 10. A cold wind swept the pavement, bearing a scrap of silver paper from a chocolate box across the lamp-light. (G.Greene) 11. He was in an ecstasy, dreaming dreams and reconstructing the scene just past. 12. So Martin went on into a thorough study of evolution, mastering the subject more and more himself and being convinced by the corroborative testimony of a thousand independent writers. (London) 13. Having shaken himself free from his old companions and old ways of life, and having no new companions, nothing remained for him but to read. 14. Maria, having heard his groans through the thin partition, came into his room, to put hot flat-irons against his body and damp cloths upon his aching eyes. 15. ... being unused to such appraisements, he did not know how to value it. 16. But she, who knew little of the world of men, being a woman was keenly aware of his burning eyes. 17. He halted, with a laugh, and turned, facing them. (London) 18. The street was full of people, laughing and going home. (Greene) 19. Wishing him to finish the work in time, Andrew decided to ask Chris to help him. (Cronin)

Ways of Translating Participial Constructions / Complexes

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

1. Suddenly he heard someone running down the stairs. 2. I saw people wearing different clothes today. (C. Schimmels) 3. Through the open door of her room, he saw her pushing up her window. (Cronin) 4. I had seen her three hours ago turning off the main road. 5. He saw the car coming over the rise of a hill. 6. «Just look at the rain coming down!» (Cheever) 7. Suddenly I saw the brush moving on the opposite side of the ravine. 8. I watched them (Aleuts) landing on the bay. (O'Dell) 9. I hear him calling her name. (Fitzgerald) 10. I thought I detected a bazooka replying, then all was quiet again. 11. «You'll have them fighting.» 12. I would imagine him going up my stairs, knocking at my door, sleeping in my bed. (Greene) 13. She could hear the man and Soames talking together. 14. «And yet I don't see him doing it.» 15. «And yet we can see him taking no further notice." 16. I don't want them writing home.» (Galsworthy) 17. Despite his concern for Alexander, Coleman found himself becoming annoyed. 18. As he spoke, Mike Seddrus found himself regarding this girl with even greater interest. 19. David Coleman found himself liking this girl. (Hailey) 20. He remembers Barker coming into the mess and starting to tell about it. 21.... I listened to him breathing regularly. 22. In the morning the old man could feel the morning coming. 23. One evening he was seen going into this very house, but was never seen coming out of it. (J. K. Jerome) 24. Did you ever see baseball played? 25. «I heard your testimonial read in the Police Court, Fleur.» (Galsworthy) 26. «He saw her face contorted for a moment with the extremity of his feeling...» 27. On Wednesday morning Julia had her face massaged and her hair waved. (Maugham) 28. He saw her arms raised as she fixed her hair before a mirror. (London) 29. But they would feel their tails being tied! (Galsworthy) 30. At six forty-five I walked down to the quay to watch the American planes unloaded. (G. Greene) 31. I watched him adjusting himself a little, visibly.

(Fitzgerald) 32. We have the enemy almost surrounded. (Cheever) 33. I always see you this time of the year going up. (W. Maken) 34. This point is obvious: given the choice, businessmen would rather not pay bribes. (Newsweek) 35. Given the shortage of officers, it was not unusual for majors or captains to command brigades. (Encyclopedia of Ukraine – Toronto. Univ. Press.) 36. Given those anxieties, Germany's political and journalistic establishment enthusiastically greeted the appointment of Mr. Komblum. 37. Given his background, Clinton doubted his own ability to have a successful marriage. (Intern. Herald Tribune }

Structural Types of Ukrainian Language Units Conveying the Meanings of the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions

Exercise XXVIII. State the nature of the semantic and syntactic relations existing between the main constituent parts in the sentences below. Suggest an appropriate subordinate clause for each NAPC and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. My private station being that of a university professor, I was naturally deeply interested in the system of education in England. 2. But Henry VIII being dead, nothing was done. (Leacock) 3. He had seen Jody with his head slowly moving about... (M. Wilson) 4. After a first session of the Six, with the British Prime Minister waiting outside, there seemed no reconciling of the French and the Five. (F. News) 5. Patterson, his habit of politeness back in place, inquired, «Do you want to take questions as we go, Alex, or leave them to the end? 6. For an instant, with Mike holding her, she felt the same solace and relief, as when years before she had run, a little girl, into her mother's arms. (Hailey) 7. The message reported, they walked on. 8. The service in the Chapel over, the mourners filed up again to guard the body to the tomb. 9. The men had been sent out to dine at Eustache's Club, it being felt that they must be fed up. (Galsworthy) 10. The children, with Graham still hanging on to Susan, were being carried relentlessly by the current into the path of the water wheel. (J.Higgins) 11. A police motorcycle escort, engines running noisily, was at the head of the assembling cortege. (Hailey) 12. His door being shut, she softly opened it and spoke to him ... (Dickens) 13. These houses, details settled, Hurstwood visited some of the advertised opportunities to purchase an interest in some flourishing downtown bar. 14. Coroner Heith, his official duties completed for the time being, found himself pondering ... how he was to proceed further. 15. And with that thought in mind, he now scanned more briefly, but none the less sharply and critically the various notes, or invitations, or love messages from Sandra... (Dreiser)

Exercise XXIX. State the nature of the syntagmatic relations existing between the NAPC and the matrix clause in the sentences below. Suggest the appropriate type of clause for each NAPC and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. He took her hand gently, their faces close. 2. The younger man's face was strained, the tears streaming. 3. There was no answer, only Vivian's steady gaze meeting his own. 4. His expression was serious, his eyes being troubled. (Hailey) 5. Coleman wheeled serious, his eye on Bannister; his eyes merciless. 6. Barlett was on his feet, his chain flung back, his face flaming red. 7. «Ramona», Elise shouted, with her eyes shut,

«go out in the kitchen and let Grace take galoshes off.» (Salinger) 8. He was all confusion and embarrassment on the instant, the blood flushing on his neck and brow. (London) 9. They moved toward the Vicarage, each making enormous effort to find excuses for the other. (Christie) 10. He speared Brad with a long stare, his black eyes glittering. 11. Bendabb jumped out, Leighton heating and pulling himself from the limousine behind the younger executive. (R. Moore) 12. Rossman withdrew and Himmler returned to his work, the only sound in the room the steady scratching of his pen. (J.Higgins) 13. Buddha sat as Buddha always sits, with his lap empty... 14. Then I got hold of Pyle's sleeve and dragged him out, with the girl hanging on to his other arm like a hooked fish. (Greene) 15. With me working and not home until dark, he hangs around with that bad crowd toward the bridge. (J. Updike) 16. He looked at her happily in the sun; her khaki shirt open. 17. The sentry was still standing at the far box with his back turned. (Hemingway) 18. With Adna gone too, Mr. Wipple tried to run the farm with just him to help. (L.A. Porter) 19. Her face tear-streaked but expressionless, almost vacuous, she picked up her handbag from the floor, opened it, and took out a small pea-green clothbound book. 20. She was lying asleep, with her face sort of on the side of the pillow. (Salinger) 21. They went out by the gate, he with his arm round her waist, and were lost in the night. (Maugham)

Exercise XXX. Analyse the syntagmatic relations existing between the NAPC and its matrix clause in each sentence below. Suggest the appropriate way of translating the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Meanwhile Andrew, with his eyes fixed upon the glass jars before him, had been stumbling upon the specimens. (Cronin) 2. Her cheek pressed against the pillow, she gazed at him with shining eyes. (Cronin) 3. Miss Lawson stood in the doorway smiling rather foolishly after them, her mouth a little open. (Christie) 4. With her eyes fixed on that great yellow moon of a face from which these entrancing sounds came, Miss Matfield allowed her mind to be carried floating away on these changing currents of music. 5. «Well, Livian, now that we're out of that monkey house in there, with everybody snatching and pecking at each other, I can wish you a proper «Happy New Year»». (J.Priestley) 6. With his hand upon her brother's shoulder, Louisa still stood looking at the fire. 7. «Ah», said Mr. Boudery, with his thumbs in the arms of his coat. (Dickens) 8. His thought having returned, he concluded that it must be some night bird or large bat. (H. Wells) 9. She turned towards him, her smile, a mixture of love and sadness. 10. His face in her hair, he whispered «Vivian, darling ...» (Hailey) 11. He sat there, with raw eyes glaring across the room at me. (Greene) 12. Peter looked up, his head fallen slackly back. (Cronin) 13. Listening to the minutes and other routine business, with his chin clasped on his hand, he let his eyes move from face to face. 14. She took the flowers in her hand and went down, her face carried high under its burden of hair. (Galsworthy) 15. Jane turned to look at Mrs. McGrador, who all this time remained silent, watching, with her pale unblinking eyes fixed at Jane's face. (J.Aiken) 16.... he could see the upswept wide black horns on their heads as they galloped, heads out; the heads not moving. (Hemingway) 17.... he could see the full span of the ravine along the edge of town, his view of it broken by two or three Negro cabins which lined the edge

of it. (W.Faulkner) 18. The worship of senses has often, and with much justice, been decried, men feeling a natural instinct of terror about passions and sensations that seem stronger than themselves ... (O.Wilde)

Exercise XXXI. Analyse the syntagmatic relations between the main constituent parts in the sentences below. Suggest, wherever possible, more than one way of translating the NAPCs and the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Once upstairs, I met the nurse coming down the hall. 2. He felt it (knee) carefully, his hands moving lightly. 3. Coleman lashed out, his voice rising in pitch. 4. It was Bannister, a tray of equipment in his hands. 5. The younger man's face was strained, the tears streaming. (Hailey) 6.... she now walked unsteadily to the door, the terrors of the future crowding thick upon her. (Dreiser) 7. This being his first exam, he was anxious to know the result. (Cronin) 8. They passed her in silence, with their noises in the air, as if she did not exist. (Maugham) 9. That being so, then he could rise to Ruth. (London) 10. Now, the car making a turn around a bank and crossing a green, grassy field, we came in sight of the Masai village. (Hemingway) 11. The filling completed, Con threw his instruments into a jelly containing Lysol and demanded Andrew should return to the house with him to tea. (Cronin) 12. The morning broke, they saw the traces of his fall. (H.Wells) 13. He stood beside me in silence, his candle in his hand. (C.Doyle) 14. She stood in her room pondering this new problem as Clyde arrived, his Xmas package under his arm. (Dreiser) 15. That over, she sat back with a sigh and softly rubbed her knee. (H.Watson) 16. She was still standing inside the screen door, with the house door open behind her. (H. Chandler) 17. The boy stood as long as he could, the bitter struggle fascinating him. (Dreiser) 18. She pressed his hand mutely, her eyes dim. (London) 19. A car was parked up in the middle of the floor with its bonnet open. 20. Perhaps only ten days ago he had been walking back across the Common park in Boston, his arms full of the books. (Greene) 21. Gandy, book in hand, the boy looks to his father for rescue. (J.Updike) 22. There he stood, his face to the south-east, his cap in his hand. (London) 23. The grove having been cut at 45°, all the difficulties were overcome. 24. Only overcurrent provided, the earth leakage being separated. (Machinery and Production Engineering) 25. Transistors being sensitive to light, engineers have to take this property into consideration. 26. Some transistors act as insulators in the darkness, cadmium sulfide presenting one of them. (Radio Engineering) 27. There were lamps on, the first dusk outside. 28. The old man stared out of the window; the setting sun on the trees. (J.Fowles) 29. So they groped and shuffled along, with their ears pricked up and their paws on the pistols. (K.Graham)

Exercise XXXII. Translate in viva voce the following sentences into English. Use the nominative absolute participial constructions where required.

1. Після того, як лекція закінчилась, всі студенти пішли до читального залу. 2. Оскільки настала сприятлива погода, ми заходились готуватися до етнографічної експедиції. 3. Бартерні операції були заборонені до кінця жовтня, тож сільськогосподарське виробниче об'єднання шукало інших шляхів роздобути потрібні нафтопродукти й запасні частини. 4. Хоч температура повітря була –

15°C, чимало киян купалося в Дніпрі. 5. Він заснув, а світло в кімнаті залишилося горіти до ранку. 6. Всі студенти групи склали успішно зимову сесію, причому жоден з них не отримав посередньої оцінки. 7. Студентів було завчасно попереджено, і ніхто з них не запізнився на нульову пару. 8. У нього вдома не було англо-українського словника, і він змушений був їхати до бібліотеки ім. Вернадського. 9. Оскільки відведений на контрольну роботу час закінчився, студенти стали подавати свої переклади викладачеві на стіл. 10. Хоч запис промови на плівці був нечіткий, всі добре зрозуміли і правильно переклали його. 11. Найвидатніші твори Івана Багряного написані ще в 50-60-ті роки, причому всі вони побачили світ не на його батьківщині. 12. Мільйони українців змушені жити за кордонами України, причому найбільше їх у Сибіру та на Далекій Півночі Росії. 13. Гелікоптер зазнав катастрофи в горах. Нікого не залишилося в живих. 14. Не було жодних заперечень. Рішення було схвалено. 15. Не маючи тоді іншого виходу, я змушений був заглянути до словника.

Translation of the Gerund and Gerundial Complexes

Exercise XXXIII. *State the function (nominal or verbal) of the gerund in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.*

1. Talking mends no holes; winning the war is what counts. (Murdoch) 2. Fishing kills me exactly as it keeps me alive. (Hemingway) 3. Seeing and doing are two entirely different things. (Dreiser) 4. Avoiding difficulties is not my method. (B. Shaw) 5. Perhaps being conscientious was a family trait. (Hailey) 6. «Oh, well, it's no good crying over spilt milk.» (Maugham) 7. Not having money does that. (Saroyan) 8. Being adored is a nuisance. (Wilde) 9. Having a baby settled her. (Dreiser) 10. «Do you want me to go on seeing you?» (Maugham) 11. Gatsby had intended writing him. (Fitzgerald) 12. I remember the candles being lit again. (Ibid.) 13. He continued blinking his eyes and trying to smile. (Joyce) 14. I'm not used to living out of doors. (K. Prichard) 15. «I tell you, you're not physically capable of carrying on this fight.» (Cronin) 16. «She's awfully keen on getting in the Siddon Theatre.» (Maugham) 17. Then he began asking people casually if they knew her. (Fitzgerald) 18. She never thought of doing anything. (Maugham) 19. He cursed himself for having come, and at the same time resolved that, happen what would, having come, he would carry it through. (London) 20. «Oh, what the good of beating about the bush?» (Maugham) 21. «That's a dog that'll never bother you with catching cold.» (Fitzgerald) 22. I can count upon getting back to France at the end of my six years. (Maugham) 23. «But come, I am forgetting your reason for calling.» (P. Preston) 24. «Thanks for having us, Edward, – we've had a love time.» (M. Spark) 25. «Fancy having to go back to-night,» said Tom. 26. I don't remember seeing either of them. 27. «I don't mind telling you.» (Fitzgerald) 28. «What was the good of having a bit of influenza if you didn't use it.» 29. I only wanted to thank you for writing to me. (Maugham) 30. Now he remembered coming down through the timber in the dark holding the horse's tail... (Hemingway) 31. «That's a trick worth learning.» (Kipling) 32. «Can you ever forgive me for doubting you?» (Lardner) 33. «I don't much care to leaving London.» (Dreiser) 34. Bard... made a particular point of keeping himself up-to-date. 35. To Dorothy, pleased at having confounded him, it seemed a good moment to

leave. (Cronin) 36. He did not remember ever having been in that room. 37. «You give that girl absolutely no credit for having any good taste ... (Salinger) 38. He insisted on coming downstairs with her and putting her into a cab. 39. «There's no objection in going back to that.» 40. «I wouldn't mind making an exception in your favour if it would amuse you to come.» (Maugham) 41. Nobody thought of going to bed in this room. (Fitzgerald) 42. « ... there is no use in standing here arguing about it.» 43.... she has been reduced to working as a nursemaid. (Cheever) 44. «You do not object to having your picture taken, Mr. Eden?» (London) 45. Now she loved sitting here watching it all. (K. Mansfield) 46. Michael got the chance of letting the theatre go to a French company for six weeks. (Maugham) 47.... he had a way of finding out whom the yellow car belonged to. (Fitzgerald) 48. «I'm glad to have the opportunity of failing to you, Doctor." (Cronin) 49. She was completely stunned at having left Paul's notebook on the train. (Murdoch) 50. One was not given his choice of having plums or not having plums. (Wolfe) 51. «I can't bear the thought of doing it in front of all those important people." (I. Show) 52. «They were not in the habit of exchanging embraces at odd hours of the day.» 53. There is no use in losing your temper. 54.... her heart ached not for the lost opportunities, but because young man seemed to prefer playing golf with her son to make love with her. (Maugham)

Exercise XXXIV. Offer the appropriate means and ways of faithful translating into Ukrainian the adverbial gerunds and sentences containing them.

1. I did this by loosening all the planks, by cutting the sinews, and heating the pitch that bound them together. (S. O'Dell) 2. Finally, after having abandoned so many, he decided that he must act or return defeated. (Dreiser) 3. An 11-year girl died after being savaged by two Rottweiler dogs which she had taken for a walk. (The Guardian) 4. After taking off her stage make-up Julia had not done anything. (Maugham) 5. Mr. Bumble's conduct on being left to himself was rather inexplicable. (Dickens) 6. After a long period of writing, editing and patching up, we agreed on a final draft. (Snow) 7. In five minutes they were at the Northern Light building, and without being kept too long they were shown up to Page's office. 8. Page left for Manchester without telling Malcomb about it. 9. In uttering those words, he was conscious of a girl coming down from the common just above them. 10. The day was spent in preparing and writing the articles to the new issue. (Cronin) 11. Upon reaching the park he waited and waited and Daisy did not come. (Fitzgerald) 12. After being expelled he became a reporter to Gas World. (J. Osborne) 13. Broken edges on lawns can be fixed by removing a square of turf and replacing it in the reverse position. (The Guardian) 14. He always ended up by sending her his best love and signing himself «hers very affectionately. ..»15. And he felt that he should more profoundly spend his evenings... by going to outlying theatres and trying to find talent. (Wilde) 16. They started by breaking a cup. (J. K. Jerome) 17. Before following her in her round of seeking, let us look at the sphere in which her future was to lie. (Dreiser) 18. After the summer, after being friends with Won-a-nee and her young, I never killed another otter. (S. O'Dell) 19. When the two men had gone, she looked through the photographs again before putting them back. 20. She consoled

herself by thinking that he loved her as much as he was capable of loving. (Galsworthy)
21. «I don't suppose you feel much like talking about it now.» (T. Williams)

Exercise XXXV. Find a faithful Ukrainian equivalent for each passive gerund in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to. 2. I insisted on being told everything. 3. «... but damn it all, I insist on your being educated like a gentleman.» (Galsworthy) 4. Dartye on being told it was pleased enough. (Maugham) 5. «But he has no right to come without being invited," said Tom. (Fitzgerald) 6. I am very fond of being looked at. (Wilde) 7. He had met the woman at last - the woman that he thought little about, not being given to thinking about women... 8. Several times he barely escaped being caught by her brothers. (London) 9. Versh remembered laughing aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me. (Saroyan) 10. He did not like the idea of being haunted down by her. (Dickens) 11. Objection and argument finally ending in the question being allowed. (Dreiser) 12. The countries financial difficulties being unsolved undermines its economic stability. (F. News) 13. I remember the candles being lit again. (Fitzgerald) 14. He became chief of a fine ship without ever having been tested by these events. (Caldwell) 15. There followed disturbing pictures of how their respective parents or relatives had it on being informed of their sins. (Dreiser) 16. The court was told that the victim had given himself up to police after having been beaten with sticks by a punishment squad. (The Guardian)

Exercise XXXVI. State the function of the gerundial complex in each sentence first and then translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «His singing is gorgeous," I think. (Christie) 2. Miss O'Shay's calling her to the office had been in the nature of a preparation and warning. (Hughes) 3. «It's no good your flying in a temper." (Maugham) 4. The most unexpected event then was her being engaged to Bob. (Wolfe) 5. I can't expect Julia's putting on shorts and coming for a sun with me in the park. 6. Her consideration was prevented by Evie's coming into the room. (Maugham) 7. «He is disturbed by my not taking part in the game." (USA Today) 8. Tom was evidently perturbed by Daisy's running around alone. 9. I've heard of it's being made out of a stable. (Fitzgerald) 10. Tell me about this horrible business of my father wanting to set aside for another son. (B. Shaw) 11. I dread him coming into the room. (J. Osborne) 12.... there is no use in my getting excited over it. 13. «Hope you don't mind my coming?» (London) 14. I insist on both of them coming in time. 15. Doris was awakened by the sound of her husband's splashing in the bathhouse. 16. «Perhaps you wouldn't mind her coming in?» 17. «You don't mind my asking though, do you?» 18. It's my fault, I ought to have insisted on your taking a holiday long ago.» 19. «I don't know that I should altogether approve of your having animated conversations with ladies, while you're having your bath.» 20. «I couldn't bear to think of your having to throw away your good money on tips.» 21. «I am surprised at your having said it.» (Maugham) 22. «Is there any objection to my seeing her?» 23. «Don't fear of my forgetting Daisy,» said Gatsby. 24. «I wonder at Tom's allowing this engagement,» he said to Jordan. (Fitzgerald) 25. We were astonished by the policeman's

taking down names with such correction and sweat in a little book. (Greene) 26. «I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid ... (C. Doyle) 27. I remember her being surprised by Gatsby's gracefulness. 28. «Don't fear my forgetting her. (Fitzgerald) 29. «And I don't worry about me losing a night.» (M. Puzo) 30. Speaking without thinking is shooting without aiming. (Cronin) 31. His father, not liking the idea of his going on the stage, had insisted on it. 32. She couldn't hear the thought of her wasting his life over her. (Maugham) 33. « ... there was no chance of your getting over to Apia for at least another week.» (W. Styron) 34. «The reason for your writing is to make a living, isn't it?» (London) 35. A feeling of its being too dangerous to take a step in any direction had fallen on them all. (Galsworthy) 36. Simultaneously came a tumult from the parlour, and a sound of windows being closed. (Wells) 37. Alice laughed so much at this that she had to run back into the wood for fear of their hearing her. (Caldwell) 38. «I can never do anything without your interfering." (Maugham)

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

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

***Ways and Means of Expressing Modality in English and Ukrainian
The Lexico-grammatical Expression of Modality Through Modal Verbs***

Exercise XXXVIII. Offer appropriate Ukrainian particles or modal adverbs (or both) to convey the phonologically expressed (through emphatic stress or intonation) modality in the English sentences below.

Model: «I did have ideas that way. For a time.» (Hailey) Таки закрадалися спершу такі думки/У мене й справді закралися були спершу такі думки, (*modal particle* таки; *modal particle* й *plus the modal adverb* справді).

1. «Wouldn't you like me to read?» she asked. 2. «Wouldn't you like some broth?» 3. «I wouldn't know what to do. Honestly.» 4. «Behave yourself." «Why don't you try behaving?» (Hemingway) 5. «Oh, I am longing to see it,» Iris said. 6. «Sweety, I don't honestly like this very much.» (F. King) 7. «I know you didn't mean to, but you did it (hurt).» (Fitzgerald) 8. «John, it was you who initiated the Joe Black Memorial Award.» (B. Glanville) 9. «I do apologise, Madam. I feel so ... I would not have troubled.» (S. Hill) 10. «Now I caught you!» she said. «Now you can't get away!» 11. «It (music) seems to be right in them.» 12. «Wait till I tell him I met Walter Williams,» she said. 13. «Well, I'll be there. I'll be there, if I possibly can. You can count on me.» 14. «I just caught myself in time.» (D.Parker) 15. «You think so?» «Why not,» I said. (Hemingway) 16. «I'm not hungry, Dave. I wouldn't lie to you.» (Caldwell)

Exercise XXXIX. Identify the modal meaning of can/could, to be able to (physical ability, mental ability, etc.) and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Anyone can be a fisherman in May. (Hemingway) 2. «Can you draw?» 3. «I could wash the floors.» (Dreiser) 4. Suleman-ibn-Daoud could hardly speak for laughing. (Kipling) 5. «You have done everytning you could for me.» (Hemingway) 6. « ... but I can't make head and tail of it.» (Maugham) 7. She couldn't bear the sight of him. (Christie) 8. «I was able to do the commissioner a favour once, and he sends me a Christmas card every year.» (Fitzgerald) 9. Dorian seemed to be able to exercise whenever he wished. (Wilde) 10. Still there are many individuals who have never been able to work. (D. K. Stevenson) 11. A man can do no more than he can. 12. No man can serve two masters. (Proverb) 13. «Can't I go with you, Holden? Can't I?» (Salinger) 14. It could scarcely be said that he did this in a fatherly spirit. (Dreiser) 15. And there followed, of course, squeals and gaffaws of delight – so loud that they could be heard for half a mile. (Dreiser) 16. As for Mrs. Gerhardt, one could better imagine than describe her feeling. (Ibid.) 17. For a moment the set of his face could be described in just that fantastic way. (Fitzgerald) 18. He was unable, however, to long keep silence. (Galsworthy) 19. You cannot burn the candle at both ends. (Proverb) 20. «I suppose, Joe, there couldn't be any doubt about that blood test on Mrs. Alexander?» (Hailey) 21. All that could be truly said of him now. (Dreiser) 22. «How could it have mattered then?» 23. How could she have been like that?» (Fitzgerald) 24. «I couldn't have missed that.» 25. «I could have forgiven it if fallen desperately in love with someone and gone off with her.» 26. «That's just why they couldn't have had the key.» 27. «She could have gone back to Strove,» he said irritably. (Maugham) 28. «Oh,» cried Fleur. «You could

not have done it.» 29. There could not have been such relentless unforgiveness. (Galsworthy) 30. We could have stayed in Paris or gone elsewhere. (Hemingway)

Exercise XL. Choose the most fitting meaning of the two pertained to the modal verb can/could and translate the sentences faithfully into Ukrainian.

1. If we ignore this problem, we can easily find ourselves in an embarrassing situation. (Stevenson) 2. «I don't think I can stand it.» 3. «I'd send you a certain sum of money and you could give it him gradually, as he needed it.» 4. «Even now I can hardly believe it's true.» 5. «I can tell you why he left his wife - from pure selfishness and nothing else whatever." 6. «Why can't you write yourself?" 7. «I could not hear what he said.» 8. «Why can't he go to a hospital?" 9. I could not tell how they were getting on. (Maugham) 10. «It's more than he's worth, I know, but it can't be helped now.» (Dreiser) 11. «If it wasn't for the mist, we could see your home across the bay.» 12. Neitner of them can stand the person they're married to. Can they?» (Fitzgerald) 13. He couldn't say the word «dead». (W. Trevor) 14. «You'll have no trouble. I can assure you.» (Christie) 15. «Pardon, but could you tell me if a Mr. or Mrs. Robinson resides here?» (Ibid.) 16. «I couldn't take the chance of letting it be known that there was doubt.» (Hailey) 17. «I can't bear the look of that horrible muzzle.» (C. S. Lewis) 18. I could not believe that Strickland had fallen in love with Blanche Stroeve. (Maugham)' 19. I could think of no excuse. (Christie) 20. «You can't expect me to think it's a very good system.» (Hemingway) 21. «I couldn't expect you to understand it.» (Maugham) 22. «What's your opinion, Joe?» «It could be a bone tumor?» (Hailey)

Exercise XLI. Find appropriate Ukrainian equivalents for the explicitly and implicitly expressed meanings of can/could in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Thus, you can keep rubbing the wounds of the day a little sorer even while he is on his knees... (C.S. Lewis) 2. There are lots of fellows who would be delighted to have your chance, I can tell you. (Dreiser) 3. «It can't possibly be Walter." (Maugham) 4. Vivian could see he was puzzled, not knowing what to make of it. (Hailey) 5. Love cannot be compelled. (Proverb) 6. «You can't wait in the dining-room, Miss.» (Mansfield) 7. She could not help giving ear to the sounds surrounding her. (Dreiser) 8. «I wish I could see him.» (Hemingway) 9. How weakened she was I had not been able to imagine until I saw her at the railway station ... (Buck) 10. You could see they were being careful as hell not to drink up the minimum too fast. (Salinger) 11. «Your sister? I can't believe it.» (Greene) 12. If we ignore this problem, we can easily find ourselves in an embarrassing situation. (D. K. Stevenson) 13. «I'm sorry, Granger. I wish I could help.» (Greene). 14. Can it really be true, then, that a non-commercial, non-profit public network is the largest. (D. K. Stevenson) 15. «... you can't expect me to «believe a word you say.» (Galsworthy) 16. «I can't bear it.» (Christie) 17. She used to be able to understand. Fitzgerald) 18. «We had an awful time getting back, I can tell you.» (Fitzgerald) 19. «Oh. If only I could return back to my flower basket." (B. Shaw) 20. «I cannot have you call on me here.» (Dreiser) 21. «I can't say anything in this house, old sport." (Fitzgerald) 22. «You can't talk to me like that.» (Ibid.) 23. «You can't live on

air, you know.» (Christie) 24. Love and cough cannot be hid. (Proverb) 25. «...compare her with that poor Mrs. Osborne who could not say boo to a goose.» (W. Thackeray) 26. A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan. (Proverbs) 27. He was not old, he could not have been more than forty. (Galsworthy)

Exercise XLII. Before translating the sentences into Ukrainian, state the meaning (supposition, probability, assumption, uncertainty, permission, etc.) expressed by the modal verb *may/might*. Suggest the use of the stative *можна* or the adverb *можливо* (with or without a modal particle) where necessary.

1. «They may not like it.» 2. «She may and she may not prove to be a riddle to me.» (Dreiser) 3. Erik says that you may be coming to New York. (M. Wilson) 4. He may have to go to Monte Carlo with his father. (O. Wilde) 5. There may be a number of benefits. 6. Many non-Americans may be aware of the geographical size of the United States. 7. Other aspects of America may be a far more serious challenge to our experts. (D. K. Stevenson) 8. The hospital might receive money now or it might not. 9. «I suppose I might be difficult to live with. (Hailey) 10. Anything might happen. (G. Greene) 11. «We might dine together.» (Christie) 12. «She was afraid he might die before she had done so.» (H. James) 13. I thought you might be glad to learn of my good fortune. (O. Henry) 14. «Sometimes when Mr. de Winter is away and you feel lonely, you might like to come up to these rooms and sit here.» (Du Maurier) 15. You may know one of them to be a great warrior on the Enemy's side. (C. S. Lewis) 16. ... her heart might be lonely, but her lips continued to sing. 17. Yes, he might be called a successful man. (Dreiser) 18. You might see nothing in him. (O. Wilde) 19. «There's one thing that might work, might give us a better pointer. That's X-ray. If there's a tumor, X-ray might show it.» 20. It might be dangerous, if we get a disease carrier at the hospital. (Hailey) 21. This may be the reason of their refusal to join us. (J. F. Cooper) 22. «She might be a duchess.» 23. «I may be very stupid, but I can't make head or tail of what you're saying.» (Maugham) 24. «You might as well ask for a reflection without a mirror.» 25. «You may or may not be right on that point, Hastings.» (Christie) 26. «Perhaps I may keep the handkerchief. (C. S. Lewis) 27. I told her she might fool me but she couldn't fool God. (Fitzgerald) 28. «... but you may as well get what you can out of it.» (Maugham) 29. A fool may ask more questions than a wise man can answer. (Proverb) 30. «If I may introduce myself, I am Mr. Chou's manager.» (Greene) 31. She might come this afternoon if she wants to.» 32. «They might all be wrecked by such fast driving.» (Dreiser).

Exercise XLIII. Offer the most fitting lexical equivalents for the modal verb *may/might* with the perfect infinitive in each sentence below and after that translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. They may not have said anything about it. (H. Munro) 2. If they had been in the room then, she might have murdered them. (J. Cheever) 3. «That may not have occurred to you that it would be rather a shock to a girl to find out that her husband had lived for ten years with another girl and had three children.» (Hemingway) 4. She may have had no particular feeling for him. 5. For all, we know they may have settled down into a

most domestic couple. (Christie) 6. Miss Matfield might have been very sorry for him. (J. Priestley) 7. «Well, he might have been murdered by the Vietminh.» (Greene) 8. «He looked at Hilda; he might have been looking at a stranger." (Bennett) 9. «You might have told me earlier – what you told me on Wednesday night.» 10. It may have been a healthy wind, but the effect on the nerves was evil. (Bennett) 11. Wolf too had disappeared, but he might have strayed away after a squirrel or a partridge. (W. Irving) 12. «You might have told us that half an hour ago.» (B. Shaw) 13. Of course, there were many things, I might have answered to this.» (Christie) 14. «If I had remained a rich man, I might have lost it for good and all.» 15. «And we might have been so happy.» (Maugham) 16. «Catherine, who might have said anything didn't say a word.» 17. Of course, she might have loved her for a minute. (Fitzgerald)

Exercise XLIV. Analyse each sentence first and offer a suitable Ukrainian equivalent (мусити, повинен, треба, маю etc.) for the modal verb must. Then translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «Accidents can happen to anybody, darling. You mustn't blame yourself." (S. Sheldon) 2. «Only you must give me your clothes, too.» (A. Bierce) 3. «You mustn't stare at people when they pass," continued mother. 4. To succeed one must do something – one must associate, at least seem to associate with those who were foremost in the world of appearances. (Dreiser) 5. «I'll telephone. They must see the faces of many people you've heard about." (Fitzgerald) 6. This brings us to the last factor that must be kept in mind. 7. They must have local public support, because citizens vote directly on how much they want to pay for school taxes. (D. K. Stevenson) 8. «We must go as quickly as we can.» 9. In the meantime we must make the best of the situation. (C. Lewis) 10. «I must be left to myself for a while." 11. «They mustn't take him into my house." (Maugham) 12. «Adam, you must not leave the house." 13. To be popular, one must be a mediocrity. 14. «I go on board to-night for India, and I must do my job first." (Wilde) 15. «He must know that infatuation won't last.» 16. «He must be treated with infinite tact.» 17. «But you mustn't go with me, you wouldn't understand. I must show them to you myself. » (Christie) 18. «I must speak to you by such means as are within my reach." (J. Austen) 19. «But according to your category I must be merely an acquaintance." (Wilde) 20. «Still I must sleep." (Hemingway) 21. An articled clerk must pass the necessary examinations held by the Law Society. (I. Tenson) 22. «I must acquit you of criminality." (A. Bierce) 23. «But we mustn't talk here.» (Galsworthy)

Exercise XLV. Translate the sentences containing the modal verb must with different forms of the infinitive. Use one of the following (or some other) fitting Ukrainian equivalents for the purpose: повинен, певне, мабуть, треба, змушений, зобов'язаний, маю, etc.

1. «She must be in New York by now.» (M. Wilson) 2. They must be in a bad way truly. 3. «It must cost a good deal to live here, don't you think?» 4. «It must be nice to be famous," said the girl softly. 5. The neighbourhood they lived in must be very poor. 6. Mrs. Gerhardt commented upon this repealing again and again: how good he must be or how large must be his heart. (Dreiser) 7. «Must be interesting?" he said.

(Christie) 8. «We heard it from three people, so it must be true.» (Fitzgerald) 9. The boy must be forty by now. (Galsworthy) 10. «You must be too hard,» he smiled back. (Hemingway) 11. Alcohol must help somewhat in fighting arteriosclerosis. (D. K. Stevenson) 12. «You must know, Gatsby.» 13. Some words of this conversation must have reached Wilson swaying in the office door... 14. She must have seen something of this expression for she turned abruptly away... 15. She must have broken her rule against drinking that night. 16. «You must have gone to church once.» 17. I must have felt pretty weird at that time, because I could think of nothing else. 18. It (the car) must have killed her instantly. 19. He must have looked up at the unfamiliar sky. (Fitzgerald) 20. «He must have been in the river,» the woman said. (S. Barstow) 21. But even when she laughed she must have been one of the servants. (Maugham) 22. These must have been expensive cigars. (J. Priestley) 23. But you must have seen pictures of her. (Christie) 24. «You must have got mixed up in something in Chicago.» (Hemingway) 25. What he saw in that room must have frightened him terribly. (J. Kierzek) 26. «I have read your feelings, and I think you must have penetrated mine.» (J. Austen)

Exercise XLVI. Suggest an appropriate lexical equivalent for the modal verb have (to) in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «You don't have to do it.» 2. «You have to go back to school.» (Salinger) 3. «If you gain anything, you will have to fight for it.» 4. «Times are hard ... I have my family to keep.» 5. «You will have to wait until you hear from me again.» (Dreiser) 6. «We've got to go to bed.» 7. «She's not to know about it.» (Fitzgerald) 8. «Hadn't we better put a little bit of stick or something between each word.?» (Kipling) 9. «Doris, I've got something to say to you.» 10. «He'd have nothing more to do with the woman and Macomber would get over that too.» (Hemingway) 11. «... under my oath I've got to try to catch the criminal.» (Saroyan) 12. «Shan't we have to risk it?» (C. S. Lewis) 13. «Well, we've got a little business to talk about,» said Boom confidently. (W. Jacobs) 14. «All I had to look forward was doing the same old thing day after day.» (Maugham) 15. «How long did you have to stay there?» (F. Cooper) 16. «You don't have to be an alcoholic to hurt your baby; you just have to be drinking enough while pregnant.» (Alcohol, the Legal Drug) 17. «I must write stories and they have to be stories that will sell.» (Salinger) 18. «Bob has to be on duty at the hospital at nine o'clock.» (F. King) 19. «You have to take it.» (Dreiser) 20. «She and Diana, have a lot to arrange together.» 21. «... you've still got to take it easy.» (F. King)

Exercise XLVII. Translating the sentences into Ukrainian state the meaning of the modal verb to be to in each of them.

1. «Is he to take it that everything is O.K.?» (Salinger) 2. I was to catch them and hand them over to her. (C. Lewis) 3. «There is only one thing to be done.» (Cronin) 4. We made a list of things to be taken. (J. K. Jerome) 5. «If I were to marry Guilliandum, the Church would never stand for it.» (J. Fowles) 6. But all his meals were to be taken outside his working hours and he was to report promptly in uniform for line-up and inspection by his superior... 7. This daughter of poverty, who was now to fetch and

carry the laundry of this citizen, was a creature of a mellowness of temperament. 8. They were to be seen upon the principal streets of Kansas City flitting to and fro like flies. 9.... he was to be held back by any suggestion which his mother could now make. 10. She could give him seventy five dollars cash in hand, the other forty to be paid in one week's time. 11. Anything to be as carefully concealed as possible. 12. ... they were to be turned over to Clyde with the suggestion that he try them. 13. But Clyde, in spite of this honest and well-meant condition, was not to be dissuaded. 14.... there had been a development which was to be effected by this very decision on the part of the Griffiths. 15. And yet, if the problem were on this account to be shifted to him, how would he make out? 16. From this Clyde wondered how long he was to be left in that dim world below the stairs. 17.... there was to be staged on June twentieth the annual intercity automobiling floral parade and contest, which this year was to be held in Lycurgus and which was the last local social affair of any consequence. 18. Plainly, it was an event to be admitted to the presence of such magnificence. (Dreiser) 19. The polling stations were to have been closed at 8 p.m. (News from Ukraine)

Exercise XLVIII. Offer faithful Ukrainian equivalents for the meanings of the modal verb ought to in the sentences below and translate these sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «Someone ought to go for the police.» 2. «Well, I think you ought to send it to her.» (Maugham) 3. «We don't think you ought to let him, dear.» 4. «Well, I think we ought to be starting ...» 5. «She ought to be very happy.» (Galsworthy) 6. «It is her birthday and she ought to have first choice.» (J. Priestley) 7. «We ought to make terms with him.» 8. «You ought to take care of yourself.» (Galsworthy) 9. «A strong party ought instantly to be thrown into the block-house» 10. «Have I said anything I oughtn't?" asked Harvey Birch. 11. «You think I ought to have thrown White to the wolves?" (J. F. Cooper) 12. But I was wondering whether I ought to be getting back. 13.... he ought at least to be violently attacked by some party within it. 14. «You ought to be ashamed of yourself...» (C. Lewis) 15. «It ought to be better out in the country than in Town.» (Hemingway) 16. «That ought to be a beauty.» (Bates) 17. «He says so and he ought to know,» was the answer. 18. «You ought to care,» she answered with blazing eyes. (London) 19. «You ought to know all about statues and things." 20. «He ought to have put a spoke in the wheel of their marriage." (Galsworthy) 21. «You ought to ask for a transfer to a more civilized school," Leslie said. (I. Shaw) 22. «You ought to see the baby.» 23. «You ought to live in California," began Miss Baker. 24. «Either you ought to be more eyeful, or you oughtn't to drive at all.» (Fitzgerald) 25. Life ought to be lived, as he lived it... 26. «Well, she ought to know better than to want to go out alone.» 27.... he ought not to be compelled to continue at this very manual form of work any longer. (Dreiser)

Exercise XLIX. Identify the meaning of the verb need in the sentences below and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. «We don't need anything else.» 2. «You needn't have to bring your umbrella, Sugar Boy, as we are going by car.» 3. «He need say no more to her this evening." (R. Warren) 4. «Boys of your age need to sleep the clock round.» (Snow) 5. «I don't

think you need be afraid of that.»(Maugham) 6. «You need not come before tea.» (Ibid.) 7. «You are in a condition in which you will shortly need care and attention." (Ibid.) 8. «You need not worry about that.» (Voynich) 9. Then for a flight to Italy ... people needed passports to get abroad. (Hailey) 10. «Let's take your car ...Then I needn't get mine out of the garage." (F. King) 11. «You need not be afraid." (Wilde) 12. «You needn't trouble. It's here.» (Greene) 13. «More, I shall send you at all times that you need.» (O. Henry) 14. «As a matter of fact you needn't ascertain." 15.... the chauffeur asked him if he needed help, but he shook his head. (Fitzgerald) 16. «You needn't bother about coming up, Manson...» (Cronin) 17. «You want my professional opinion ... that what you need is sea air.» (Christie) 18. She said, «Need we go to the club?» (Greene) 19. «I'm sorry. You needn't be. It's not you, kid.» (Ibid.) 20. His presence in Columbus was due to the fact that his political fences needed careful repairing. 21. Hence, only twenty-five cents need to be returned to the man. (Dreiser) 22. «You needn't be in such a fright, take my arm.» (B. Shaw) 23. I need hardly say I would do anything in the world to ensure Gwendolen's happiness. (Wilde) 24. To achieve long-term capital growth, you need foresight and selectivity. (The Economist). 25. «... I don't think you need translate it.» (Galsworthy)

Exercise L. Identify the meanings of the verb dare/daresay in the given sentences and translate them into English.

1. «How dare she come here!» cried Davidson indignantly. 2. «I simply dared not think what he meant.» 3. «I dare say you'd like to think it over a little." 4. «I dressed in a hurry I dare say.» 5. «I dare say there's a great deal about human nature that I don't know.» (Maugham) 6. «I dare say he'll be happy enough." 7. «I dare say he'll make a very good husband," said Tarrell patronizingly. (W. Jacobs) 8. «Dare not say that man forgets sooner than woman». (J. Austen) 9. No conquistador dared to move without a royal licence. (J. Heming) 10. «How dare he say such a thing?" (B. Shaw) 11. He dared not go near Ruth's neighbourhood next in the day time. (London). 12. He did not dare to travel after dark. (London) 13. «I dare not be alone at night.» (Voynich) 14. Margaret did not dare to define her feeling. (Gaskell)

English Modal Verbs Having not Always Modal Verbs Equivalents in Ukrainian
Exercise LI. Identify the meanings of the modal verb shall and translate the following sentences containing it into Ukrainian:

A. 1. «Shall we all go in my car?» suggested Gatsby. 2. "Well, shall I help myself?» Tom demanded. (Fitzgerald) 3. «Shall I ask the man here to cut you with his rope?» (Kipling) 4. «They shall be called the Malazy – the lazy people." 5. By their fruits ye shall know them. (Saying) 6. If the blind leads the blind, both shall fall into the ditch. (Saying) 7. «Father», she cried, «father, are you ill? Shall I ring?» (Leacock) 8. «Since you have acted so handsomely, you shall have no cause to complain of me: you shall entertain as much as you please." (B. Shaw) 9. «Shall I tell you about it?» (M. Spark) 10. «I'll take care that you shall be well off when I'm gone.» (Ibid.) 11. «Shall we go away?» (B. Shaw) 12. "You certainly shall not go till you have told me all," I said. (Bronte) 13. «Shall we take anything to drink?» (Fitzgerald) 14. «Shall I

give you some coffee?» (Galsworthy) 15. «I will sing the Baby a song that shall keep him asleep for an hour.» 16. «I will throw these five things at you, wherever I see you, and so shall all proper Men do after me.» 17. «Hence, forward I will go out seven times a day and the waters shall never be still.» (Kipling) 18. "It won't take you long, and then you shall have your tea." (du Maurier)

B. Translate the articles of The Charter of the United Nations below. State the way in which the meaning of the modal verb shall be expressed in Ukrainian.

Article 9.1. Each Member shall have no more than five representatives in the General Assembly. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote. 2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Article 21. The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22. The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Competence of the Court

Article 32.1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary. 2. The President shall receive a special annual allowance. 3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President. 4. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court. 5. The official languages of the Court shall be French and English.

Article 34. 1. Only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

Article 15.1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security. 2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16. The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it in Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17. 1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization. 2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. 3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

C. Translate the following articles from the Ukrainian Constitution into English. Be careful to express the modality of each article.

РОЗДІЛ II КОНСТИТУЦІЇ УКРАЇНИ ПРАВА, СВОБОДИ ТА ОБОВ'ЯЗКИ ЛЮДИНИ І ГРОМАДЯНИНА

Стаття 21: Усі люди є вільні і рівні у своїй гідності та правах. Права і свободи людини є невідчужуваними та непорушними.

Стаття 22: Права і свободи людини і громадянина, закріплені цією Конституцією, не є вичерпними.

Конституційні права і свободи гарантуються і не можуть бути скасовані.

При прийнятті нових законів або внесенні змін до чинних законів не допускається звуження змісту та обсягу існуючих прав та свобод.

Стаття 23: Кожна людина має право на вільний розвиток своєї особистості, якщо при цьому не порушуються права і свободи інших людей, та має обов'язки перед суспільством, в якому забезпечується вільний і всебічний розвиток її особистості.

Стаття 24: Громадяни мають рівні конституційні права і свободи та є рівними перед законом.

Не може бути привілеїв чи обмежень за ознаками раси, кольору шкіри, політичних, релігійних та інших переконань, статі, етнічного та соціального походження, майнового стану, місця проживання, за мовними чи іншими ознаками.

Рівність прав жінки і чоловіка забезпечується: наданням жінкам рівних з чоловіками можливостей у громадсько-політичній і культурній діяльності, у здобутті освіти і професійній підготовці, у праці та винагороді за неї; спеціальними заходами щодо охорони праці і здоров'я жінок, встановлення пенсійних пільг; створення умов, які дають жінкам можливість поєднувати працю з материнством; правовим захистом, матеріальною і моральною підтримкою материнства і дитинства, включаючи надання оплачуваних відпусток та інших пільг вагітним жінкам і матерям.

Стаття 25: Громадянин України не може бути позбавлений громадянства і права змінити громадянство.

Громадянин України не може бути вигнаний за межі України або виданий іншій державі.

Україна гарантує піклування та захист своїм громадянам, які перебувають за її межами.

Exercise LII. Identify the meanings expressed by the modal verb will in the sentences below and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. « – we will now seriously devote ourselves to a little high tension.» 2. «Now I know you're tortoise. You thought I wouldn't. Now I will.» 3. «I've never seen a Jaguar ... An' I 'spose I never will.» 4. «...but we, O Best Beloved, will call him Tegumai.» 5. «We will still call her Taffi.» 6. «I will go away and get help for him from his tribe.» 7. «I will make a Magic and I will play your play.» 8. I will go up and look and say: «I will guard your cave.» 9. «I will come, I will be your servant for the sake of the wonderful grass.» 10. «I will do so», said the Woman – «but I will not thank you for it». 11. «I will ever be grateful to you». «Now we will make our bargain». 12. «I will hunt you till I catch you. I will bite you. I will be kind to the Baby while I am in the Cave». (Kipling) 13. None are so blind as those who will not see. (Saying) 14. As you sow, so will you reap. (Saying) 15. «Say, will you do me a favour?» «Will I?» 15. «I will prove that he lied.» (Kipling) 16. «I will now read you a little tale that I wrote last night.» (M. Twain) 17. «I will never marry without my father's Warrant,» she added. (Leacock) 18. «Will you be going to the dance tonight?» he asked. (Macken) 19.

«Get this prescription made up and come and see me». «Thanks, Doc, I will». (Maugham) 20. «But I think I will say no, if you don't mind.» 21. «I am an Englishman, and I will suffer no priest to interfere in my business.» 22. «They're crazy. The Sheriff won't let them.» (Saroyan) 23. «I am perfectly willing to wait.» 24. «I will go out of the room if you do.» 25. «Then I will not marry him. I will not go abroad.» (B. Shaw) 26. Tomorrow I will be a man, For Tomorrow I shall fight, And Tomorrow I will die. (Olga Odde) 27. «I will, Leister, I will,» she exclaimed, «I will tell you everything when I come back.» (Dreiser). 28. «We will let him go to school next year if we can.» (Ibid)

B. Read carefully the Release Form below. Identify the meaning of the modal verb will in it and translate the document into Ukrainian.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

I agree that during this trip I will not smoke cigarettes nor use alcohol or drugs. I will not visit relatives and friends living in the United States, nor arrange or participate in private or public business or activities unrelated to the program of the International Leadership Conference. I will not engage in any promiscuous relationships or dating relationships during my entire stay in the United States. I will follow the program as scheduled and I will return to Ukraine on the scheduled date of departure. I will take full personal and legal responsibility for all my actions while in the United States.

C. Find an appropriate equivalent for each modal verb in the articles from the contract below and translate them faithfully into Ukrainian.

Article 10. COMPANY FUNDS

10.1. Company shall set up a capital fund, a reserve fund and such other funds that are required by the effective Ukrainian law or stipulated by the Company's Statutes, or considered necessary by a decision of the Participants Meeting.

ARTICLE 11. CAPITAL FUND

11.1. The Participants shall set up a capital fund of the Company to the value of [?] Hryvnias, which sum according to the currency exchange rate established by the National Bank of Ukraine at the date of this Agreement (1 Deutsche Mark [?] Hryvnias).

11.2. The Participants' contributions to the capital fund of the Company may consist of monetary means in Ukrainian and foreign currency, buildings, erections, equipment and other material valuables, securities, rights to use land, water and other natural resources, as well as other proprietary rights, including rights to intellectual property.

11.3.1. The Ukrainian Participant shall contribute to the capital fund of the Company monetary means in Ukrainian currency, [material valuables and proprietary rights] to the aggregate value of [?] Hryvnias, which sum according to the currency exchange rate established by the National Bank of Ukraine at the date of this Agreement equals to [?] 1 Deutsche Mark, and his share shall constitute [?%] of the Company's capital fund, including:

11.3.1.1. Monetary means in Ukrainian currency in the amount of [?] Hryvnias, which sum according to the currency exchange rate established by the National Bank of Ukraine at the date of this Agreement equals to [?] Deutsche Marks.

15.5. A Participant's share, after he has made his contribution to the capital fund in full, may be acquired by the Company itself. In such a case the Company must transfer the share, if so acquired, to other Participants or to third parties in no later than 1 year of the date of acquisition. Within that period distribution of Company's profits, determination of quorum and voting at the Meeting of Participants shall be made without regard to the share acquired by the Company.

ARTICLE 16. SUCCESSORS (HEIRS) OF A PARTICIPANT

16.1. In case of reorganization or liquidation of a Participant (a legal entity) or death of a Participant (natural person) their successors (heirs) shall have the priority right to join the Company.

16.2. In case the successors (the heir) refuses to join the Company or the Company objects to his admission to the Company, such a successor (the heir) shall be given in cash or in any kind a part of all of the Company's property, owing to the reorganized or liquidated entity (died person), evaluated as on the date of reorganization or liquidation or death of the respective Participant. In such a case the Company's capital fund shall be decreased.

ARTICLE 18. GOVERNING BODIES

18.1. The Company's governing bodies shall be: Meeting of Participants; Director; Auditing Committee.

18.2. The Meeting of Participants shall be the highest governing body of the Company. Each Participant shall have at the Meeting the number of votes proportionate to his share in the Company's capital fund.

18.3. The Director shall be the one person executive body of the Company and shall manage the Company's current activity. The Director shall be appointed by a decision of the Meeting of Participants.

18.4. The Auditing Committee shall be the body for maintaining control over activities of the executive body. Members of the Auditing Committee shall be appointed by a decision of the Meeting of Participants.

18.5. Powers, responsibilities and procedures of functioning of the Meeting of Participants, the Director and the Auditing Committee shall be determined by the company's Statutes and the effective law of Ukraine.

Exercise LIII. Identify the meaning of the verb would in the sentences below and then translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «Would you rather put it off for a few days?» I asked. 2. «Well, this would interest you. It wouldn't take much of your time.» 3. You wouldn't have to do any business with the Nolfenheim. (B. Shaw) 4. «I wouldn't look like Giraffe not for even so.» 5. «How would you like to spank somebody?» 6. «I wouldn't drink that water because I'd know you said it was bad». 7. «I wouldn't look like Zebra», said the Leopard. 8. «Then great Mr. Lloyds would come with a wire and drag him home». 9. "But Balkis talked to a butterfly as a man would talk to a man». (Kipling) 10. «I would willingly offer up my political life on the altar of my dear state's wheel and I would be glad and grateful to do it». 11. «Would you ever imagine what is a human volcano?» «I would not». (M. Twain) 12. « You'd like some tea, would you?» (B. Shaw) 13. Without

hope the heart would break. (Saying) 14. «I don't know about things like that. I wouldn't know what to do». 15. «I would remember it only as a day that was rather funny». (Trevor) 16. «Reporters came, television and all, but I wouldn't see them». (D. Gamett) 17. «William... William...» he would have to look back to find the surname. (LP. Hartley) 18. «I wouldn't have her now, not if she asked me on her bended knee». (W. W. Jackobs) 19. «I don't talk about such things: whatever would they think of us». 20. «She is not like my mother; the same treatment wouldn't do for both cases». 21. «So that was why he would not touch the money». (B. Shaw) 22. «The honour would be entirely Gatsby's... if you would attend his «little party» that night». (Fitzgerald) 23. «When would you like them to come over?» (Galsworthy)

Exercise LIV. Identify the meaning of the verb should in the sentences below and then translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. You shouldn't look a gift horse in the mouth. (Saying) 2. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. 3. «Why should she not (see her)?» (B. Shaw) 4. He knew what he should do. 5. He should get down soon on to the white road. (Macken) 6. «I do not know what we should do without the pulpit.» (M. Twain) 7. «I should very much like to see it done.» 8. «Why should I not go too?» 9. «How would you like to spank somebody - but I should not like it at all.» 10. «I should like it very much indeed." 11. «I should call it Armadillo... and I should leave it alone.» (Kipling) 12. «You should be more careful." (J. London) 13. «You should go to a healthy spot.» (M. Spark) 14. «Well, for God's sake, get him attended to, Margo.» «You think I should?" (Trevor) 15. «Why shouldn't you pass (the examination) then?» (D. Lessing) 16. «People should know their place and stick to it.» 17. «You should be saying these things to him.» 18. «Are you sorry you didn't do it?» «I should have been a perfect fool if I had.» (Maugham) 19. «That's what you should have done." 20. «Why shouldn't you marry me? »21. «Why should I have done it?» 22. «There shouldn't be better opportunities for women». (B. Shaw) 23. «You should go back and finish grammar school." (London) 24. «I don't see why we shouldn't get on very well together." (B. Shaw) 25. «I shouldn't be sorry if you thought ill of me.» (Maugham) 26. «Well, we'd better telephone for an axe.» 27. «You'd better try and sit quiet till morning.» (Fitzgerald) 28. «I think we'd better draw a picture of them.» 29. «You'd better get off there,» Charlie said. (D. Lessing) 30. «May be I'd better sell it somewhere else.» (Macken) .

Exercise LV. Identify the meanings (assumption, general assessment, assuredness, doubt, probability, supposition, etc.) expressed by the underlined modals below. Find equivalent Ukrainian modals or other semantic equivalents (e.g., particles) and translate the sentences.

Model: "It was really a terrible break." (Salinger) "Це й справді був жахливий випад." or: "Це справді-таки була жахлива безтактність."

1. Latin America, in fact, is a veritable laboratory of anti-corruption experiments.
2. Perhaps, in the end, the only universal cure for corruption is to quiet nature democracy. (Newsweek) 3. «Maybe they won't come? Maybe it was all a lie?»

«Maybe.» (Steinbeck) 4. «Oh, I feel some concern for my future all right. Sure. Sure. I do.» 5. «I thought about it for a minute». «But not too much, I guess.» (Salinger) 6. She was apparently indifferent to her two daughters... (Fitzgerald) 7. The young fellow was obviously anxious to be well with him. (J. Cary) 8. «Really.» she thought, «I should come out more often, really it is very pleasant here in summer..." 9. «The sand isn't so soft here.» «Of course, of course." 10. She was very quiet for some moments, as if, perhaps, shy of being alone with him. (Bates) 11. «Yes, indeed, he's such a good watchdog.» 12. «You did not approve of paying such a sum, naturally." 13. «I wanted to bring the crab.» «All right, darling, all right." 14. «I think I got a good picture of Heidi.» «Indeed. Indeed." (Bates) 15. «And today, most fortunately, is a Thursday." 16. «After all, three hundred pounds is three hundred pounds." «Certainly it is.» 17. «Unfortunately, when you opened it contained only blank sheets of paper.» 18. The builders' letter he kept to the last. Some bill, probably. 19. «I couldn't care less, frankly.» 20. «They can't possibly do it any more than they can prove, it won you.» (Hailey) 21. «No doubt, if you were a good detective, you'd be able to make it much clearer to me than it is.» (Salinger) 22. «An unpleasant and dangerous looking young man», he thought, «and not impossibly a murderer.» (Christie)

Exercise LVI. Identify the type of modal meaning (incentive, suppositional, conditional, etc.) expressed by the modal verbs and mood forms in the English sentences below. Suggest the appropriate means and ways for faithful translating these sentences into Ukrainian.

1. I should have seen them farther first. 2. «I would have it as a gift.» (Galsworthy) 3. «Jacob would have insisted on going to the police." 4. «Most people, Mr.Poirot, would let this business go.» (Christie) 5. «If only one were like birds!" (Galsworthy) 6. «I should be sorry to interrupt you.» 7. «I suggested we should meet here...» (Snow) 8. «I couldn't squeeze a tear out of my eyes, if life depended on it...» 9. «A real change of air surroundings would be very helpful if you could arrange it.» (M. Wilson) 10. «The thing was «rich», as his father would have said – if he knew, I would see her further first." (Galsworthy) 11. «I wish you had not put yourself to so much trouble." (Cronin) 12. «You had better move over to the other side.» (Hemingway) 13. «I wouldn't stay with you, though if you didn't worry me.» 14. What a delight it would be if it would endure. 15. «I wouldn't have wanted you to come if I hadn't loved you.» (Dreiser) 16. «He had been anxious that morning in case she might take it into her head to come." (Murdoch) 17. «I'd have been hurt, if you hadn't called". (M. Wilson) 18. «It wouldn't have been so bad if she hadn't been all alone in the house." (Stout) 19. «It wouldn't have happened if Douglas hadn't come here.» (Spark) 20. Had he not known, it could be so easy. (Stone) 21. Even if they had wanted me to stay, I should have refused. (Maugham) 22. Happy they could have been, if they could have dismissed me at a month's warning too. (Christie) 23. She wished she had an opportunity of a few words with him, so that she would have told him not to worry. 24. «If you had been in love with him, you wouldn't have wanted three days to think it over. You'd have said yes there and then.» (Maugham) 25. And their feet would have yet trod many trails and not dusting brushed

the clouds aside and cleared the air. (London) 26. «If I had been you, mother, I might have done as you did...» (B.Shaw)

Exercise LVII. Identify the modal meanings (optative, incentive, suppositional, etc.) expressed through optative or subjunctive modality in the English sentences below and translate them into Ukrainian.

1. «I wish it hadn't happened. Oh, I wish it hadn't happened." 2. «If you rested, I would go,» I urged him. (Hemingway) 3. «I think I'd better ring off.» 4. «And with time on my side I would look back on the day without bitterness..." 5. «On your way, bums,» the policeman said, prodding us with his billy. (Caldwell) 6. «You go up to bed,» I said, «You are sick». 7. «Don't think,» I said, «Just take it easy.» 8. «let's not have any ordering, nor any silliness, Francis,» Margot said. 9. «Behave yourself.» «Oh, shut up,» Macober almost shouted. 10. «let's go to the car,» said Macober. «let's all have a drink. Come along." 11. «You ought to take some broth to keep your strength up.» 12. «It would have been natural for him to go to sleep." 13. «I'd rather stay awake.» (Hemingway) 14. «Well, he says himself, he wouldn't have white servants.» 15. «I guess maybe I'd better (shake hands)», she said. «I wouldn't for the world have him think I had any feeling» (here *упередженість*). 16. «I think I'd better shake hands, just the way I would with anybody else.» (D. Parker) 17. The girls wouldn't have thought so much of him if they'd seen him then. 18. If he couldn't get something to do he'd have to commit suicide. 19. «The swim shouldn't take you much over an hour and a quarter." (Maugham) 20. «We'd better be getting back,» one of the girls said. 21. «Richard should stay here and I should go up North," Frank said. (M. Spark) 22. «I wish you hadn't stopped your German," said Mor. (Murdoch) 23. «If you should happen to change your mind, I'm always ready to take off your hands." (Bennett) 24. «I expect you've not finished your business. I should be sorry to interrupt." (Snow) 25. «If Joe were only with him!» (Galsworthy) 26. Happy they could have been, if they could have dismissed me at a month's warning too. 27. «But for your help, the old woman would not have risked crossing the street." (Kerr) They were ready to attack the intruders, should they prove unfriendly. 28. «If they were hunters, I must hide before they saw me.» (S. O'Dell) 29. If worst came to worst. (Saying) 30. He suggested that they should have a stroll through the Luxembourg (museum). 30. Then, perhaps, I'd be able to judge if I could help. 31. Even if they had wanted me to stay, I should have refused. (Maugham) 32. If we could get hold of her, we might learn a lot more. (Christie) 33. «I wish you had not put yourself to so much trouble," Stephen said. (Cronin) 34. «I think I'd sooner have the other one,» said Mr. Povey. (Bennett) 35. «I wouldn't have it as a gift.» (Galsworthy) 36. She wished she had an opportunity of a few words with him so that she would have told him not to worry. (Maugham) 37. «Mike, would you guess I was half Welsh?» 38. «Would you want a job?» «Sure?» «Oh yes, quite sure.» (Trevor)

Exercise LVIII. Analyse the Ukrainian sentences containing optative, incentive or subjunctive modality and translate them into English.

1. Пора було б уже покінчити з балачками про розподіл земель колишніх колгоспів і радгоспів і розпочати їх справжню приватизацію. 2. Студент

побоювався, щоб не наробити помилок при перекладі речень з умовним способом. 3. Він напевне не запізнився б, якби сів на автобус «Автосвіту», а не на тролейбус. 4. Хотілося б сподіватися, що в новому тисячолітті людство уникне спустошливих воєн і руйнацій матеріальних цінностей, як це було в двадцятому сторіччі. 5. Що б ви відповіли на таке несподіване запитання допитливого читача? 6. Не хотілося б про це думати, але доводиться за таких обставин. 7. О, як би мені хотілося ще раз побувати на такій виставці творів справді великих майстрів образотворчого мистецтва. 8. Що не кажіть, а такий медичний препарат зробив би справжній переворот у лікуванні алкогольної та тютюнової залежності. 9. Хай вам Бог допомагає у вашій нелегкій і дуже потрібній для виховання патріотизму нашої молоді праці. 10. Хто б міг подумати, що з цього колись звичайного на перший погляд хлопчини стане колись великий спортсмен. 11. Хотілося б вам коли-небудь провести свої зимові канікули у засніжених Карпатах і зустрітися з ровесниками тамтешніх місць? Чому б вам не подумати про таку романтичну подорож уже зараз? 12. Якби не дощ, зараз на Дніпрових пагорбах було б набагато більше киян і гостей. 13. Бути б мені знову з вами на тій пречудовій найвищій горі українських Карпат. А вам хіба не хотілося б ще й ще раз походити влітку карпатськими пляями і подихати цілющим повітрям смерекових гір і квіткових полонин. 14. От якби ми зібралися і всі разом поїхали на екскурсію по історичних місцях Лівобережної України. 15. Якби тії не тиночки та не перелазки, ходив би я до дівчини по чотири рази (Народна пісня). 16. Аби ми були те знали, ми б ніколи не вирушили були з дому без парасольок чи дощовиків. 17. Хай супроводжують наших атлетів тільки удачі на всіх олімпійських змаганнях у новому тисячолітті. 18. Скласти б успішно іспити і попрацювати добре фізично влітку. 19. Був би я на вашому місці, я б, звичайно, з радістю погодився їхати перекладачем з делегацією до Рима. 20. На випадок, якби вона зателефонувала, що б я мав сказати про твою відсутність? 21. Тільки б вони не запізнилися на поїзд, як було того разу, коли вони навряд чи встигли б, якби були не взяли таксі. 22. Я б радніше пішов пішки, якби не було так слизько. А ти б хіба пішов, якби ще й падав сніг? Мабуть-таки й пішов би. 23. А що, якби справи тоді обернулися були по-іншому? 24. Тоді мені треба було вперш добре все зважити. 25. Пора б уже зважити всі «за» і «проти». 26. «Тоді чого б це він так підлещувався до мене? – А звідки мені це знати?»

Transformations in the Process of Translation

Grammatically and Stylistically Prearranged Transformations

Exercise LIX. Analyse the underlined English sense units and offer ways of their explicit transformation in Ukrainian translation of the sentences.

1. He was not slow, however, in perceiving that he had now his excuse for going home. 2. «Here you are then, Soames,» she said, «] am not so bad now.» 3. «I don't dislike you, Mr. Mont, but Fleur is everything to me.» (Galsworthy) 4. «No, I don't believe I don't remember the name.» (K. Mansfield) 5. «Did this nigger boy set fire to Mr. Feakens's old yellow house?» «No more than you did.» (Saroyan) 6. It was not unknown for small boys to enter a monastery. (Ken Follet) 7. It was no uncommon sight to see Gadge drooping across the waiting room with a prescription in his hand. 8. «Doctor», she said in her brisk way, «my husband is not well». 9. «Well, I did take it. And it was not an unconsidered act.» 10. «I think we are not doing too badly.» 11. It was not unnatural to take it (illness) back into his own hands. (Cronin) 12. «I didn't care a hang whether the soap was in or whether it wasn't.» 13. «Girls, also, don't look half bad in a boat, if prettily dressed.» 14. The first thing that they thought was the boat was not clean. (J.K. Jerome) 15. Miss Bingley was by no means unwilling to preside at his table. (I. Austen) 16. He could not be unaware that every one regarded him as a bit a hero. (Cusack) 17. In this case widowhood (of Mary Stewart) was not unwelcome, as she was a girl of eighteen, and her husband a prematurely aged sick man of fifty-three. 18. He (Prince of Wales) was not infrequently the companion of his father on some of his journeys into the country. (Jerrold) 19. «You don't mind my being frank, do you?» 20. They were not handsome creatures. (London) 21. It was not till the dawn crept into the room, ghostlike and silent, that he fell asleep. (Maugham) 22. «I didn't have much lunch. Doctor." 23. «You aren't going to have anything to do with that feller, Doctor?» 24. The sound, not unlike the rat-a-tat-tat of parade drums, heralded Hickock's arrival. (Capote) 25. «And that's your final word?» «It could not be more final.» 26. «The public are not slow in the matter of sifting evidence and arriving at a verdict.» 26. «Don't you think you might be able to use me when you get back?» 27. «I dislike these bastards». (Hemingway) 28. Frank Cowperwood cared nothing for books. (Dreiser)

Stylistically / Subjectively Predetermined Transformations

Exercise LX. Suggest for the underlined parts of the sentences subjectively/stylistically or semantically predetermined outer/inner transformations and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. «For she scarcely took her eyes from the ground and she was timid and afraid.» 2. «Priest wants us never to attack.» 3. «I dislike these bastards.» 4. «He was rude, to say the least of it.» (Christie) 5. Four men in their shirt-sleeves stood grouped together on the garden path. (Mansfield) 6. I told her to keep away this morning. (Greene) 7. They spoke little and much of what they said was in the Welsh tongue. 8. Indeed she was so eager to make much of him she could barely frame a word. (Cronin) 9. His voice was final and Erik could see that he was exerting his authority. 10. «What difference does it make ?» «It makes all the difference in the word.» 11. Haviland had overlooked

the presentation of his name. 12. He met Erik's silent question without coloring but he smiled. 13. «Was that all he said?». 14. «The lab is still open, isn't it?». (M. Wilson) 15. «Wait till you see.» 16. «But if nobody spoke unless he had something to say, Roman race would soon lose the use of speech." (Dreiser) 17. «Eat till you can just stagger across the room with it.» (S. Leacock) 18. «You can stay there until you're old enough to go away.»(Saroyan) 19. « I wish I had known it was your friend.» (Wilde) 20. «I fed well.» (Hemingway) 21. «You better stop pushing.» (Maugham) 22. «You came out of Court with clean hands.» (Galsworthy) 23. «Keep your head.» Blound insisted soothingly. 24. «He hated her and could not get along with her.» 25. The little shop girl was getting into deep water. (Dreiser) 26. It was the first time he had given way to anger with her. (Galsworthy)

Objectively and Subjectively Conditioned Transformations of Lexical Units in the Process of Translation

Exercise LXI. Analyse the semantic structure and translate the following English simple and compound words into Ukrainian. Point out the difference (if any) in their outer form in the two languages.

Model: abduct *викрадати силою чи обманом (особливо жінку чи дитину)*, a simple word in English - *an extended word-group in Ukrainian*.

1. Abiology, abloom, acclamation, adore, adrift, agape, airborne, airsickness, all-clear, all-up, answerable, ashen, babyhood,ailable, blameful, carnation, chargeable, chemise, clockwise, coddle, cuff, deployment, diner, embark;

2. endanger, eventful, exuberate, fence, season, fishmonger, grandmotherly, haunter, headache, header, head-phones, hurry-scurry, immiscible;

3. jeopardize, jumping-rope, lucubration, lunate, matchwood, melodize, midmost, midsummer, misstatement, monologize, mother's mark, mythisize, name-child, needful, northerner/southerner, off-print, off-shore, outrank, overtalk (v);

4. overtask, parcook, pencraft, percipient, patchwork, playable, politicize, pot-valiant, pauperize, prison-breaker, prosify, propulsive, quantify, queenhood;

5. rebuff, reforest, reiterate, remand, readable, repayable, rusticate, schoolable, salad-days, saddlefast, sea-born, seaworthy, signatories, speaking-trumpet;

6. straddle, stampede, sugar candy, sunproof, sweetie, swing-door, war-whoop, swift-handed, washable, waterage, zipper.

Exercise LXII. Prior to translating the Ukrainian simple and compound words into English point out the influence of some prefixal and suffixal morphemes upon their semantic and outer structure in the corresponding English equivalents.

1. Аспірантка, багатостраждальний, багатшати, байдикувати, бездощів'я, безлюддя, бліднути, будень, будь-коли, буханець, вдосвіта, вдруге/втретє, веселитися, вибовкувати, вигодинюватися, вигодовувати;

2. виголоднітися, вилежуватися, виплакувати, вихвалювати, віддавна, власноручний, вмить, востаннє, вранці, вслухуватись, глухнути, двометровий, десятирічний, дубочок, доверху, доношувати, донедавна;

3. дообідній, досі, досипати, досхочу, дохристиянський, дощаний, дужчати, жалкувати, задощити, зарікатися, заспівувати, манюсінський, найменшенька, нанівець, обіруч, обношуватися, одвіку, одомашнювати;

4. окатоличуватися, опам'ятатися, ощасливлювати, панькатися, переінакшувати, підбігати, поміцнішати, по-молодецькому, по-нашому, по-святковому, придивлятися, мчатися, притакувати, прицінюватися;

5. простоювати, ремісникувати, різдвяний, родичатися, розтовстіти, розцілуватися, самохіть, середньодобовий, свободолюб, словотвір, спохвачуватись, сокір/сокорина, тогочасний, торік, увірувати, хнюпитися;

6. холоднеча, худнути, циркач, чаювати, щодуху, найкраще, щороку, щосили, ювіляр, якнайшвидше, якомога, ярмаркувати.

Exercise LXIII. Translate the Ukrainian evaluative words into English. Distinguish, where possible, between the ways of expressing their purely diminutive or purely augmentative meanings on one hand and tender or coarse meanings on the other.

1. Ангеля/ангелятко, бабусенька, батечко, багатенько, бажаннячко, батіжок, бурячок, вівчарик, віничок, газетка, Ганнуся, гарбузик/гарбузяра, голубеня, горнятко, горішок, давненько, дитятко, дівчинонька, діжечка, діляночка, дрібнесенький (дощик), дубище, екранчик, житечко, журавлик;

2. жучище, забіяка, зайчик/зайцюга, здоровило, земелька, зміюка, зубки, зубиська, зятьок, каченяточка, жабера, їстоньки, кабанчик, кабанюра, катюга, кізонька, коник, корівка, коровисько, котичок, котяра, левисько, ліжечко, лисичка-сестричка, личко, літечко, любесенько, масельце;

3. матуся, місяченько, молодичка, ніженьки, ніченька, носяка, онучатко, орляка, оченята, очиська, півничок, пісенька, повнісінько, приярок, рибонька, рибище, рученьки, серденько, синочок, сонечко, сальце;

4. свинюра, тихесенько, точнісінько, тупенький, убоїще, україночка, усмішечка, фартушок, фіалочка, футлярчик, хатиночка, хлібець, худесенький, хутесенько, цапок, цілісінький, цілуночок, цячечка;

5. чепурушка, черешенька, чистесенько, чоботище, чортяка, чубисько, чумаченько, шаблюка, шакалюга, шахраїще, школярочка, штаненята, щасливчик, ямище, яруга.

Exercise LXIV. Define the possible ways of expressing the sense of the following English specific notions of national lexicon in Ukrainian.

1. Doughboy, kilt, backbencher, call-up (Amer.), corndodger, borough, Dixie (Dixie Land), Empire City, exeat, gobbet, hastings, The Great Lakes, graduation school, headliner, hot-pot, jaw-breaker, Joe Miller, John Bull, K-ration, Labour Exchange, Lady Day, ladyship, landlordism, lovelock, master-spirit, matriculation, maypole, Number 10 Downing Street, *Okie*, part-song;

2. Peeping Tom, penny-wise, penny-worth, pound-foolish, playoff, play-by-play, policy-shop, poor law, porringer, poundage, priestcraft, the principality, proctor, prize-fight, pro-and-con, provided school, pussyfoot, remittance-man;

3. roadster, (the) Rockies, sandwich-man, salad-days, Scotch broth, scon, Stars and Stripes, Solicitor-General, secularist, sophomore, spa, sporran, squaman, standpatter, stateside, summerschool, teddy boy, teller (in parliament), tenner;

4. term-time; Tom, Dick and Harry, tommy-shop, tube (London), tutti-frutti, twopence, toryism, Uncle Sam, under-secretary, unionist, Valentine (Day), V-Day/VE-Day, Victorian, votee (Amer.), Wardour Street English, walkie-talkie, Welsh rabbit/rarebit, Whitehall, write in, yeomanry, Yule-tide, log, zero hour.

Exercise LXV. Point to the difference in the outer forms of expression in English of the following Ukrainian culturally biased (specific) notions of national lexicon.

Арнаутка, бабка, борщ, боярин, вареники (з сиром, капустою тощо), вергуни, веснянки, вечорниці, вишнівка, гайдамаки, галушки (страва), гопак, гривня, гринджоли, дівування, дримба, дружка, дядина, залікова книжка, заслати сватів, жупан, картопляники, киптар, кобзар, козаччина, кожух, коломийка, колядники, крашанка, кукурудзяні баранці, куліш, кутя, лантух, льох, маковія, обжинки, окріп, оселедець (козацький), паляниця, пампушки, парубкування, перепій (весільний), пиріжки (із сиром), писанка, плай, плахта, посипальники, рухівці, рушник, ряжанка, сирники, солонина/сало, січовик, січові стрільці, соломка (їстівна), толока, трембіта, троїсті музики, Хмельниччина (істор.), цябина, чумакування, шулики', щедрівки/щедрування, «Ще не вмерла Україна», Дочка Прометей, Кобзар, Каменяр, розкуркулювання, герої Крут.

**ЧАСТИНА 3.
МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ З ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ
СТУДЕНТІВ**

**PART 3.
STUDENTS' SELF-DIRECTED ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION GUIDE**

LEXICAL SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATIONS

Exercise I. Apply synonymous substitution technique while translating polysemantic words in the following sentences.

1. Many analog devices have been replaced by digital devices, mainly because digital instruments can better deal with the problem of unwanted information, or noise. 2. Simple interest means that the interest payment for the year is the principal amount multiplied by the interest rate; for example, the interest on \$ 1,000 is \$60 if the interest rate is 6%. 3. Policy is guided by the recognition that crime is often socially produced, that criminals suffer from "problems in living," and that only truly dangerous offenders should be incarcerated. 4. Trace amounts of various metals in stream sediments are used in reconnaissance exploration just as previous prospectors used the gold pan to trace placer gold to the mother lode. 5. If a template matches some area of the sample image, the image might contain the corresponding object; unfortunately, the match is usually imperfect due to image noise, object variation, object rotation, changes in lighting, and other factors. 6. The Egyptian royal cubit was divided into units of seven palms, the palm being the width of four fingers; in turn, each palm could be subdivided into four digits, the breadth of the middle finger. 7. To encipher a message or datum requires knowing n plus a number e , the latter also known to everyone. Although everyone can encipher a message or datum using the known numbers, decipherment can be accomplished only by someone who knows n and a private number, d . 8. In June 1970, North American Rockwell received the contract for the airframe, with General Electric to supply the engines. Designated B-1 (later, B-1 A), the original supersonic, variable - geometry, strategic bomber prototype emerged as a monoplane with swing wings of 41.67 m (136 ft 8 1/2 in) extended span and 15 degrees sweepback, and a spread of 23.84 m (78 ft 2 1/2 in) in the fully swept position (67.5 degrees). 9. The personality structure and life history of the psychopath are quite different from those of the person whose antisocial or criminal behavior is related to some underlying emotional disturbance, and from those of a person whose antisocial behavior results from living in a criminal subculture or in an environment in which such behavior is expected or rewarded.

Exercise II. Apply contextual substitution technique while translating the following sentences.

1. These forces tend to become significant when the electron clouds of the molecules overlap. 2. Perpetual Motion is a long-held concept of a system that could provide useful work indefinitely, once set in motion. 3. Indoor radon has become a major health concern because it increases the risk of lung cancer. 4. The whole product development process is increasingly multidisciplinary. 5. However, these optimistic expectations had already begun to be undermined in the 1930s. 6. The design of parachutes has become increasingly sophisticated. 7. The barometer is thus the basis for all meteorological prediction. 8. English law is committed to a rational rather than a formalistic system of evidence. 9. Local government is ill fitted to resist any encroachment on its powers by the central government. 10. As an organized school,

Epicureanism went out of existence early in the 4th century AD. 11. Although homeopathy is discounted by most doctors, it is still widely practised. 12. Major developments in the field of communications and control have been the replacement of analogue systems with digital systems. 13. One of the major handicaps faced by offenders in their attempts to earn a legitimate livelihood is an inadequate education.

Exercise III. Apply calque / loan / verbal / literal / word-for-word translation in the following sentences.

1. The federal anticrime act of 1984 put the burden of proof of insanity on the defendant for federal crimes. 2. In conjunction with Alliance 90 (the group that helped overthrow the East German Communist regime in 1989-90), the Greens won 49 seats in the elections of 1994. 3. In July 1993 the Clinton administration renounced the Strategic Defense Initiative because it represented a violation of the 1972 ABM treaty. 4. In its most general sense, the term Third World refers collectively to more than 100 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The term emerged in Europe during the late 1940s, referring to a "third force," not aligned with either the Communist or Western blocks. 5. During the 20th century the suburbs of London continued to grow until 1935, when a Green Belt law was instituted to control further growth beyond a ring of parks. 6. The term "yellow journalism" has come to mean nonobjective or florid newspaper reporting that is used in combination with other sensational journalistic practices, such as distorted or mislabeled pictures and illustrations and large-type headlines, to appeal to readers' emotions and thus to increase newspaper circulation. It derives from the phrase "yellow press of New York," coined by Ervin Wardman of the New York Press during the 1890s to characterize the cutthroat competition between Joseph Pulitzer's New York World and William Randolph Hearst's New York Journal. 6. In a sense, systems engineering is not distinguished from normal engineering practice. Any engineer acts as a systems engineer when responsible for the design and implementation of a total system. 7. The Industrial Revolution of the 19th and early 20th centuries accelerated the trend toward "total war," supplying new and ever more capable weapon systems, including long-range artillery, tanks, and finally aircraft, by which combatants could inflict death and destruction on a wider scale. 8. The basic idea of an air-cushion vehicle is a century old, but the modern ACV stems from work done in the 1950s by the British electronics engineer Sir Christopher Cockerell. He constructed a model from two coffee tins and a hair dryer and measured its lift with kitchen scales. 9. Later in the 1970s a group led by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak founded Apple Computer in a garage in Silicon Valley. Their focus was on making the personal computer more "user-friendly."

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

1. A star that is in balance and burning hydrogen in its core is called a main sequence star. 2. A flowchart is a pictorial description of a procedure to be followed in solving a given problem. 3. The biota (plants and animals) of each kind of biome have similar characteristics worldwide; biomes comprise smaller units called habitats. 4. The associated ocean bottom is generally flat in the Atlantic and hilly in the Pacific and is

composed mainly of pelagic or partially pelagic muds – that is, open-ocean sediments as contrasted to those deposited near continents by rivers. 5. In 1989 the United States began constructing a proton collider, the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), which was to yield collision energies of 40 TeV. 6. Advection is the process by which one or more properties or components of the atmosphere – such as temperature, moisture, or pollutants – are affected by horizontal (and sometimes vertical) air movements. 7. Aperture synthesis is a method in radio astronomy that utilizes several telescopes simultaneously to create images of cosmic radio sources, which results in much better resolution than can be achieved by the individual telescopes. 8. An intermetallic compound is made up of two or more elements that together produce a new substance having its own composition, crystal structure, and properties. 9. Such programs typically include collections of stored images called "clip art," which users can electronically "clip out," "paste into" the working file, and then manipulate. 10. Online, interactive services are information and transactional services that are delivered to individual users, through a personal computer or other electronic devices, using a two-way telecommunications system such as a telephone or cable television. 11. The combined status and income or occupational divisions in capitalist industrial societies are sufficiently alike to permit sociologists to identify four main classes: an upper class of owners, managers, and top public officials; a middle class of nonmanual white-collar workers and owners of small businesses; a manual working class; and a lower class, or underclass, of the irregularly employed and the rural poor. 12. Because futurists recognize the unavoidable uncertainty inherent in forecasting, much of their work focuses on "what-if" examinations of alternatives rather than precise prediction. 13. Affordances are perceivable characteristics of objects, people, and layouts that support some action- for example, the convenient mountability of a stairway. 14. Affirmative action is a formal effort to provide increased employment opportunities for women and ethnic minorities, to overcome past patterns of discrimination: under the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 most federal contractors, all state governments and institutions (including universities), and most local governments were required to initiate plans to increase the proportions of their female and minority employees until they matched the proportions existing in the available labor market. 15. Already there are "debit" cards, with which customers may make purchases with money deducted immediately and electronically from their checking accounts; "dumb" cards, which allow holders to use a certain amount of prepaid telephone time; and "smart" cards. 16. Some anthropologists use the term enculturation to refer to the process of socialization. 17. Adoptionism, or adoptianism, was a theological doctrine propounded in the 8th century by a Spanish bishop, Elipandus of Toledo: concerned to distinguish between the divine and human natures of Christ, Elipandus held that in his divinity Christ was the son of God by nature, but in his humanity by adoption only.

Exercise V. Translate the following sentences using one of the possible type of transcoding (transliteration, transcribing, mixed or adaptive / naturalization).

1. In astronomy, for example, bolometers measure the energy of starlight. 2. Typical condensation polymers are polyamides, polyesters, and certain polyurethanes.

3. Creosote is an excellent antiseptic and was formerly used in the treatment of chest infections. 4. The rotor of a helicopter usually has two or more blades radiating symmetrically from a central hub. 5. Although the proton is not an elementary particle (it contains three constituent quarks), its mass is of special importance. 6. By using so-called superheaters, modern boilers can achieve almost 90 per cent fuel efficiency. 7. The World-Wide Web is an Internet-based application that exploits this capability to provide a global information service. 8. Many personal computers and workstations now have software packages that mimic the operation of a fax machine. 9. A blasting cap or exploder is a small charge of a detonator designed to be embedded in dynamite and ignited either by a burning fuse or a spark. 10. An accelerator card allows a user to upgrade a system to a faster microprocessor without having to replace the cards, drives, keyboard, or case. 11. Although composite materials have certain advantages over conventional materials, composites also have some disadvantages. 12. Contact between two societies in which each experiences cultural change to an approximately equal degree is called acculturation. 13. Desegregation is the abolition of social segregation according to ethnic background. 14. Barrister is a lawyer permitted to plead at the Bar, usually at the request of a solicitor. 15. The international unit of light intensity, the candela, was defined as 1/60 of the light radiated from a square centimetre of a blackbody, a perfect radiator, held at the temperature of freezing platinum. 16. Because modern interferometers can measure very tiny angles, they are further used – again, on-such nearby giant stars as Betelgeuse – to gain images of brightness variations on the surfaces of such stars. 17. Cellophane was invented about 1910 by the Swiss chemist Jacques Brandenberger, who in 1912 invented the first machines for large-scale production and established a factory near Paris. 18. Monorails have also been installed in Tokyo, between the airport and the central area, a distance of 13.2 km (8.2 mi), and in Dallas, Texas, between the airport car park and a passenger terminal. 19. Aerosol Dispenser container and valve are designed to dispense a wide variety of substances in the form of fine sprays, foams, or liquid streams. The product to be dispensed, such as paint, cosmetics, or food, is sealed in the container with a propellant gas under pressure. 20. Radioaltimeters, radar devices modified to measure vertical distance only, beam a pulse of electromagnetic radiation downwards from the aircraft. 21. Somewhat similar to scrapers are graders, which are self-propelled, wheeled machines with a long, inclined, vertically adjustable steel blade. Graders are primarily finishing equipment; they level earth already moved into position by bulldozers and scrapers. 22. When exhaust gases pass through the catalytic converter, these metals act as catalysts, encouraging chemical reactions that change pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and certain hydrocarbons, into less harmful carbon dioxide and water. 23. Large cultivators for field crops are usually tractor drawn. Small cultivators with wheels, usually called wheel hoes, can be pushed manually by the operator and used in vegetable gardens. 24. Methods of starting large engines include the inertia starter, which consists of a flywheel that is rotated by hand or by means of an electric motor until its kinetic energy is sufficient to turn the crankshaft, and the explosive starter, which employs the explosion of a blank cartridge to drive a turbine wheel that is coupled to the engine. 25. The marine gyropilot has no gyroscope, but picks up electrically any divergence from

the set course reference supplied by the gyrocompass; these signals are amplified and applied to the steering engine of the ship to cause the rudder to return the ship to its proper course. 26. The systematic process of product design has to resolve the often conflicting demands that arise in the development of products. These might include considerations of manufacturing, marketing, aesthetic appeal, protection of the environment, ergonomics, financial cost, ease of maintenance, and safety. 27. Deflation involves a sustained decline in the aggregate level of prices, such as occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s; it is usually associated with a prolonged erosion of economic activity and high unemployment. 28. Monetarism is commonly contrasted with Keynesianism, which roughly corresponds to the view that changes in the money supply have little, if any, short-term impact on the economy, that the economy will not automatically move towards full employment, and that fiscal policy can be effective in helping attain full employment. 29. Oligopoly, a market dominated by a few producers or suppliers. It falls somewhere between a situation where there is what is known as perfect competition and one in which there is a monopoly, domination of the market by one producer or supplier.

Exercise VI. Translate the following sentences using one of the possible type of antonymous translation (negativation, positivation, annihilation).

1. In this regard Venezuela reigns supreme because of its petroleum deposits. Ecuador, Argentina, Peru, and Bolivia have more modest – but not unimportant- oil resources. 2. Tsunamis travel at speeds up to 800 km/h (500 mph), however, and grow higher as they near land; tsunamis 18 to 30 m (60-100 ft) high are not uncommon. 3. Not until the 18th century did scientists begin to appreciate the complex chemistry of metallurgy. 4. Color has so many meanings for different observers that a strict definition is difficult, if not impossible. 5. But not until 1939, when an entirely new phenomenon was discovered by Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann, did a net gain of energy appear possible. 6. Pigs may be fattened in buildings that each house 1,000 animals; and cattle feedlots containing up to 100,000 animals are not uncommon. 7. The hydrofoil has been under development since the early 20th century, but it was not until 1956 that the first hydrofoil went into operation between Sicily and Italy. 8. Rainfall in such regions is also highly uncertain and serious periodic droughts are not uncommon. 9. Finally, the capital investment required to find and develop ore deposits and bring them into profitable production must be undertaken over a time period longer than that needed for agricultural or other industrial enterprises; 3 to 7 years is not unusual. 10. Thus, they created in effect a world full of complex and subtle cross-references-not unlike this encyclopedia- and readily accessible to everyday participants in popular culture. 11. Early instruments- crude but not unsophisticated by modern standards- enabled the land surveyor to measure the angles and distances used to create the network of measurements. 12. This potential will not materialize, however, unless such economically impoverished but resource-rich countries as Zaire, China, and Nepal attract investment capital and create markets for hydroelectricity. 13. Negotiations for a new treaty began in the 1950s but were not completed until 1977, when Panamanian voters approved two accords. 14. The exact type of infection was not officially

disclosed, but the widespread opinion is that it was prostatitis. 15. The matter was not considered settled until 18 years later, when John Robinson of Scotland made more direct measurements of the electrical force involved. 16. These findings prompted three quite different reactions: (1) that organizations would not misuse the new computing power, and no legal change was necessary. 17. It is employed mainly in the study of physical systems whose complexities make full mathematical solutions difficult if not impossible. 18. The combined signs may range from mild, not unlike the behavior of a normally exuberant child, to severe. 19. A central member of the naturalist school at Columbia, he developed a logical empiricism that did not exclude feelings, ideas, and aspirations. 20. In either approach, one computer will not be able to communicate with another unless they use the same protocol. 21. A number of disparate artistic currents and traditions coexisted and influenced one another, not infrequently within the same genre, as in portraiture. 22. The principle behind self-winding watches had been known for about 2 centuries, but it was not widely applied until the 1920s, when wristwatches became popular. 23. For convenience in commerce, the Bordeaux merchants classified their finest red wines as early as 1725, but it was not until 1855 that such a classification, based on the market price for each wine, received official recognition. 24. In late 1939, President Roosevelt ordered an American effort to obtain an atomic weapon before the Germans, but significant assistance did not begin until his coordinator of scientific activities for the war, Vannevar Bush, took charge. 25. By 1860 the cattle industry of the Corn Belt states was highly developed; that of the Great Plains and the Mountain States was not fully stocked until the 1880s, however. 26. The industrial expansion that began in the 17th century caused a fuel shortage that was not alleviated until the replacement of wood by coal and of charcoal by coke. 27. Not until the appearance of X-ray, radio, and nuclear instrumentation were innovations made that compared in importance to the appearance of optical, electrical, and electromagnetic apparatus. 28. The improper admission of evidence in a trial is often grounds for an appeal, and persons convicted of crimes have not infrequently been released because illegally obtained evidence was wrongfully permitted to be presented to a jury.

Exercise VII. Translate the following sentences with the verb to fail and the noun failure using formal negation.

1. If the power-assisting mechanism should fail, or if the engine stalls, the brakes will not fail completely, although greater pedal pressure will be needed. 2. Cosmos 419, launched May 10, 1971, appears to have been a Mars probe, but it failed to leave its parking orbit around the Earth. 3. The two orbiters arrived on Feb. 10 and 12, 1974, but Mars 4 missed the planet by 2,100 km (1,300 mi) when its braking engine failed to operate. 4. The agency has been criticized for failing to take prompt action where nuclear plants were found to be violating the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's own standards; for failing to insure that workers were properly trained; and for lagging in its investigations of mismanagement and criminal activities at nuclear plants. 5. The U.S. government is also the target of suits, because exposure standards it set in World War II shipyards were known at the time to be ineffective; it also failed to mandate adequate safety measures. 6. Edison thought so little of the Kinetograph that he failed to extend

his patent rights to England and Europe, an oversight that allowed two Frenchmen, Louis and Auguste Lumière, to manufacture a more portable camera (which also functioned as a printer and a projector), the Cinématographe, based on Edison's machine. 7. By the end of the 1980s more than 12,000 products were being introduced annually, although some 80 percent of them failed to sell profitably and were withdrawn. 8. Nearby valleys below the meter level fail to attract and thus also make the meter read less. 9. American physicist Gordon Gould won his 30-year battle to obtain a patent for a gas-discharge laser he had conceived in 1957. He had written his ideas in a notebook at the time, and had them officially recorded, but failed to apply for a patent until 1959 because of poor legal advice. 10. Unfortunately, most of these extensions are incompatible with one another, so that a program written for one machine may fail to run on another. 11. Some gas-operated semiautomatic rifles were produced. Those which were field-tested in the trenches during World War I, however, failed to gain favor because mud quickly clogged their mechanisms. 12. Both kinds of rubber are needed in the modern world. In fact, production of natural rubber since 1945 has failed to match the growing demand for rubber, with the result that natural rubber has seen its share of the rubber business steadily decline. 13. Having failed to sell the "daguerreotype" process to pay debts, he was forced to accept pensions for life in exchange for the invention. 14. Alternative designs for increasing power and efficiency were canceled by cost or other considerations, as the more radical changes were found impractical, and the more moderate ones failed to produce the expected economies. The steam engine was eventually replaced altogether by the more efficient and serviceable diesel locomotive. 15. If different parts of the sky have never been in contact, how did they become so uniform? In addition, the big bang fails to account for the dumpiness now seen in the universe. 16. A solar eclipse is called annular when the tip of the umbra fails to reach the Earth; then only the center of the Sun is obscured, leaving a bright ring, or annulus. 17. In 1969, Albert Ghiorso and colleagues at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, California, failed to repeat the Dubna results but created two other isotopes, one with mass number 257 and a half-life of 4.5 seconds and the other with mass number 259 and a half-life of 3 seconds. 18. After failing to obtain a physics position at Basel in 1726, he joined the St. Petersburg Academy of Science in 1727. 19. Unfortunately, if coalitions are too strong the core may fail to exist, and if the coalitions are too weak, the core may include a great variety of different outcomes and not provide a satisfactory solution of the game. 20. The steadily improving data base, however, has failed to reveal a climatological double-jet structure except over Australia. 21. While the BCS theory has been quite successful in explaining the properties of metallic superconductors, it fails to explain several important aspects of new ceramic superconductors. 22. Seebeck failed to understand the basic nature of his discovery, because in subsequent experiments he used closed circuits of two dissimilar materials and claimed that the resulting deflections of nearby magnetic-compass needles proved that heat currents produce the same effect. 23. These indicators, however, have sometimes failed to alert air traffic controllers and pilots of potentially hazardous wind-shear conditions. 24. Marred by its obscure presentation, his theory failed to win acceptance, and the corpuscular theory prevailed until Augustin J. Fresnel developed

wave optics with greater precision and coherence. 25. His discovery was the result of heating mercuric acid, but Priestley failed to realize the significance of what he had found. 26. Therefore, friction is high when the machine is started in motion, and the bearing may fail if high stresses are put on it during starting. 27. He was the first to develop a non-Euclidean geometry, but Gauss failed to publish these important findings because he wished to avoid publicity. 28. Newlands's discovery failed to impress his contemporaries, probably because the observed periodicity was limited to only a small number of the known elements. 29. Although he performed successfully eight more such operations during the next four years, he failed to announce his results until 1849. 30. However, his neglect of other subjects in college led him to fail and lose his scholarship. 31. Hooke anticipated some of the most important discoveries and inventions of his time but failed to carry many of them through to completion. 32. He failed to apply for a patent at that time, but through subsequent legal struggles, won partial patents in 1977 and 1979, and in 1987 he gained a patent that covers several types of laser. 33. Even the Great Depression of the 1930s failed to prevent continued industrial development. 34. The Act also makes it an offence to sell any food which fails to meet safety requirements. 35. Access time is normally measured in milliseconds (thousandths of a second) and covers the interval between the time the read/write command is issued and the time information indicating the success (or failure) of the operation is received. 36. Rapid decompression, resulting from accidental failure at high altitudes of the pressure within the cabin, causes major damage to the heart and other organs by the ram effect of gases formed in the body cavities. 37. To offset the inconvenience of power failures, emergency power generators are installed in an increasing number of buildings. 38. A related field of engineering, human-factors engineering, also known as ergonomics, received wide attention in the late 1970s and 1980s when the safety of nuclear reactors was questioned following serious accidents that were caused by operator errors, design failures, and malfunctioning equipment. 39. Even when the maximum stress never exceeds the elastic limit, failure of the material can occur even after a short time. 40. The success of Euler and other mathematicians in using calculus to solve mathematical and physical problems, however, only accentuated their failure to develop a satisfactory justification of its basic ideas. 41. Notably, the scepticism of Christiaan Huygens and the failure of the French physicist E. Mariotte to duplicate Newton's refraction experiments in 1681 set scientists on the Continent against him for a generation. 42. In 1931 Pauli, in order to explain the apparent failure of some conservation laws in certain radioactive processes, postulated the existence of electrically neutral particles of zero or near-zero mass that could carry away energy and momentum. 43. The memory on a card can be reprogrammed about a million times; failure rates are virtually negligible, and the cost of the smart card is comparable to that of a phonecard. 44. Thus the failure of a tungsten-filament light bulb is primarily due to evaporation, with its attendant increase in vapour pressure. 45. Failure to recognize this would lead one to treat the property "goodness" as if it were a characteristic of John in the same way that the property "tallness" is a characteristic of John. Such failure results in philosophical confusion. 46. Cruelty to animals can amount to any of several offences, including failure to take action to alleviate an animal's suffering. 47. Some of

these price increases were to a large extent the result of natural conditions that have resulted in crop failures or crop surpluses. 48. Informal fallacies are not mistakes in the formal structure of an argument; rather, they are rooted either in the failure of the evidence to be relevant to the conclusion or in some linguistic ambiguity. 49. The Great Depression, and the failure of democratic governments to tackle the consequent economic hardship and mass unemployment, fuelled fascist movements worldwide. 50. If countries do not have high levels of human capital, due to a failure to invest in education, or have unstable political systems, we will find that the potential is not taken up. 51. Thought is considered by instrumentalists to be a method of meeting difficulties, particularly the difficulties that arise when immediate, unreflective experience is interrupted by the failure of habitual or instinctive modes of reaction to cope with a new situation. 52. Physical immaturity dooms the child's desires to frustration and his or her first step towards adulthood to failure. 53. Fatigue is characterized by the inability to perform physical tasks at one's usual pace or strength, and by a slowing of the thinking processes that may involve failure of memory. 54. Kidney failure, previously fatal, is now routinely treated either by a transplant or by long-term treatment with an artificial kidney.

Exercise VIII. Apply compression / omission technique while translating the following sentences.

1. South Carolina declared the tariff laws null and void and President Jackson responded with the threat of force. 2. There is another point to make about this approach. 3. This is an interesting fact to observe. 4. Bureaucracy is a system for administering large organizations involving a specific structure of authority and a clearly defined set of rules and regulations. 5. A computer agent is a software program that can be given tasks to do, then carry out those tasks autonomously, without direct supervision or feedback from a human being. 6. We have at our disposal several procedures to apply.

Exercise IX. Apply decompression / amplification / addition technique while translating the following sentences.

1. New materials and methods of construction developed during the 20th century, however, have almost entirely limited building stone to its use as a finish material where its decorative qualities are of value. 2. Archaeoastronomical findings may also be of value to astronomers in documenting ancient celestial events. 3. A degree-day is a unit of measurement used in several fields of technology where temperature changes are of importance. 4. The ratio of these values is different for different gases and is of importance in describing the behavior of a gas undergoing a thermodynamic process. 5. Hooke's work in orbital dynamics is also of significance. 6. Included on the National Register are not only national historic landmarks but also districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. 7. Aerial photographs are photographs taken by cameras in aircraft or satellites. 8. An amplifier output is always limited by the power supply. 9. There are generally two categories of orbital maneuvers of interest during spaceflights. The more

common one is raising the altitude of a circular orbit. 10. Instead of focusing on modest academic investigations of interest chiefly to the specialist, child developmentalists are now focusing efforts on solving real problems of children in society. 11. Descriptive decision theory describes and explains how people choose among actual options; as such, it is an empirical subject that uses experimental and survey methods and is of interest to psychologists, economists, political scientists, and business people. 12. Howard Hathaway Aiken, born in 1900, was an American engineer who invented the first large-scale automatic computer and who trained many persons who became outstanding in the field. 13. Adversary procedure, in law, is the form of trial procedure used in the United States, England, and other common law countries: the defense and prosecution both offer evidence, examine witnesses, and present their respective sides of the case as persuasively as possible and the judge or jury must then decide between the adversaries. 14. In political theory pluralism is a concept that describes the heterogeneity of groups that share power in public policymaking. 15. Radiometric age-dating, or radiometric dating, is the determination of the age of materials by means of their radioactive contents.

Exercise X. Apply permutation technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Nuclear engineers are concerned with shielding systems to safeguard people from the harmful effects of radiation and with the safe disposal of nuclear wastes. 2. Under this law a moving body is at rest, as far as its own inertia is concerned, as long as its motion continues at the same speed and in the same direction. 3. Copying architectural and engineering drawings once required many hours of work. 4. Engineers measure waterpower in terms of horsepower. 5. Solar energy is the result of thermonuclear fusion reactions deep within the sun. 6. One way to overcome this problem is to house computers in a special casing that prevents radio waves from getting out. 7. Organic chemists are investigating semiconducting organic polymers in the hope of devising plastic transistors patterned after them. 8. Operators use their own biological control systems to regulate the movements of the machines. 9. Technology may be defined as the process by which human beings fashion tools and machines to change, manipulate, and control their environment. 10. These advances led to reduced dependence on agricultural and production labor, thus freeing people for other things such as the building of the great Gothic cathedrals. 11. Meteorological satellites aid in weather forecasting. 12. The crew of a manned spacecraft must have a gas for breathing, food, water, and some means of disposing of human waste. 13. Acceleration affects voluntary muscular activity, blood circulation, and visual acuity. Critical controls are therefore placed within easy reach of astronauts' couches. 14. The world's progress is due largely to inventions. 15. The principal funder of invention in the United States is the federal government. 16. Broadly defined, engineering is the science-based profession by which the physical forces of nature and the properties of matter are made useful to mankind in the form of structures, machines, and other products or processes at a reasonable expenditure of time and money.

Exercise XI. Apply concretization technique while translating the following sentences.

1. There are two points to be made here. 2. Let me summarize the main points that have been made in this chapter. 3. It is at this point that we turn to more technical questions. 4. Let us now turn to the kind of results that might come from answering point 2.6. 5. But we are not interested in it as an isolated pieces of writing but as a representative instance of how scientific descriptions are made. 6. Note that at this stage we are not concerned with whether or not these findings are significant for our understanding of the problem. 7. The point then is that there is not, nor can be without misrepresentation, one definitive interpretation of the data. 8. Clearly, a position for which there are no arguments, which has no satisfactory criticisms of its major alternative and which, finally, is internally inconsistent, must be rejected in favor of that alternative, given, as is the case here, that there are no other serious alternatives. 9. In this context cannibalism could be a formal affair, but the situation sometimes exploded into uncontrolled action, including the assault of a corpse and fights over the best portions of meat. 10. The history of the relation between philosophy and theology is thus a long and mixed affair, running the gamut from clarifying religion and providing a justification for it to tearing apart its intellectual underpinnings and trying to see what is left that a 20th-century scientifically oriented person can believe or take seriously. 11. Until recently, television in Europe was a government monopoly, and although there were a few spectacularly successful stations-notably Britain's two BBC channels-by and large, European TV was a fairly dull affair, enlivened now and then by made-for-TV movies by such directors as Federico Fellini and Ingmar Bergman or by American imports. 12. In fact, software and the disk that contains it are often thought of as being the same thing. 13. A reason for such precaution is that it is easy to confuse "one thing causes another" with "one thing follows another." 14. The most remarkable thing that particles do is to change into one another, either by the decay of a single particle into several others or in a collision between two particles from which several new ones may emerge. 15. No such thing as a perpetual motion machine actually could exist. 16. Darwin's geological observations and theories had one thing in common - the idea that things in nature change with time. 17. The New Deal is the term used to refer to U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt's program (1933-39) of relief, recovery, and reform that aimed at solving the economic problems created by the Depression of the 1930s. 18. The Fair Deal was the name given to the domestic programs of President Harry S. Truman. First used in 1949, the term generally refers to Truman's entire presidency (1945-53). 19. A great deal of information about the ancient Celts has been gathered by archaeologists from the physical remains of their settlements, cult sites, and burial places all across Europe. 20. The concern with these materials is that the emitted radiation may interact with the human body and cause damage to cells. 21. The early history of spaceflight was characterized by deep concern on the part of many scientists that humans would not be able to withstand the rigors of spaceflight, especially during launch and reentry, and might not be able to function usefully in space. 22. This concern with abstract form was shared by the leading European photographers of the 1920s, who bore no allegiance to the creed of straight photography. 23. Both Aswan dams have

been the focus of worldwide archaeological concern. 24. In simplest terms, the concern of science is "why," and of technology, "how." 25. Other evidence has given astronomers a good idea of the origin of the universe – the concern of cosmology. 26. Unlike most geologic landforms, meteorite craters are created almost instantaneously; they can therefore be experimentally scale-modeled without concern for the time factor. 27. On the other hand, some theorists have a scientific dislike of the possibility that black holes (and singularities in particular) exist in the first place, because they project that such objects ultimately would constitute a direct challenge to the known laws of physics. 28. The improvement of the safety of existing chemical products, for example, pesticides, is another challenge. 29. The stereocontrolled synthesis of a complex molecule – for example, the antibiotic monensin, which has 17 asymmetric centers and 131,072 possible stereoisomers – represents a tremendous intellectual challenge. 30. Combating AIDS is a major challenge to biomedical scientists and health-care providers. 31. Egoism, however, is not just another version of normative theory; it is, rather, a challenge to ethical theory itself. The challenge of egoism is that it raises the questions, Why should I be moral? What's in it for me?, which rest on the idea that if there is no advantage in being moral, the agent can have no reason to be. 32. Historically associated with the Netherlands, Belgium became a separate entity in the 17th century but did not become independent until 1830. 33. Although the Nguni peoples share a common language and culture, with regional variations, they are not a political entity. 34. The neutron may be regarded as one of the basic constituents of the atom, even though it (like all hadrons) is a complex entity. 35. In nuclear physics, a quark is a hypothetical entity representing a basic constituent of matter – even more fundamental than the proton and neutron, which were once thought to be "elementary" particles. 36. The employees of the corporation are not held personally responsible for the acts of the corporation as a legal entity, although, under the law, they may be held responsible for acts committed as individuals. 37. In addition to the traditional judicial system, a separate and somewhat competing entity, the court of chancery or equity, also developed. 38. A heat engine is any device that withdraws heat from a heat source, converts some of this heat into useful work, and transfers the remainder of the heat to a cooler reservoir. 39. The average flux of solar energy incident on the top of the atmosphere per unit area perpendicular to the Sun's rays is about 1,380 watts/sq. m. 40. Conditional instability is a widespread occurrence and accounts for the predominance of convective (cumulus) clouds in the atmosphere. 41. The goal is to be able to forecast the location, strength, and time of occurrence of a particular earthquake. 42. There is no more compelling question in cosmology. Not only has Earth long since been displaced from its central position, the stuff of which it is made – as are we humans and all other life-forms – appears to be different from the stuff that comprises most of the universe. 43. One of the most impressive new talents of the 1950s was Robert Frank. Learning from Walker Evans, he forged powerful symbols from the ordinary stuff of American life. 44. To others, the forces that determine revolutionary events are economic and may even lie outside national boundaries that is, transnational structures and institutions like multinational corporations and are therefore the real stuff of change. 45. His self-aggrandizement, strong-arm enforcement, and a certain oleaginous charm were the stuff

of melodrama, and Robert Rossen brought it all to the screen as writer, producer, and director. 46. For playback, the record spins on a turntable while a lightweight "stylus" traces the pattern of wiggles in the groove. 47. There are generally three stages in optical pattern recognition: image processing, pattern classification, and scene analysis. 48. The record of this interference pattern on photographic film is the hologram. 49. The question is now where the tendency comes from. 50. But, however far chance shapes organisms, it cannot account for adaptations, for the design features of living things. 51. Anatomy is a branch of natural science dealing with the structural organization of living things. 52. The arbitration will generally be phrased in the contract as dealing with matters arising under the contract, or out of the contract; the latter phrase allows the arbitration to deal with things that are not actually in the contract, but which occurred in the circumstances of carrying it out. 53. Interesting constellation maps and useful calendars were developed by several ancient peoples, notably the Egyptians, the Mayans, and the Chinese, but the Babylonians accomplished even greater things. 54. For example, islands typically have fewer species overall than equivalent sized continental areas, but also usually have a higher percentage of species found nowhere else. In other words, other things being equal, they have lower species richness but higher species endemism. 55. Huxley insisted that the conventional segregation of zoology integrated way. 56. Bionics is the scientific study of living things as functional models for technical devices useful to humans, especially when applied to systems engineering. 57. To complicate matters still further, cartographers in different countries not only produce maps to different specifications – they also call them different things. 58. Other branches of inorganic chemistry include solid-state chemistry, which is concerned with, among other things, the chemistry of semiconductors; ceramic chemistry; high-temperature and high-pressure chemistry; geochemistry; and the chemistry of the transuranic elements, the elements of the actinide series, and the rare earth elements. 59. Evidence for the snowball theory rests on various data. For one thing, of the observed gases and meteoric particles that are ejected to form the coma and tails of comets, most of the gases are fragmentary molecules, or radicals, of the most common elements in space. 60. In a recession or depression, the proper thing to do was: either to enlarge private investment or create public substitutes for the shortfalls in private investment. 61. Human-factors engineering seeks to establish criteria for the efficient, human-centred design of, among other things, the large, complicated control panels that monitor and govern nuclear reactor operations. 62. Ergonomists are scientists who have specialized in the study of the interface between people and the things they come into contact with – particularly artificial things. 63. How are the chromosomes and their genes copied from cell to cell, and how do they direct the structure and behaviour of living things? 64. Globalization, or the internationalization of production, technology, enterprise, and exchange, means different things to different people. 65. The main reason for this, it would be argued, would be that an increase in the money supply, other things being equal, would eventually lead to inflation.

Exercise XII. Apply generalization technique while translating the following sentences.

1. Industrialization usually goes hand in hand with agrarian reform, if for no other reason than that an agrarian revolution allows a relatively small agrarian labor force to feed a larger manufacturing work force. 2. Other industries such as – chemicals and mining and the engineering professions also developed rapidly. 3. Technology is a major cultural determinant, no less important in shaping human lives than philosophy, religion, social organization, or political systems. In the broadest sense, these forces are also aspects of technology. 4. Under these circumstances private inventors are likely to play a progressively smaller role in bringing about innovation, although they are not likely to disappear altogether. 5. Any major technological development is attended by proponents and opponents with conflicting interests, such as business, labor, the administrative and technical elite, politicians, environmentalists, economists, and public advocates. 6. The promise of technology assessment is that an impartial body such as the OTA can lay aside all vested interests and provide decision makers with rational advice as to which developments are truly in the public interest. 7. Even more effective is transfer of the technology itself, by the provision of blueprints, models, designs, patents, and other know-how and by the establishment of workshops, factories, training programs, and agricultural and engineering colleges. 8. For example, many of the biggest pharmaceutical producers in the United States are involved in the search for genetically improved plants and animals and for genetically engineered vaccines. 9. Pest populations are typically reduced immediately by the application of an effective pesticide. 10. A neutron in a nuclear reactor can meet one of several fates: it can be absorbed in the fuel, producing fission and more neutrons; it can be absorbed by non-fissionable materials in the reactor core and thus lost; it can be absorbed by a fertile material. 11. Of prime importance in their industrial impact were developments in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering. 12. The degree to which a given organism is able to acclimatize has its bases in the genetics of the organism. 13. Accounts of the actual testing of scientific theories tend to be rather technical and often require the use of statistics. 14. Far less agreement exists concerning the details of positive prescriptions for science. 15. Today, approximately 2,300 elected fellows grouped in four specialty classes pursue the same broad purposes as their Revolutionary-era predecessors.

COMPLEX EXERCISES ON VARIOUS TRANSLATION GRAMMAR DIFFICULTIES

Exercise XIII. Apply grammatical transformations while translating the following sentences.

I

1. Clearly, some principle is needed to resolve the dilemma. 2. The data were quantified and, one assumes, submitted to statistical testing. 3. Yet the approach is not as comprehensive as it understands itself to be. 4. This is not to say that the article does not present a kind of argument. 5. Anyone using this bibliography should take note of one important limitation. 6. However, it is interesting to note that the same is also true of other cases. 7. Interestingly, Corbett uses the hierarchies to make two distinct predictions. 8. One may disagree with the definitions of numerous concepts as provided by Powell. 9. There is not evidence in favor of our fourth analysis. 10. It makes little sense to change the term in this article, so I continue to use it despite its misleading connotations. 11. The presentations of each approach are, given their brevity, surprisingly comprehensive. 12. Clearly, the explanations which I offer here are to be taken only as suggestive. 13. This approach suffers, however, from some empirical and theoretical difficulties. 14. And, as we have seen, this requires us to consider the consequences of alternative analyses for the theory. 15. But we have just seen that this is probably not possible. 16. Some theoretical assumptions behind this approach should be explicated. 17. What we most emphatically cannot do is to rely on traditional analyses because they are traditional. 18. This conclusion confirms the tentative conclusion that we have reached earlier. 19. I shall have nothing else to say about these cases for lack of reliable data and new ideas. 20. Another major empirical lapse is that he never examines the kind of data that could test his claim. 21. However, none of the results we have reviewed conclusively separate the effects. 22. These considerations lead to a familiar conclusion, though it is not Blight's. 23. A number of experimental studies have tested this hypothesis. 24. Opposed to this are two factors, neither measurable. 25. Notice the striking similarity this description bears to his observations. 26. As Theodosius Dobzhansky noted, nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution. 27. The proof of this may be as follows. 28. This equation is readily seen to be of the same form as Eq.(14). 29. This problem is far too involved for one to be able to solve it. 30. The small number of subjects also raises the question of whether the results can be generalized. 31. These results held even given a significantly great amount of variance in the latter group. 32. Another concern may involve the fact that the evidence in these early studies is relative. 33. For several reasons, it might be considered that this early set of studies is not conclusive. 34. Each of these issues is addressed in more recent research using different methods. 35. My approaches to the construction of this schedule are departures from the methods so far described. 36. Notice too that this analysis violates one of the formal points made earlier. 37. Further difficulties arise for the strong version of the theory when one considers the object's behavior. 38. In the light of this, serious attention needs to be focused on this question. 39. As the discussion progresses, various more sophisticated treatments will be

considered. 40. The results obtained proved to be analogous to those reported by previous authors. 41. As an illustration of the kind of approach I have in mind, consider the following analysis. 42. A serious difficulty will be in that such processes have not yet been considered. 43. Suffice it to say that there are a number of arguments that converge to make possible this idea. 44. It is for this reason that the solution fails. 45. I have argued that they cannot be accounted for by a Katzian theory. 46. Such principles cannot be handled on purely Johnsonian lines. 47. The past decade has witnessed a growing interest in relating various disciplines. 48. The model resulting is to be checked against extensive empirical data. 49. The assumption has been formulated by Deinrich (1992) and I shall refer to it as the Deinrich Principle. 50. It will be useful and instructive to digress into presenting new empirical data obtained. 51. Theoretically, the generalizations proposed in (3) have the advantage of comparative simplicity. 52. It should be observed that such a solution is in accord with modern logic. 53. Preparatory to this, the concept of "category" to be employed must be delimited. 54. Meanwhile, limiting the scope of the inquiry appears to be inevitable. 55. The theory deserves our attention, if only to expose the difficulties into which it is bound to run. 56. In this respect the suggestions under discussion seem to differ from Greenean ones. 57. This seems to me to be a fact that the theory should take into account. 58. However, it seems to me that this distinction is not really one which should be captured by that analysis. 59. Little essential increase in insight or explanation is imposed upon the usually intractable data. 60. Among the advantages to be derived by the use of this model is the possibility of obtaining simple measures. It is imaginable that under specific conditions the constraint does not apply. In striving toward this aim, the monograph also offers insights about other relevant conditions. 63. Among the various possibilities, some seem to be of particular importance. 64. And, finally, I am bothered by the solution Tamren offers in her final chapter. 65. It is hoped that these new data, while perhaps not more persuasive than the old, do provide sufficient evidence. 66. But what we must attend to here is how two such inconsistent beliefs can manage to coexist. 67. However, this should pose no problem for her approach: all she needs to do is give up spurious generalizations. 68. Multivariate statistical techniques, such as factor analysis, are required for this task. 69. This suggested that a single principal component was all that needed to be extracted from the data. 70. But, as Partee also observes, many problems still must be faced if such a unification is really to be spelled out. 71. Thus, the analysis may help us to disclose, and thereby to question, what is usually "taken for granted. 72. It is in this spirit that I offer the following tentative and in many ways premature suggestions in one small but important area. 73. The Hornian "division of labor" does appear to have analogues in empirical findings. 74. To make the clash of principles clear, consider the kind of reasoning thought to underlie the following thesis. 75. Neither approach, as it happens, offers much insight. 76. First, there is plenty of evidence that the problem might be the other way round. 77. It will be argued that Soare's argument against reduction is debatable. 78. There appears to be a bid for more investment of resources into developing more effective techniques and materials. 79. Thus, it is becoming more and more plausible that men are analog automata, rather than discrete ones. 80. I reiterate here some further considerations which seem to me to argue

against this approach. 81. Most significantly, the need for such laws proves to have been largely illusory. 82. It is impossible to do justice here to the complex of Prefetti's theory, so a brief statement will have to suffice. 83. The work makes no claim other than that such a research program has a good chance of providing interesting results. 84. The pattern that emerges is that the only factors which correctly predict anything are too specific to serve as the basis for a theory. 85. This study should not be viewed as a case where external evidence conflicts with internal evidence. 86. In order to test these predictions, we need both a source of data and a way to determine what error rate is expected by chance. 87. This is not to say that the book should be of on interest to the formally minded. 88. One could append some stipulation to the present treatment, but this would be purely ad hoc. 89. In sum, then, the connection between the sources used and those listed in the bibliography is much looser than one would expect. 90. It should be noted that Campbell often uses fairly old sources when more modern and more accurate one are available. 91. The motivation for including this factor is provided by the observation that complex systems are more likely to change than simple ones. 92. This practice is entirely inappropriate, particularly when the interpretation of the evidence is controversial. 93. In both instances, it seems to me, the evidence is too thin to bear the weight of the theoretical proposals being made. 94. The impact of this variegated work is hard to assess; many of his ideas are still being explored. 95. His model does not appear to add anything substantial to the discussion, and is even incorrect in some basic respects. 96. In part, this restriction is intended to limit discussion of research findings to a set of studies with consistent controls and coherent research plans. 97. It is concluded that Haugeland's definitions are the best suited to act as a guide to comparing and contrasting claims about the model's validity. 98. Given seemingly arbitrary values, there seems little that one cannot "explain". 99. This cannot be done in a single experiment, given the assumptions of these two authors. 100. All things being equal, one would prefer the general solution to a particular one which only accounted for part of the data.

II

101. The point here is not that one cannot account for these facts under her analysis, or under the alternative analysis mentioned above. It is rather that there is no prediction at all about this mass of facts. 102. Second, R. Lass – to the extent that it is possible at all - avoids theoretical bias and overt persuasion, without, at the same time, losing character, and personal warmth and conviction. The argument in each case is well-balanced and a definite solution is seldom suggested. Rather, the discussion proceeds in terms of a problem-solving game, with valid arguments characteristically distributed on both sides. 103. The general framework within which this investigation will proceed has been presented in many places and some familiarity with the theoretical and descriptive studies listed in the bibliography is presupposed. In this chapter I shall survey briefly some of the main background assumptions, making no serious attempt here to justify them but only to sketch them clearly. 104. Firstly, we will explain those issues that should be investigated in order to provide a better theoretical background of the practical application of the method. Secondly, we will explain those issues that in order to justify and improve the practical outcome found up until now

could be considered of great importance. 105. It is difficult to read the philosophical literature on these topics (the round square, imaginary objects) without arriving at the conclusion that much of the difficulty surrounding them stems from an insistence that complex questions be given simple, unqualified, and categorical answers. 106. Now in terms of general scientific principles, such a procedure is indefensible: when a theory is not sufficiently powerful to permit the motivation of decisions required in the analysis which it underlies, it should either be modified to make it more powerful, or simply discarded (and, perhaps, replaced by another). 107. Adequate knowledge of the material, though a prerequisite for any useful scholarly activity, is no guarantee of a valid analysis, however. In the following I intend to show how one or two false theoretical assumptions can lead astray a scholar who is known for his insistence on the perusal of an accurate and comprehensive body of data. 108. I feel that a reduction in aim as represented by opting for the second alternative still permits the examination of many interesting items, which should greatly improve our understanding of the issue. Within such a model, one postulated correlation between a given type of structure and the changes which it undergoes, without claiming that the changes are wholly determined by the existence of the structure. 109. However, I think that the central facts are clear enough, and there has, in fact, been overwhelming accord about most of them. For present purposes, I shall raise no further question (except of detail) about the adequacy of these observations, taking them simply as facts to be accounted for by any theory. 110. If one wishes to avoid the consequences of the Carr argument and of other similar arguments, there are two possible ways out. First, one can deny that the form of the argument is valid. Second, one can claim that the generalization is spurious. Let us start with the first way out. 111. There is, of course, an enormous literature in the philosophy of science discussing such concepts as "theory", "scientific law", and the nature of scientific explanation. To consider all the major issues raised in the literature is beyond the scope of the present paper. However, for the sake of clarity in the subsequent discussion, it will be advisable to consider, even if only briefly, a few main points. 112. Finite generalizations make general claims embracing finite sets of individual facts. Since the set of facts covered is finite, each individual fact can in principle be checked. If all individual facts conform to the generalization, it is verified; if some facts constitute counter-examples, the generalization is falsified. 113. I will not attempt to justify this principle here; I have suggested arguments in favor of it elsewhere (Castairs 1994). There is no doubt that the strong version of the Principle just given is too strong: it certainly needs qualification and refinement. But the principle as stated seems to me close enough to the truth to warrant further exploration. 114. So far no single measurement has been made with enough precision to settle the question unambiguously. Several independent tests are possible, however, and pieces of the puzzle have been supplied by many workers employing quite different techniques. It now seems feasible to assemble the pieces. Taken together, the available evidence suggests that the universe is open and that its expansion will never cease. 115. The moral of all this is that, in the current state of our art and science, there are simply too many alternatives available – both in the choice for analyses within a fixed framework, and in the choice of frameworks. I believe there is a reason for this situation, and my

next section is devoted to a discussion of it. 116. What I have said so far is, I think, uncontroversial in the sense that the description has proceeded without my having to take up a position on any well-worn point of controversy. It has a consequence, just alluded to, which should be equally uncontroversial, and which I shall labour a little now, partly in order to distinguish it from any position on a matter which is undoubtedly one of controversy. 117. This time, so many good abstracts had been submitted that the programme had to be organized in sections. I am most grateful to colleagues, who offered valuable comments on some but not all of the papers I could not hear myself. However, I alone must take the responsibility for all failures to mention valuable contributions, instances of excessive bias and the other deficiencies in this paper. 118. Researchers must allow the data to change their preconceived notions rather than ignore or suppress portion of the evidence in order to keep them alive. Earlier research must be carefully reviewed and the views honestly presented. Of paramount importance is the close study of the original sources and not, as a short-cut, of secondary literature. I mentioned several references that still await exploitation. All this seems to be self-evident, but reality shows that, unfortunately, it is not. In view of the state of the research and the tasks still to fulfill it seems that we have a rather long way to go. 119. As the model proposed is not in any obvious way related to or a product of the research preceding it, it is difficult to believe the author's claim that it came about as a result of the research. Given the fact that the research failed to find any correlation between model and attitude, it is difficult to understand why authors would go to the trouble of proposing a new model at all. 120. At first sight, this study seems to cover territory too uncomfortably diffuse and difficult to define to merit the space. However, second and third readings have convinced me that work in this much neglected area is important, and challenging enough to deserve closer attention. 121. That it should have proved necessary for Firloin to reiterate the research agenda first propounded by Fergusson is in itself lamentable commentary on the current state of scientific understanding of the problem, notwithstanding the accumulation of more than three decades' worth of research debate, and scholarly publication on the subject. 122. This raises an interesting question as to whether the same phenomena might have two different, equally valid, explanations. Such an assumption is in conflict with a common view that, if two different theories are advanced to explain the same fact, at least one of them must be wrong. This is a question I will return to later. 123. The number of possible tests, while not being infinite, is large. It is unreasonable to expect all possible tests to be conducted. The need exists to use reason and some form of experimental design strategy to optimize the range of results while minimizing the number of tests. 124. If, in accordance with these developments, a fundamental reassessment of theory is under way, one might expect to find evidence for it in recent discussions of the nature of scientific explanations. Presumably, theories are formulated for their explanatory value. To me, at least, the expression "explanatory theory" contains redundancy: to say that one has a theory, but it does not explain anything, is an odd locution. 125. Many kinds of expertise would be required to give these essays a comprehensive critique, and some kinds are beyond my control. So my remarks will be primarily on a few selected points, in the hope that other parts of the book will be taken up by others elsewhere. 126. While

blind imitation or use of western solutions should be deplored, one should not lose sight of the fact the existing theoretical models provide useful frames of reference which can be altered, revised, and improved upon for goals suitable to a particular situation. 127. One must understand the range of facts for which the theory proposes to account, its formal properties, its history, and alternative theories developed in response to problems within it (i.e., motivations for changing it). This entails knowing a good deal both about particular facts and particular analyses proposed both strictly and less strictly within the theory. 128. It is impossible to say with absolute certainty that this principle lay at the heart of their analytical method. Nonetheless, the laws of scientific inquiry compel us to ascribe such a principle to them. Nor could the principle have been implicit or unconscious. 129.1, like many others, find this a reasonable notion;" but of course it contains the highly ambiguous term "law", which has itself been the subject of wide-ranging discussion. In particular, there are differences in levels of generalization, and many attempts have been made to distinguish empirical generalizations from laws which are genuinely explanatory. 130. There can be little point in further extending this recital of her lapses. But some mention should be made of her numerous inaccurate and uninformed claims in the area of scholarship in which there is a substantial body of material that she has simply chosen not to consult. 131. Data that were problematic for an earlier version of the theory may become tractable when viewed from a fresh perspective. And when one returns to old data from a new perspective, one can get a sense of how much progress has been made in the field. 132. But the most important lesson to be learned here, in my opinion, was best summarized by Esper - who, like Antilla, was distressed by much of what he saw in the theory. Commenting on another scholar's attack on me, Esper said: "This reaction shares with its provocation the blame for the loss of that friendly interstimulation among scholars which is so powerful a motivating force in the development of any science. 133. Given the ambitious nature of the paper, and the range of issues dealt with in a short space, the treatment of questions is adequate; but a much fuller treatment of the topic can be found in Chisholm 1992. One assumes that this was published too late to find its way in to the bibliography here, though this is not an excuse for some omissions; indeed, there are references in the general bibliography to material published in 1991. 134. But Catford's hypothesis - which he presents as an essential part of his overall argument - is almost certainly misguided; and his efforts to maintain it, despite non-conforming evidence, involve serious methodological lapses. What remains is a set of separate claims that appear to be valid provided that the descriptive data on which they are based have not been subjected to systematic reporting bias. 135. An Inter-University Research Center has been established in Montreal. The Center is under the auspices of three Montreal universities: McGill University, Université de Montreal, and Université du Quebec. The Center opened in the fall of 1990 and its offices and documentation workshops are at Rooms 3605 and 3606. Its immediate plans include seminars and lecture series, and an international colloquium. A number of subsidized research teams in Quebec are part of the Center. Individual researchers and postdoctoral fellows are invited to join in. 136. Previously, however, his ideas have always been presented in the form of articles: experimental reports, critiques of received views, and essays in defense and illustration

of the theoretical positions that are by now firmly associated with his name. Now he has undertaken to integrate the themes of four decades' work into a coherent, consistent whole. 137. In such cases, progress can be made by asking whether, given the existing set of hypotheses, and making no further special assumptions, the generalization in question is likely or unlikely to be true. If, in the context of the existing set of hypotheses, a true generalization is-in fact very unlikely to be true, then we are justified in either adopting some new hypothesis from which the generalization follows, or abandoning some of the existing hypotheses. 138. My motives for bringing up the issue are three, two of which have already partially shown themselves. First, I want to disentangle this issue of controversy from other questions with which it is sometimes confused. Second, I want to dispel the illusion that the issue of controversy can be speedily settled, one way or the other, by a brisk little argument. Third, I want to indicate one way - no doubt there are more - in which, without positive commitment to either rival theory, we may find the issues they raise worth pursuing and refining. I shall say something on all three points, though most on the third. 139. One of the frequent tragedies of publishing is the long delay between the production of a timely piece of scholarship and the availability of that scholarship to the profession. This set of papers is a case in point; although the Ford Foundation convened another working conference on the subject in Toronto in 1994, the 1992 papers did not appear until the second conference was over. Many of the writers of the 1992 papers deplore the absence of an extensive literature in the field. Their concern, valid enough in 1992, has dated the papers even before their appearance. One wonders why the appended reading list was not updated, even though the papers could not be. Surely, there must be a way to produce papers more quickly in print so that others may read them. 140. In view of these methodological similarities, it is difficult to see how she can reasonably attack the general approach to the study of change exemplified in Vinarsky's work without also attacking the Gothenburg team approach. Nor is it easy to see why she would want to attack either one, as long as the limitations are clearly recognized. She might, and no doubt would, still object to the validity of Vinarsky's results; but she is attacking here the methodology more than the results. 141. Since what we are most concerned with is not evidence, but rather the definition of what we are talking I doubt that the matter can be settled by any means at our disposal. The author has done valuable work by collecting the material presented in his comparative tables; with the errors corrected, they will remain as a very useful reference work. 142. A few senior scholars attached to the Liege faculty have been eclectics, preferring a variety of light active involvements to a single, sharply-profiled specialization. One such many-sided teacher, for decades, has been Maurice Pirou who has to his credit an annotated edition (1961) of the short treatise by Turgot (1727-1781), which employed prominence within the context of French Enlightenment. This work by Pirou, which upon its publication more than twenty years ago produced few immediate reverberations (as well as, one is led to conjecture, that scholar's subsequent lecture courses and seminars) prompted his disciple Droixhe, a decade or so ago, to plunge ir to the newly plowed-over field. 143. It is true that, in physics, analysis of fundamental equations has led to spectacular predictions; but this situation is rather unique. Biology, botany, chemistry (until

recently) and geology do not have this character. The special status of physics has been made popular since Kant by philosophy textbooks which still, too often, neglect the discussion of other natural sciences. 144. Most of my own work, however, has been in the human sciences, as is suggested by the models described in this article. An increasing number of investigators are now suggesting models derived from catastrophe theory, but in the coming decade I look forward to seeing those models tested by experiment. Only then can we judge the true worth of the method. 145. Certainly, a physical scientist who has not explicitly designed an "experimentum crucis" is reluctant to abandon his theory on the basis of one experimental failure. Nevertheless, it is his or her responsibility to demonstrate, either by experimental repetition under better conditions or by an analysis, that the given experimental result inconsistent with his or her hypothesis is in fact erroneous by reason of experimental error.

III

146. Any object or concept can be represented as a form, a topological surface, and, consequently, any process can be regarded as a transition from one form to another. If the transition is smooth and continuous, there are well-established mathematical methods for describing it. In nature, however, the evolution of forms is rarely smooth; it usually involves abrupt changes and perplexing divergencies. Such discontinuous and divergent phenomena have long resisted mathematical analysis, and in most cases quantitative description is still unattainable. In the past few years, however, a method for the construction of qualitative, topological models have been developed. 147. This paper presents the argument that is quite impossible to say, at the moment, if the structure of thought influences the structure of language. One might reasonably ask why such an argument needs to be presented. There would thus seem to be no room for argument. There is, however, a sense in which the influence of thought is not obvious. In fact, in this further thought, the question remains entirely open and no one can yet say what connection, if any, there is between thought and language. But that is the argument of the paper. To explain the argument, it is necessary first to describe how language appears to be acquired. The account will necessarily be brief; a more complete description can be found elsewhere (McMorgan 1994). 148.1 will start by citing what I consider a commonsensical explanation as stated by Barstow (1994:154): "We might take as necessary ingredients of an act of explanation (1) some phenomenon, (2) some puzzlement about the phenomenon, (3): some hypothesis about the phenomenon, (4) some grounds for feeling that the hypothesis is correct". With regard to the first of these, I see no reason for us to restrict ourselves in advance regarding the type of phenomenon to be explained. 149. Generalizations are not made in a theoretical void. They are put forward against a background of a more or less well-developed theory, and with a view to adding a new hypothesis to this theory, is necessary. In some true generalizations follow from the corpus of hypotheses constituting some accepted theory, then that theory is not thereby in need of augmentation by a new hypothesis. Conversely, if the contradictory of some true generalization follows from some set of hypotheses, then at least one of those hypotheses must be wrong and should be abandoned. Between these two extremes, we have the case of a true generalization which neither absolutely confirms nor absolutely disconfirms an existing set of hypotheses. 150. As far as the

structure of a logical system is concerned, the distinction between assumption and axiom may not seem essential. This is the case of first order logic and intuitionistic logic. For these logical systems, it does not matter, when applying an inference rule, whether or not the formulas involved are assumptions. This is not the case for all logical systems. For some of them, this distinction can be very important. This is the case of linear logic and some relevance logic. 151. Third, and perhaps most important, science is invariably open-minded and non-dogmatic. It holds even its best theories tentatively and sees them as always subject to change, and does not claim that they describe the nature of things for all possible conditions and for all times. It is exceptionally flexible and never devout. 152. Science uses logic, both Aristotelian and non-Aristotelian, to check its hypotheses, and usually ends up with theories that are not self-contradictory and are not falsified by other views of people and the world. It rules out magic, cavalier jumping to conclusions, and many illogical "non sequiturs." 153. First, his original premises, retained even by his critics, are shown to be false. Next, the question is redefined and reformulated on the basis of a much fuller survey of the secondary literature, with new source material added. This reveals new connections at once more precise and more extensive. Finally, some general conclusions are drawn, and - what has by now come to seem of no less importance - the causes, effects, and cures of a historiographical chaos, by no means unique to this particular question - are indicated. 154. The proposed model does not appear to be based on the research at all but rather on the authors' own intuitions. The only apparent virtue of the ideal model is that it is different from the four studies. However, different does not necessarily means better, particularly when one considers the expense to implement the ideal model. 155. In my opinion, even the way we subdivide science shows Western science as dualistic and elementalistic in structure. Physics, the study of "physical happenings", stands opposed to psychology, the study of "mental happenings". The revolutionary theories of twentieth-century physics do include some metadiscussion of how an observer/experimenter arrives at her/ his picture of "physical happenings", and in the mathematics of the theories, some heavily metaphorical representations of such topics. But to date, the community of scientists has neither accepted any non-dualistic and non-elementaistic theory, nor even agreed that such a theory exists. 156. This is a scientific model which applies to sciences like physics which observe phenomena with a limited number of variables, and a consistent behaviour of them - but also then the application of the model will not completely be without problems, inasmuch as it requires a certain amount of simplification of reality. The model is most suitable for theoretical constructions like mathematics, but it cannot apply to research fields with a higher number of variables, with inconsistent behaviour as are found in the humanities. 157. If we mean by "theory", along with the definition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica", "a systematic ideational structure of broad scope, conceived by the imagination of man, that encompasses a family of empirical (experimental) laws regarding regularities existing in objects and events, both observed and posited - a structure suggested by these laws and devised to explain them in a scientifically rational manner", then this construction cannot be considered a theory under any meaningful current sense. The "Encyclopedia Britannica" goes then further as follows: "... whereas empirical laws each

express a unifying relationship among a small selection of observables, scientific theories have much greater scope, explaining a variety of such laws and predicting others as yet undiscovered. 158. We can compare competing theoretical systems in regard to such characteristics as these: a) the clarity and precision with which the theories are formulated; b) the systematic, i.e. explanatory and predictive, power of the systems in regard to observable phenomena; c) the formal simplicity of the theoretical systems with which a certain systematic power is attained; d) the extent to which the theories have been confirmed by experimental evidence. 159. To conclude this discussion of dogma in the theory, let us note that its adherents seem trapped in the dilemma of the chicken and the egg (Popper 1963:47). They insist constantly on the truism that accumulating data without prior ideas or theories is a senseless activity, hence the necessity to elaborate theories first. This type of criticism has been applied to the taxonomy of many forms; but if it had been applied to biology or physics, Hooke would have been forbidden to look into his microscope, or nuclear physicists to use particle accelerators. Fortunately, such questions are raised only rarely by working scientists. A scientist who accepts the theories of electromagnetism and of bubble nucleation will nevertheless search literally millions of images in order to find particles for which he has no theory. 160. Here one could embark on an excursus into philosophy of science. Are descriptive theories in fact explanatory? When Watson and Crick proposed a structure for DNA, were they providing a description or an explanation? Instead, I would like to call a truce. I believe that certain descriptions are explanatory, but I will accept that some explanations are not descriptive. A number of questions now naturally arise. What sort of things count as explanatory for Bridges? Are here explanations valid? And, at least for those of us who remain tied to description, are these explanations useful to the descriptive enterprise? 161. It is true that the differences in analysis cannot be divorced from differences among the theories in terms of which the analyses are couched; for example, if a theory does not provide the apparatus needed for identifying the two processes, then either this option is wrong or the theory is wrong. This is precisely why the debate is important. Equally, it could, in principle, turn out that the only way to choose among the alternative analyses is by invoking theory-internal principles; this conclusion will be forced on us if we cannot find any relevant facts. However, I think there are enough facts to make the choice on empirical grounds, which will allow us to draw appropriate theoretical conclusions afterwards. 162. Bach's statement regarding scientific explanation raises a further issue which requires discussion - namely his third point, that an explanation requires "some hypothesis about the phenomenon". Discussion of this matter in the philosophy of science has tended to revolve around the thesis concerning explanation which was first advanced by Heugel, commonly called the deductive-nonlogical, or sometimes the "covering law" model. Briefly stated, the explanandum or "the thing to be explained", if it can be deduced from a base, can be derived from the explanans which contains at least one law. The explanans or deductive basis will also, in explaining individual events, include one or more particular statements, often called initial conditions. 163. I mentioned above the requirement that the statement of laws in a theory should be minimized. A scientific law can be regarded as a hypothesis that is generally accepted as true; and since anyone who

postulates a hypothesis does so in the belief that it may be true, i.e. that it may turn out to be a law (although of course the truth of a hypothesis can never be known for certain), we are also required to keep the postulation of hypotheses to a minimum. Hypotheses are formulated in such a way that generalizations follow from them, but it is possible in principle to formulate any number of saturate hypotheses from which the same generalizations follow. This is undesirable. There is no need for an "overkill" of generalizations by hypotheses. If a generalization follows from one hypothesis (or, more usually, from a set of hypotheses), then we do not need another to account for it. 164. What is interesting is that the authors did not subject their ideal model to any of the analyses used to critique the four models discussed in the research section. As the model proposed is not in any way related to or a product of the research preceding it, it is difficult to believe the authors' claim that it came about as a result of the research. Given the fact that the research failed to find any correlation between model and attitude, it is difficult to understand why the authors would go to the trouble of proposing a new model at all. The proposed model does not appear to be based on the research at all but rather on the authors' own intuitions – the very approach to curriculum development they criticize in their introduction. 165. The past decade can be characterized as a time of excited searching for the right conceptual tools and methods to investigate the relations between these two spheres. The appearance of the above-mentioned books reflects a period of assessment, consolidation, and institutionalization of these concepts and practices. Each of the books attempts to describe the regularities that can be found in the ways that the two domains interact, and tries to state the principles that must underlie the regularities. The authors, and the approaches which they represent, differ in their views of explanation, their means of getting at the regularities, and their characterization of data. We find it useful to locate these works in relation to three broad schools or approaches, which we sketch as prototypes with, we admit, highly reductive names: the Philosophers, the Data Gatherers, and the Close Readers. The Data Gatherers are united in opposing the Philosophers' indifference to "real" data; but, otherwise, they split rather sharply into three groups according to their preferences on how to get useful data. The Close Readers are willing to sacrifice the obvious generality claimed by the Data Gatherers in order to conduct an intensive micro-analysis, either to focus on a particular phenomenon or to carry out a many-leveled analysis. 166. "The Collected Writings" contains a wide range of publications by Korzybski: formal academic papers (fifteen), "comments" or forewords to work by others (twelve), complete letters and excerpts, transcripts, mimeographs, book reviews, memoranda, editorials and even an obituary and one patent application. The remaining twenty-five percent of the book consists of material not authored by Korzybski: nine complete articles for which he wrote review articles for or made comments on, programs for congresses of 1935, 1941 and 1949, a context-setting overview of the formative influences on Korzybski by A.W. Read, a biographical sketch by C. Schuchardt (Read), scientific opinions and other comments on the first and second editions of "Science and Sanity", and an enlightening selection of items relevant to the founding and subsequent development of the Institute and the International Society. 167. Yet on the face of it, it is not necessary to believe that knowledge of nature must turn out to be organizable in a philosophically

satisfactory way. From a suitable distance, we cannot soundly claim that the historic development of science has proved nature to be understandable in a unique way. What had happened is that the ground of the unknown has continually been shifted, the allegory has continually changed. David Hume expressed this in 1773: "While Newton seemed to draw off the veil from some of the mysteries of nature, he showed at the same time the imperfections of this mechanical philosophy, and thereby restored her ultimate secrets to that obscurity in which they ever did and ever will remain". In the empirical sciences, we are far from being able to prove that we have been approaching an increasing understanding of the type that characterized the development of, say, some branches of mathematics.

Our interests and tools change, but not in a linear, inevitable way. For example, the historic development from organismic science to a mechanistic and then to the mathematical style could have taken place in the opposite direction. And the ontological status of scientific knowledge itself has been turned completely upside down since the beginning of the twentieth century. The experimental detail is now not simply the token of a real world; on the contrary, to some scientists and philosophers it is all that we can be more or less sure about at the moment. Karl Popper summarized this view in these words: "I think that we shall have to get accustomed to the idea that we must not look upon science as a "body of knowledge", but rather as a system of hypotheses; that is to say, as a system of guesses and anticipations which in principle cannot be justified, but with which we work as long as they stand up to tests, and of which we are never justified in saying that we know that they are "true" or "more or less certain" or even "probable".

Our justification for these hypotheses is that they have a hold on our imagination and that they help us to deal with our experience. On this basis, all the scientist needs to say, if anyone should ask what he or she is doing, is: hypotheses fingo. This - a new methodological thema reinforced by the scientific advances of the first two decades of our century - was precisely what Lodge, Larmor, Poincare and so many others could not accept. Poincare, who was perhaps technically the best-prepared scientist in the world to understand Einstein's relativity theory of 1905, did not deign to refer to it once in his large published output up to his death in 1912. This silence was not mere negligence; Poincare, despite his silence, had understood a consequence of the new physics only too well. The Data Gatherers in order to conduct an intensive microanalysis to focus on a particular phenomenon.

TRANSLATION STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES

1. Metaphor

Exercise XIV. Translate into English. Pay attention to the choice of metaphor translation way and those Ukrainian words which can be translated with metaphor.

1. Деякі вбачали в ньому рятівника країни, який залізною рукою наведе порядок. 2. Нещодавнім прикладом цієї тенденції стала "човникова дипломатія" державного секретаря США Генрі Кісінджера на Близькому Сході. 3. Можливо, люди, які підписали петицію, дійсно вважали її шансом припинити війну, і в той самий час вважали, що вона дасть їм можливість відчутти себе справжніми громадянами, а не пішаками в руках властей. 4. Деякі казали, що був зроблений витік інформації з державних органів безпеки. 5. Усе своє життя офіцера я провів у затінку залізної завіси, що розділяла Європу надвоє. 6. Бути атеїстом не обов'язково означає не належати до жодної релігії, бо існують так звані "високі" релігії, такі як буддизм і даосизм, в яких не стверджується існування понадприродної істоти. 7. Що за ведмідь! 8. Ех, ти, дурне теля! Вона не збиралася виходити за нього. 9. Ключ до пояснення такої мовчанки можна знайти в іншому листі. 10. Наприклад, у жовтні 1993 року дуже вже багато журналісток поспішили поділити жертви тих трагічних подій на "нас" та "них"; вони закликали "задавити гадів". 11. Для того, аби наша економіка вижила, нам потрібно виробити в собі міцну волю, яку ще мають наші японські та німецькі партнери. 12. Для Бердяєва головним осердяком особистого життя є свобода. 13. Це вразливий паросток нашого майбутнього. 14. Здається, ця ідея захопила уяву президента. 15. Злочинність процвітає там, де забуто про почуття відповідальності, сором та честь. 16. Чи хтось усвідомлює, що це таке – заморозити атомну електростанцію? 17. Суспільство в цілому повинно визнати, що воно може вижити в економічному плані тільки завдяки плодам думки молодих вчених. 18. А тим часом відбувся витік інформації щодо того, що вибір Міністерства атомної енергетики не був випадковий. 19. Вони просто зелені підлітки, а ти державний службовець. 20. Парадоксальним є те, що ці країни побоюються утворення вакууму влади в регіоні. 21. Холодна війна залишила жахливу спадщину. 22. Країна швидко наближається до безодні національної катастрофи. 23. Саме у Вестмінстерському коледжі (м. Фултон) Вінстон Черчилль заговорив про залізну завісу, проголосивши тим самим холодну війну. 24. Знайти правду у такому морі брехні з боку супротивних сторін практично неможливою. 25. Багато зірок потрапляють у пастку свого успіху: він наморочить їм голову, вони кидають дівчину, яку кохають, і заводять нових вигідних друзів. 26. Разом з тим, консервування незрілої свободи є прірвою, в якій може зникнути державність. 27. Успіх азіатських "тигрів" був зумовлений тим, що вони знаходилися під заступництвом США. 28. Видавці тримали цю книгу під сукном цілих три роки, поки цензура не порізала її у відповідності зі своїми уподобаннями. 29. Мистецька культура країни гине у залізних обіймах ринку. 30. Уряд гарячково почав урізати бюджетні видатки на 1 мільйон гривень. 31. Однак ми не повинні дозволяти собі весь час бути світовим жандармом, який направляє свою молодь у зони великого ризику, і викидати на вітер наше національне

багатство. 32. Компанія Хюндай здійснює успішний наступ на автомобільний ринок. 33. Ще од ним кроком на шляху ущільнення завіси секретності стало розпорядження Президента № 350. 34. Є слабка надія, що президент як гарант Конституції втрутиться і накладе вето. 35. Сімдесят років тому Афганістан був у пазурах ще однієї громадянської війни. 36. Керівництво країни довго виношувало ідею поповнення пустої скарбниці будь-якими можливими способами. 37. Але вчені переконані в тому, що така райдужна статистика зумовлена в основному тим, що діагностувати "коров'ячий сказ" майже неможливо. 38. Заступник міністра привернув увагу до проблеми тіньової економіки, наголошуючи на необхідності встановити суворіший контроль за переведенням у готівку безготівкових коштів. 39. Президент потрапив у логічну пастку і заманює в неї інших. 40. Головним аргументом проти цього є те, що може утворитися "вакуум влади". Кіров дивився зі стіни ніби через порохований дим - справжній орел. 42. Це глиба, а не людина. 43. Фактично, цей велетень став залежати від дівчини як у радості, так і у печалі. 44. Хоча вона й була просто персиком, а не дівчиною, проте до останнього часу не привертала до себе особливої уваги. 45. А лікар примусить чоловіка виставити на свою перлину (*про дочку*) суму, що він її заплатив для забезпечення союзу. 46. Я не хочу сказати, що якась тростинка (*про дівчину*) встановлює для тебе правила. 47. Проте ця ясноока соколиця (*про дівчину*) відкрито відмовилася терпіти таку офіційну затримку. 48. На сходах магазину стояла крихітка. 49. О, боже, якою підлою віслочкою я виставила себе! 50. Учені були сповнені співчуття до цієї жалюгідної руїни. 51. Яка він, певно, був скотина. 52. Він ніщо. 53. Який же він буревій! Мене просто здуває. 54. Будучи вже розбитою людиною віком за шістдесят років, Абеляр вирішив пішки піти до Риму, аби подати апеляцію у своїй справі. 55. Певно, він із своїми вибриками був диваком. Безперечно, азартний гравець. 56. Нарешті, з усіх так званих азійських тигрів саме Південна Корея нещодавно стала головним економічним партнером України у цьому регіоні. 57. Безперечно, я повинний був би скинути цю підлу тварюку з гори разом з його рюкзаком. 58. Однак, деякі політики йдуть далі і намагаються плавати у брудних і темних водах демагогії. 59. Витоки інформації з урядових кіл перетворилися у повноводну і досить брудну річку. 60. У радянські часи багато письменників охоче займалися перекладами та дитячою літературою як способом вижити у дорослому світі. Серед них був хитрий лис Корней Чуковській, критик і письменник. Завдяки своїм намаганням зберегти себе він створив чудові дитячі вірші. 61. Указ про призначення Євгена Марчука на посаду прем'єр-міністра лежав на столі президента Кравчука ще з березня 1994 року. Але у той час занадто обережний "лис Леонід" не поспішав. Можливо, це була його стратегічна помилка. 62. Пам'ятаю, як я гадав, коли увійшов уперше, що цей індик подумав би, якби взнав, на що була приречена уся його пишнота. 63. Яким старим дурнем я був, щоб прийняти тебе за щось інше! 64. Кореспондент зустрівся з Бахтіяром Біберзайдом у державному управлінні національної безпеки Нагірно-Карабахської Республіки, де цей "дикий гусак" очікує рішення щодо своєї долі і робить намаз п'ять разів на день. 65. У свою чергу, Церетелі та його прихильники зробили крок у відповідь, змалювавши його

як жертву узгодженої кампанії з боку темних сил, що діють разом із вовчою зграєю, "запроданською" пресою, з метою відсторонення його від громадськості. 66. Тому Огієнко, із своєю філософією Дон Кіхота та "одинокого вовка", став героєм другого сочинського фестивалю та визначив увесь його стиль. 67. Президент відкинув домагання генерала у спеціальному указі. Проте на ричання далекого і хворого лева можна не зважати. 68. Скажи цій свинюці, що я переламаю йому всі кістки. 69. Де та гадючка, що скопіювала це? 70. Люди, які нарешті купили скромні ділянки у 0,1-0,2 гектари, зрозуміли, що вони живуть у "курниках" - особняки їхніх сусідів сягають краю їхньої власності. 71. Авжеж, у країні є також ті, хто культивує пантюрістські настрої, "яструби" та "Сірі вовки", проте не вони визначають політику. 72. Я змінююся разом з НАТО. Починав я, як ви б сказали, будучи у Сполучених Штатах, "яструбом". 73. "Голубами" називали у пресі ту частину найближчого оточення президента, що не схвалювала застосування військ. 74. Клінтон був обраний тому, що існує здоровий та миролюбний стиль життя. Його боротьба з тютюновиробниками та проти продажу вогнепальної зброї населенню отримала підтримку "голубів" – жінок, інтелігенції та віруючих, яких виявилось значно більше, ніж "яструбів". 75. Це – шалений подих життя, що приходить здалеку. 76. Консерватори, намагаючись попередити розмивання важливих цінностей та інституцій, не хочуть повернути суспільство назад, як реакціонери, до золотого віку у минулому. 77. Ядерна стратегія розвинулася у затінку холодної війни. 78. Людство не повинно вірити в те, що його справа в руках надлюдей.

2. Metonymy

Exercise XV. Translate into English. Pay attention to the choice of metonymy translation way.

1. Старий Маркс застарів, але можливо поява нового Маркса з новою комбінацією ідей побудови земного раю. 2. Такими сумами Києву гріх кидатися, оскільки за всі роки незалежності Україна одержала ледве більше 2 млрд. доларів іноземних інвестицій. 3. Коли ми підписали документ, мені запропонували бокал не шампанського, а вина. 4. Після цього його рейтинг у коридорах влади зріс. 5. Коли законодавство з цих різних питань буде передано до Конгресу США? 6. Офіційному Баку було просто необхідно обзавестися власною лобістською організацією. І вона нарешті з'являється. 7. Протягом усіх цих років керівництво Узбекистану намагалося впливати па події у сусідньому Афганістані із змінним успіхом. 8. Хоча Волл-стріт і вітав злиття цих двох корпорацій, та було зрозуміло, що тисячі працівників незабаром будуть звільнені. 9. У жовтні 1973 року, під час нового вибуху арабо-ізраїльської війни, розрядка зазнала шкоди, коли Кремль підтримав арабів, а США - Ізраїль. 10. З тих пір Білий дім переглянув своє відношення до цієї невеличкої республіки в Закавказзі з населенням у сім мільйонів чоловік. 11. "Що нам потрібно," сказала вона, "так це сильна рука. Це – єдиний спосіб справитися з ними". 12. Вони мають надлишок робочих рук. 13. Перо відмовляється описувати ці звірства. 14. Вона милосерда душа. 15. Якщо

іспит на наступному тижні, то я серйозно повинний зайнятися Шекспіром. 16. У коридорах влади почалася боротьба за міністерські портфелі. 17. їй дуже подобається англійська поезія, і вона читає Шекспіра, Байрона та Шеллі в оригіналі. 18. До недавнього часу Кремль не надавав значення тому, що відбувалося. 19. Сильна рука ніколи не зробить цього. 20. Він заробляє на прожиття пером. 21. Це була по суті жіноча книга. Авторка дивилася гострим оком жінки. 22. Я утримав самоконтроль під гострим оком олігарха. 23. У нього немає даху над головою. 24. Вона не дуже добре володіє пером. 25. Я особисто знаю сотні директорів і, повірте мені, більшість із них заробляє свій хліб важкою працею. 26. Влітку пиво є найпопулярнішим слабоалкогольним напоєм. Наприклад, поляки у середньому випивають по десять пляшок на тиждень. 27. Вона добра душа. 28. Пентагон оголосив, що прибалтійські держави, Польща та Росія вперше візьмуть участь у військових навчаннях НАТО. 29. З часу закінчення війни Белград відпустив приблизно 400 в'язнів-албанців. 30. Я просто у захваті від Шекспіра.

3. Phraseological units

Exercise XVI. Translate into English. Pay attention to the choice of phraseological units translation way.

1. Проте зараз вибори вже позаду, і уряд нарешті налаштований покласти край конфлікту. 2. Політики, навіть ті, що нагорі, здається, граються з вогнем біля скирти майже навмисно. 3. Останнім слабким місцем команди президента є її невпевненість у повній підтримці акта президента силовими структурами. 4. Уряд намагається зробити гарну міну при поганій грі. 5. Є шанс, що у нас у 2004 році буде нормальна країна, якщо демократи вичистять авгієві конюшні, які вони отримали у спадщину. 6. Ми розглядали післявоєнний період як час, коли можна було пожинати плоди нашої перемоги. 7. Таке ставлення, безперечно, зачепило за живе людей у Києві. 8. У центрі його рекламної кампанії лежить невдалий слоган "Коней на переправі не міняють". 9. Для України двері до трансатлантичної співдружності демократичних країн ми триматимемо відкритими. 10. Західні держави повинні допомогти показати тим народам, що в кінці "демократичного тунелю" є світло. 11. Коли працюєш у компанії, якій потрібно змінити характер ведення справ, іноді доводиться затягувати пасок. 12. Лемко, не маючи рідного храму, святив паску в римо-католицькому костелі, але таке свячене ставало кісткою в горлі. 13. Оженився – пропало, живи з нелюбом до гробової дошки. 14. З вами я в огонь і в воду. 15. Джерела припускають, що міліція краще б заплющила на це очі. 16. На той час я вже порвав із керівництвом партії. Я "пішов у народ" і став працювати механіком. 17. На руку ісламістів грає багато невирішених економічних проблем. 18. Однак, якщо ми хочемо, щоб Європа не залишалася в наступному столітті розділеною, то всі європейці, в тому числі й Україна, повинні взяти долю Європи у свої власні руки. 19. У цих надзвичайно каламутних водах різні політичні фракції почнуть ловити "маленьку рибку", що їм потрібна напередодні виборів. 20. Через те, що Інтернет робить світ меншим,

значно збільшується значення знаходження спільної мови. 21. Останні кілька років президент і прем'єр йдуть пліч-опліч і знаходять спільну мову. 22. Міфи про олігархів, слід визнати, не виникли нізвідки. 23. У цензури увірвався терпець і вона закрила газету на три місяці. 24. З липня 1996 року головні спонсори президентських перегонів разом почали збирати дивіденди. 25. Ніхто в уряді не хотів брати на себе відповідальність. І якби не мер, то ми б і досі товкли воду у ступі. 26. Навіть якщо нацизм поки й причаївся у деяких місцях, він обов'язково підніме свою потворну голову, виявляючись в екстремістських рухах, тероризмі, погромах, депортаціях та етнічних чистках. 27. Я зателефонував йому ще раз і почув нотки роздратування в його голосі: "Чому ж товкти воду у ступі? Якщо це вирішено, то треба робити!" 28. Таким чином, за півтора роки до чергових президентських виборів найпотужніше політичне лобі пішло в історію. 29. Такий поворот подій поставив би "партію влади" перед надзвичайно складним вибором. 30. Він, ця надія і опора клану, публічно підвищує голос на своїх вчорашніх союзників. 31. Чи зуміють олігархи повернутися у велику політику? 32. Влада повела себе так, нібито вона оголосила дефолт по всіх своїх передвиборних зобов'язаннях. 33. Деякі з них безперечно мають намір залишитися на політичній сцені. 34. Він, очевидно, викинув на вітер мільйони доларів, зосередивши ударні сили у Перській затоці. 35. Не дивно, що цей олігарх, відомий своєю здатністю прораховувати наперед, зробив ставку на нього. 36. Білий дім повністю дає собі звіт у тому, що відносини з Китаєм – це не зовсім та сфера, де можна необачно імпровізувати. 37. Олігархи великодушно відпустили один одному гріхи і цілих півроку виступали єдиним фронтом. 38. Місцеві приватизатори поспішають зловити якомога більшу рибу у каламутній воді. 39. Якщо ж не створити можливостей для приватного бізнесу, на програмі можна сміливо поставити хрест.

4. Foreign borrowings translation

Exercise XVII. Translate into English. Use foreign borrowings where possible.

1. Вона мимохідь згадала, що бачила Євгена. 2. Шеф-повари є "вершками" кулінарного світу. 3. Досягнення стабільності в регіоні, перш за все в Афганістані та Таджикистані, стає все більше обов'язковою умовою розробки покладів та транспортування енергоносіїв на європейські ринки. 4. Капельюхи і капельюшки є обов'язковими на світських весіллях. 5. Компанія спробувала уникнути відповідальності, посилаючись на форс-мажорні обставини. 6. Ми їхали до Львова, а по дорозі зупинилися навідатися до Івано-Франківська. 7. Його відставка є доконаним фактом. 8. Центральним моментом під кінець вечора став величезний торт із свічками для новонародженого. 9. Основою існування міста була торгівля. 10. Неповажне ставлення до дорослих у нашій сім'ї було просто виключено. 11. Для вирішення цієї проблеми було створено спеціальний комітет. 12. За посадою мер є членом благодійної ради. 13. Кожне рішення приймалося на індивідуальній підставі. 14. Вони ухвалили план у цілому. 15. Для економічної стабільності необхідною умовою є отримання інфляції. 16. Висловлювання "Якщо

ти хочеш побачити одну з найвищих будівель світу, то подивись на будівлю "Емпайр Стейт Білдінг" передає, поміж іншого, інформацію "Емпайр Стейт Білдінг є однією з найвищих будівель світу". 17. Неординарна і надзвичайно дотепна людина, він особливо відомий своїми комедіями, які стали джерелом кількох широко цитованих дотепів. 18. Відомий ідеолог до мозку кісток завжди тримав свої думки при собі. 19. Сценарій виглядає так: нападки у пресі на політику Центрального банку та на його голову; витoki інформації, а потім смертельний удар - поява на сцені Міністерства внутрішніх справ. 20. Після виборів життя для обласної філармонії стало трохи легшим. Там було проведено цілих чотири дні концертів, присутніми на яких були "вершки" музичної індустрії. 21. Велику Сімку неважко зрозуміти: у цій ситуації такі заяви політично необхідні. 22. І, поміж іншого, мій дорогий друже, вона добре знає про це! 23. Усі ті, хто хотів висловити свій протест, масово пішли у культуру андеграунду. 24. Складається враження, що він боїться зробити неправильний крок і викликати лавину. 25. Зрозуміло, що після закінчення холодної війни НАТО потребує пошуку нового смислу свого існування. 26. Найчудовіша класична балерина, Плісець-ка, стала відомою у всьому світі завдяки ролі вмираючого лебедя у балеті Фокіна. 27. Укладачі, як видається, впевнені у тому, що вони пропонують найкраще з сучасного американського мистецтва оповідання. 28. І, нарешті, слід усвідомити, що цю проблему не потрібно ані ускладнювати до безкінечності, ані спрощувати до абсурду. 29. У будь-якому випадку, якщо не буде нової концепції, бюджет не пройде через спеціальний комітет. 30. Індійська філософія – це як Гімалаї: чим вище ти сходиш, тим ширші горизонти відкриваються перед тобою, аж до безкінечності. 31. Чому він вирішив видати спеціальний указ, щоб продемонструвати свою вірність Конституції, гарантом якої він є за посадою? 32. Хто ж тут буде займатися бізнесом, якщо податки в цілому складають 102 відсотки? 33. Це був період, коли співтовариство, як говорили, набуло нового дихання. 34. Ці економічні трансформації мають на меті подальші глибокі зміни політичного кругозору і статусу (відносно зовнішнього світу) відповідних держав і народів. 35. Вони брали участь у вдалому державному перевороті проти південнов'єтнамського диктатора Нго Дінь Дьєма. 36. Нещодавно один з наших кінематографічних босів порівняв фільми нашої "нової хвилі" з французьким кінематографом 1970-х років. 37. Невдовзі сама реальність стає величезною імітацією – масок, двійників, привидів та навіть імітацією економічного життя. 38. Неможливо продертися через провалля хаосу з минулого до майбутнього через міст раціональності чи то за допомогою конфедеративно-унітарної держави Горбачова або зусиллями Біловезької трійці. 39. Він просто фріц. 40. Він також не був богом макроекономіки.

5. Dialectical units translation

Exercise XVIII. Translate into English. Define the meaning of dialectical units.

1. Чмакає, як штири свині. Боже, Боже, таку маєш гямбу нехарапутну, як у старій конини. 2. Коби-то свиня мала ропі... 3. Зійшлиси газдині у браство! Ніхто

такого не чув та й не видів. 4. Та якби вас тоті черці знали, що ви за чилєдинка, та вони би вас буком з церкви! 5. Таже через цу побожну треба би хату покидати! 6. Цеї хати і чума збояла би си! 7. Аді, оцев стежечков йди, геть, геть аж угору, а там прийдеш до першої хати, та й увійди, та й кажи, що так і так, дедя хотіли мене утопити, але я си віпросила та й прийшла, абисте мене переночували. 8. Ото-сте були хлопенна дівка, годна-сте були! То-сми за вами не одну нічку збавив, то-сте в данці ходили, як сновавка – так рівно! Ба, де, кумо, тоті роки паші! Ану-ко пережійте та й вібачейте, що-м на старість данець нагадав. А проше... 9. Я зробок – ціле тіло мозиль, кості дрихлаві, що заки їх рано зведеш докупи, то десіть раз йойкнеш! 10. Дівчата глемез-дали хліб, а він припав до землі і молився, але щось його тягнуло все глядіти на них і гадати: "Мерці!" 11. Та цу ногу сагіов шкребчи, не ти її слинов промивай, – говорив Іван іспересердя. 12. Е-ех, мой, як тобов грону, та й по нитці розлетишси, який же-с тежий! 13. Був-сми наймитом, а потім вібув-сми десіть рік у воську, та я стола не знав, та й коло стола мені їда не йде до трунку. 14. Я си карі приймаю, бо-м завинив, та й на шибеницу! 15. Не біси, вігниєш та й сам відпадеш, а я не маю чєсу з тобов панькатиси... 16. Одного вечора прийшов Гриць до хати, зварив дітям бараболі, посолив та й кинув на піч, аби їли. 17. Ніхто за нього не хотів піти заміж, бо коби-то лишень діти, але то ще й біда і нестатки. 18. Гандзю, Гандзю, а на тобі бучок, бо як ті пес надигає, та й роздере, а з бучком май безпечніше. 19. А підіть же, як мене за мінуту в попереці зачєло ножами шпикати – гадав-сми, що минуси! 20. Стара, ня, на-ко тобі платину та файно обітриси, аби я тут ніяких планів не видів! Гостий собі пилнуй, а плакати ще доста чєсу, ще так си наплачєш, що очі ти витечуть. 21. А дивіть-ко си на ту стару скрипку, та пускати її на гин-дель?! Таже то дуплава верба, кини пальцем, та й маком сєде! Та гадаєте, що вона зайде на місце? От, перевернеси дєсь у окіп та й пси роз-тегнуть, а нас поженуть далі і подивитиси не дадуть! 22. Куме Іване, а лишіть же ви собі жінку, таже вона вам не воріг, та й дітем своїм не воріг, та її банно за родом та й за своїм сєлом.

6. *Miosis*

Exercise XIX. Translate into English. Use miosis where possible.

1. Це було старє обличчя, худє й примітнє, знурєнє, протє досить добрє. 2. Всє щє дивлячись на нєї пильно, протє з певною симпатією, вчєний прямò спитав її: "Скільки вам років?". 3. Я цілком очікував такого вибуху, і, нє підводячись, відповів достатньо спокійно: "Вибачтє, я, певно, нєправильно виставив свій годинник, помилившись у визначєнні часу за вашим годинником". 4. На його довгій шиї сиділа голова, досить схожа на голову людини. 5. В усій провінції Кандагар літня спека дуже велика і нєрідко трапляються самуми. 6. Слабкий стан здоров'я Альби змусив його просити відставки з урядової посади. Це був крок, який Філіп сприйняв досить схвально. 7. "Ви вчинили дуже серйозний злочин, мсьє", сказав він досить люб'язно. 8. Попри постійний страх нападу диких звірів та всє більшу самотність вони нє почували сєбє незручно і нєвпевнено. 9. Помітною і, слід сподіватися, досить приємною рисою книги є наявність великої

кількості цитат із відомих поетів. 10. Досить часто трапляється так, що той, хто платить за те, щоб увійти, платить вдвічі більше, щоб вийти. 11. Такі приклади нерідко зустрічаються в Іспанії та Англії саксонських часів. 12. Він зробив для поколінь читачів послугу, досить схожу на ту, що раніше зробили автори цієї книги. 13. Те, що традиційні елементи вплинули на них, є досить ймовірним, проте встановити справжню історичну підставу важко. 14. У країні є численні гарячі джерела і досить частими бувають землетруси. 15. Цей газ у чистому вигляді має досить приємний запах ефіру. 16. Цинк також нерідко присутній у винах. 17. Нерідко кава смажиться із додаванням жиру, парафіну або цукру для того, щоб надати смаженій каві блискучого вигляду. 18. Письмове свідчення, дане у неділю, не є нечинним. 19. Праця була надрукована у королівській друкарні, що свідчить про можливість того, що уряд не засуджував її. 20. Потужний, проте досить зацікавлений союзник був знайдений у дядьку короля, який сподівався позбавитися від своїх боргів і разом з тим не втратити свого великого маєтку. 21. Він намагався з'ясувати, для чого був цей інший блок пам'яті комп'ютера, проте здавалося, досить природно, що він дійсно мав при собі блок пам'яті. 22. Немаловажливо також зауважити, що Сервеціусу, як видається, спало на думку розглядати тік крові у зв'язку з бажанням пояснити те, як міг вироблятися дух тварин. 23. З листопада по квітень у будь-якій частині країни досить часті снігові буревії. 24. Цей Музей, або академія наук, була у багатьох відношеннях досить подібною до сучасного університету.

7. Proverbs translation

Exercise XX. Translate the proverbs into English applying the adequate way of their translation. Explain your choice.

1. А яку позицію ви займали? Моя хата з краю? 2. "А Петро ще не повернувся?" "Шукай вітра у полі!" 3. Ви ж знаєте: з хама не зробиш пана. 4. Правду кажуть: з хама не зробиш пана. 5. Він злякався, що ти крутнеш хвостом – і шукай вітра у полі. 6. Без вас якимось проживемо, плакати не будемо. Баба з возу – кобилі легше. 7. Бачиш, радість, як і біда, ніколи не приходять одна. 8. Ви ж пам'ятаєте, що береженого й бог береже. 9. Важко з вами сперечатися – у городі бузина, а в Києві дядько. 10. Ось вже справді: у городі бузина, а в Києві дядько. 11. Прийшов і не поздоровкався. Видно пана по халявах. 12. Я знаю, як цього домогтися: всі шляхи ведуть до Риму. 13. І запам'ятай головне: всі шляхи ведуть до Риму. 14. Проте більшість населення, коли мова заходить про мафію, налаштовані скептично. Гора розслідувань може не народити навіть і миші. 15. Чи так це було – сказати не можу. За що купив, за те й продав. 16. "А ти точно знаєш?" "Хто його знає. За що купив, за те й продав." 17. Я не збираюся переконувати вас у зворотному. Гра не варта свічок. 18. Проте гора народила мишу: у випущеній лідерами головних промислових країн світу заяві хоча й говориться про необхідність зменшення заборгованості країн, що розвиваються, немає ані слова про конкретні заходи з реалізації цього плану. 19. Любов – радість незвичайна, джерело натхнення і творчості. У ХХІ ст. ширше буде коло людей,

яких вона відвідає: "Багачу-дурню й зі скарбницею не спиться. Бідняк голий, як сокіл, – співає, веселиться". 20. Віруючий, по суті, бере на себе колосальну відповідальність за власне життя на землі. Недарма ж кажуть: на бога сподівайся, але й сам не забувайся. 21. Його феноменальний талант дресирування цієї непередбаченої та незалежної тварини широко відомий. Проте краще один раз побачити, ніж сто раз почути. 22. "Поки дишу – сподіваюсь, га?", раптом мовив хтось. 23. Успіх прийде до нас, якщо ми будемо налаштовані досягти його. "Де руки й охота, там спора робота". 24. Є прислів'я: Не мала баба клопоту, купила поросля. 25. Хрін від рідьки не солодший. 26. Ключчя чи вовна – аби кишка повна. 27. Який Сава, така й слава. 28. Хоч гірше, аби інше. 29. В умілого й долото рибу ловить. 30. Не поспішай з козами на торг. 31. Як в міру, то й досить. 32. Скупого душа дешевша гроша. 33. Гроші лік люблять. 34. П'яний скаче, а проснеться – плаче. 35. Ранні пташки росу п'ють, а пізні сльози ллють. 36. Коли б знав, де впав, то соломки б підіслав. 37. Порожня бочка гучить, а повна мовчить. 38. Своя сорочка до тіла ближче. 39. Пожалів вовк кобилу – залишив хвіст і гриву. 40. Старий віл борозни не псує. 41. Не pomoже мертвому кадило, а вороні мило. 42. У закритий рот муха не влетить. (Слово – срібло, мовчання – золото). 43. Печені голуби не летять до губи. 44. Хто багато вередує, той мало їсть. 45. Краще солом'яна згода, ніж золота звада. 46. Не того вина, кого дома нема. 47. Вночі всі коти сірі. 48. Від ворога лихого не сподівайся на добре слово. 49.1 в наше віконце засяє сонце. 50. Кожний кулик до свого озера звик. 51. Хто як знає, так і тачає. 52. Не тоді коней сідлають, як верхи сідають. 53. Яйця курку не вчать. 54. Тихіше їдеш – далі будеш. 55. Ворон ворону око не виклює. 56. Хіба ти не знаєш, що всі шляхи ведуть до Риму. 57. Цей варіант не підходить. Одним словом, гра не варта свічок.

LEXICOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

1.1 Methods and Ways of Translating Various Proper Names

1.1.1 Antroponyms

Exercise 1. Determine whether the following anthroponyms are transmitted correctly in Ukrainian, and in case of error, suggest your own version of rendering:

Lewis – Льюїс, William Coleman – Уільям Колеман, Raymond Gozzi – Раймонд Гоззі, David Bourland – Девід Бурленд, V. Mountcastle – В. Маунткастл, R. Di Giueseppe – Р. Діджузеппе, H. Mittelstaedt – Г. Міттелстедт, Coral Gables – Корел Гейблз, Andrew Meichenbaum – Ендрю Майченбаум, L. Rehm – Л. Рем, P. Friedman – П. Фрідман, S. Kovacs – Ш. Ковач, James Bart – Джеймс Барт, S. Hayakawa – С. Гайакава, Einar Eggen – Ейнар Егген, Gustav Tornbjorn – Густав Торнбйорн, G. Sedgewick – Дж. Седжуїк, Judy Deutsch – Джуді Дейч, Charles Derber – Чарлз Дербер, Harry Weinberg – Гаррі Вейнберг, Drexel Burnham Lambert – Дрексел Вернем Ламберт, Fred Keating – Фред Кітінг, Arthur Schlesinger – Артур Шлесінджер, Paul Solecup – Пол Соулкап, Ralph Kayes – Ролф Кейс, Leslie White – Леслі Вайт, Jeremy Klein – Джеремі Кляйн, Stewart Lohrey – Стюарт Лорі, Joseph De Vito – Джозеф Девіто, Earl Hautala – Ерл Гаутала, Mitsuko Saito-Fukunaga – Міцуко Сайто-Фукунага, Muriel Wanderer – М'юріел Вондерер, Joyce Wynam – Джойс Бінем, Lynn Ludlow – Лінн Ладлоу, Kenneth Burke – Кеннет Берке, Anselm Strauss – Анселм Спросе, Alex Preminger – Алекс Премінгер, Abigail Van Buren – Абігейл ван Бурен, Durren Hackett – Даррен Гакетт, Charles Russell – Чарлз Расселл, Samuel Bois – Семюел Бойс, Harrison Salisbury – Гаррісон Солсбері, Roger Van Ommeren – Роджер ван Оммерен, Thomas Kuhn – Томас Кун, Marshall McLuhan – Маршалл Маклюен, Eric Havelock – Ерік Гавелок, Quentin Fiori – Квентін Фйорі, Paul Dermithorne Johnston – Пол Денніторн Джонсон.

Exercise 2. Render the following anthroponyms by means of the Ukrainian language:

a) Luc Reychler, Louise Druke, John Barrett, Stephan Kaukeleire, Erich Remacle, Werner Bauwens, Bryan Watkins, Anvita Abbi, Ans van Kamenade, Frank Drijkoningen, Carol Blackshire-Belay, Morton Blommaert, Jean Germain, Geert Booij, Marica de Vincenzi, Sherman Wilcox, Jadviga Sambor, Christine Waugh, Miklos Kontra, Naoki Sakai;

b) Marcial Melrose, Philip Gough, Lance Hewson, Ahmed Hassanein, Aloyce Cunningham, Jolanta Szpyra, Reiko Mazuka, Oskar Pfeiffer, Anjum Saleemi, Ulrich Ammon, Patricia Cukor, Timothy Jay, Karin Bokland-Lagopoulu, Johan van der Auwera, Jadranka Gvozdanovic, Dieter Stein, Jens Norgard-Sorensen, Ellen Douglas-Cowie, Sachiko Ide, Renate Raffelsiefen, Tom Wehrli, Jean-Francois Prunet, Rudolf Thumeysen, Laurel Anastasiadis, Jung Min-Choi, Lee Jolliffee, Casey Man-Kong-Lum, Dale Anschutz; Eileen Pearlman, Dong-Keun Ahn, Patrick O'Brien, Lance Strate, Nicholas Muir, Draper Kauffman, Deborah Nagle-Burks, Seth Ceteras, Shawn Blau, Reta West-Whinnery, Karen Rozga, Eugene Marlow; Andrew Barton Paterson, Niels Hennk Abel, John Fellows Akers, Edwin Eugene Aildrin, Luis Walter Alvarez, Friedrich Wilhelm Argelander, Neil Alden Armstrong, Antoine Henri Becquerel, Tycho Brahe,

William Wallace Campbell, Stanislao Canizzaro, Augustin Louis Cauchy, Anders Celsius.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the correctness of the English translation of Ukrainian proper names:

1. Головними авторами праць того періоду були літописець Нестор, проповідники Іларіон Київський та Кирило Туровський і князь Володимир Мономах. 2. Сьогодні Київ розташований на обох берегах Дніпра; на лівому низинному березі ріки знаходиться промисловий район Дарниця. 3. Головним напрямком в українській літературі XVII та XVIII сторіч було, як і у всій Європі, бароко. Серед помітних постатей цього періоду можна назвати Касьяна Саковича та Івана Величковського у поезії та Теофана Прокоповича у драматургії. 4. Цікавими з точки зору свого змісту та літературних якостей були твори філософа Григорія Сковороди, якого називали "українським Сократом". 5. У 1830-і роки місто Харків стало центром українського романтизму, під впливом якого письменники Ізмаїл Срезневський, Левко Боровиковський, Амвросій Метлинський та Микола Костомаров публікували етнографічні матеріали та вітчизняні інтерпретації історії України, а також збірки народних легенд та козацькі літописи. 6. Представляючи СРСР, українські спортсмени показували найкращі результати; після здобуття незалежності фігуристи Віктор Петренко та Оксана Баюл виграли золоті олімпійські медалі. 7. Джерелом енергії для багатьох підприємств слугують поставки природного газу, що подається трубопроводом з Дашави у західній Україні, та електричного струму, що надходить з Київської ГЕС на Дніпрі. Ця електростанція, будівництво якої завершилося у 1968 році, розташована біля Вишгорода, зовсім мало уверх за течією Дніпра від Києва. За сорок кілометрів на південний схід від міста розташована ще потужніша Трипільська ГРЕС. 8. Володимир-Волинський – це місто у Волинській області на північному заході України. Воно розташоване на річці Буг, де її перетинає залізнична колія Ковель-Львів. Місто було засноване великим київським князем Володимиром у X ст. і стало столицею одного з головних князівств Київської Русі. 9. Найкращим представником історичних праць є козацький літопис Самійла Величка (прибл. 1720 р.). 10. До розгалуженої системи вищої освіти входять, зокрема, такі національні університети, як Київський університет ім. Тараса Шевченка, Харківський університет ім. Василя Каразіна, Львівський університет ім. Івана Франка та Чернівецький університет ім. Юрія Федьковича. 11. У період після смерті Сталіна з'явилася нова генерація, що відкинула соціалістичний реалізм. Серед тих, хто стали відомі як "письменники-шестидесятники" - Василь Симоненко, Ліна Костенко, Василь Стус, Віталій Коротич, Іван Драч, Микола Вінграновський, Василь Голобородько та Ігор Калинець. 12. Дніпродзержинськ – місто у Дніпропетровській області у південно-центральної частині України на березі річки Дніпро. 13. Модернізм кінця XIX ст. та початку XX ст. у першу чергу помітний у поетичних драмах найкращої з українських письменниць Лесі Українки та у прозі таких письменників, як Михайло Коцюбинський і Василь Стефаник. 14. Театр "Березіль" (1922-33) під художнім керівництвом Леся Курбаса у Харкові

був тоді найвидатнішою театральною трупю. 15. У ХІХ ст. почала розвиватися світська музика. Популярність завоювала опера "Запорожець за Дунаєм" Семена Гулака-Артемовського, а також опера "Катерина" Миколи Аркаса та музичні твори Петра Нишинського і Михайла Вербицького. На початку сторіччя в українському музикальному житті центральне місце займав Микола Лисенко. 16. Провідним поетом-символістом був Павло Тичина; до символістів також належали Дмитро Загул, Микола Терещенко та Олекса Слісаренко. 17. Кампанія із заповнення "білих плям" в історії мала на меті знову розбудити свідомість громадськості щодо приховуваних історичних подій та постатей, таких як Іван Мазепа, реабілітувати таких істориків, як Михайло Грушевський, і знову видати заборонені історичні твори дорадянського періоду. 18. Початок українській літературі поклав своєю "Енеїдою" (1798) Іван Котляревський, поет-класик та драматург. 19. Серед найбільших щоденних газет – "Сільські вісті", колишній орган комуністичної партії, "Голос України", орган Верховної Ради, "Правда України", також колишній орган комуністичної партії, та незалежна "Демократична Україна". 20. У період відносної свободи – 1917-1932 роки – з'явилося ціле сонмище талановитих письменників. Проза Миколи Хвильового була просякнута революційним та національним романтизмом, характерною рисою прози Григорія Косинки був імпресіонізм, а оповідання та повісті Юрія Яновського були відверто романтичними, тоді як Валер'ян Підмогильний притримувався принципів реалізму. 21. У 1989 році Українська гельсінська спілка, на чолі якої стояв Левко Лук'яненко і в керівництві якою важливою постаттю був В'ячеслав Чорновіл, мала свої осередки в усіх регіонах України. 22. У перші роки радянської влади музикальні твори високої художньої якості створювалися кількома композиторами, зокрема, Левком Ревуцьким та Борисом Лятошинським та їх сучасником на окупованій Польщею Галичині Станіславом Людкевичем. Однак, починаючи із середини 1930-х років інновації у музикальній мові стримувалися у зв'язку з політичними обмеженнями. Типовими Представниками тогочасного музикального композиторства в Радянській Україні були Костянтин Данькевич, Юлій Мейтус і брати Юрій та Платон Майбороди. 23. Шолом Алейхем – це псевдонім видатного єврейсь – кого гумориста Соломона Рабіновича. 24. "Тіні забутих предків" (1964) режисера Сергія Параджанова отримали схвальну оцінку критики на Заході. 25. Нові художні напрями очевидні у творах таких художників ХІХ ст., як імпресіоністи Іван Труш, Микола Бурачек та Олександр Мурашко, постімпресіоніст Микола Глущенко та експресіоністи Олександр Новаківський, Алексіс Грітченко (Олекса Грищенко) та Анатолій Петрицький. 26. Кам'янець-Подільський – місто у Хмельницькій області в Західній Україні на річці Смотрич. Це найбільше та найстаріше місто у басейні ріки Дністер. 27. Український авангард відродився після хрущовських кампаній десталінізації у другій половині 1950-х років. До нього переважно належали експресіоністи, які хотіли проілюструвати трагічну сучасну історію України. Ці митці, серед яких були Алла Горська, Опанас Заливаха та Феодосій Гуменюк, знову зазнали гонінь у 1970-х та 1980-х роках. 28. На західній Україні романтизм було представлено "русинською трійцею" – Маркіяном Шашкевичем, Яковом Головацьким та Іваном

Вагилевичем. 29. У межах неокласицизму сформувалися такі видатні поети, як Микола Зеров, Максим Рильський та Михайло Драй-Хмара. Футуризм було започатковано Михайлом Семенком; в його лоні сформувався один із найвидатніших українських поетів ХХ ст. Микола Бажан. 30. Космонавт Віталій Михайлович Жолобов, український інженер, вчився в Нафтохімічному інституті ім. Азізбекова у Баку, а потім служив у Радянській армії в якості інженера-хіміка. 31. Українська класична проза сформувалася лише з появою у 1834 році "Марусі" Григорія Квітки-Основ'яненка та його оповідань у збірці "Малороссийские повести" у тому ж році. 32. Український реалізм, що починається з Марка Вовчка ("Народних оповідань" 1857 р.), довгий час обмежувався народними темами і зображенням сільського життя. 33. Діапазон творів романіста Івана Нечуя-Левицького був достатньо широкий: від зображення сільського життя ("Кайдашева сім'я", 1879 р.) до зображення життя української інтелігенції ("Хмари", 1908 р.). 34. Панас Мирний (псевдонім Панаса Рудченка) був головним представником українського реалізму. 35. Реалізм, із явно вираженим відтінком декадентства, був найпомітнішою рисою прозових творів Володимира Винниченка.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the correctness of the foreign proper names rendering into English (the spelling of which can be checked by the Modern English-language encyclopedia):

1. Після смерті Франко у 1975 році король Хуан Карлос I та прем'єр-міністр Адольфо Суарес Гонсалес сприяли просуванню Іспанії шляхом політичних реформ. 2. Незабаром після повернення Чжу Де до Китаю, Чан Кайши виключив комуністів з Гоміндану. 3. Шарль Андре Марі Жозеф де Голль народився 22 листопада 1890 року у Ліллі у буржуазній католицькій родині. 4. Політолог Карл Йоахім Фрідріх з 1926 р. по 1971 р. викладав політологію у Гарвардському університеті. 5. Генрі Альфред Кісінджер був головним радником із зовнішньополітичних питань та державним секретарем при президентах Річарді Ніксоні та Джералді Форді. 6. Чжоу Еньлай був одним із комуністичних керівників Китаю, який, будучи прем'єром, організував центральний уряд Китайської народної республіки та управляв ним і особисто керував зовнішньополітичними справами протягом більше ніж 25 років. 7. Луїджі Даллап'єкколі був одним з найвидатніших композиторів-авангардистів Італії. 8. Анрі Філіпп Петен під час Другої світової війни очолював уряд Віші у Франції. 9. Вільгельм Гренер був німецьким генералом, який наприкінці Першої світової війни надав військову підтримку новому соціал-демократичному уряду Німеччини з тим, аби не допустити комуністичної революції. 10. Карлос Салі-нас де Гортарі був сміливим і діяльним президентом Мексики з 1988 р. по 1994 р. 11. Войцех Вітольд Ярузельський на посаді Першого секретаря Об'єднаної робітничої партії безроздільно володарював у Польщі з 1981 р. по 1989 р. 12. Один із видатних полководців ХХ ст. фінський барон Карл Густаф Еміль фон Маннергейм брав участь в обороні своєї країни від Радянського Союзу під час Другої світової війни. 13. Франческо Кріспі був сицилійським політиком та прем'єр-міністром

Італії. 14. Ян Масарик, син чеського лідера Томаша Масарика, був міністром закордонних справ у післявоєнному коаліційному уряді Едварда Бенеша. 15. Джао Цзянь був керівником Комуністичної партії Китаю з 1987 р. по 1989 р., який рішуче виступав за економічну модернізацію. 16. Американський юрист та державний діяч Вільям Пірс Роджерс був при президенті Ричарді Ніксоні державним секретарем. 17. Пост прем'єр-міністра почергово обіймали представник поміркованої Партії справедливості Сулейман Демірель та представник помірковано лівої Республіканської народної партії Бюлент Еджевіт. 18. Першими двома Генеральними секретарями ООН були норвежець Трюгве Лі та швед Даг Хаммаршельд. 19. Його наступник Чаран Сінг у серпні подав у відставку, проте продовжував очолювати перехідний уряд до січня 1980 року, коли внаслідок нових виборів до влади знову прийшов Ганді. 20. За значної підтримки робітничого класу та римсько-католицької церкви у 1945 році Хуан Перон був обраний президентом Аргентини. 21. Як Пекін і Тянь-цзянь, Шанхай безпосередньо управляється центральним урядом Китаю. 22. Лідер сепаратистів Квебеку Люсьєн Бушар 29 січня 1996 року став двадцять сьомим прем'єр-міністром цієї провінції. 23. Лех Валенса був президентом Польщі з 1990 р. по 1995 р. 24. У 1976 році Нільс Улоф Торнборн Фаллдіні став першим прем'єром-несоціалістом за попередні більш ніж сорок років. 25. Тансу Чілер, 1948 року народження, була прем'єр-міністром Турції з 1993 р. по 1996 р. Це була перша жінка, яка обіймала таку посаду. 26. У 1961 році представники 14 держав на конференції у Женеві намагалися створити коаліційний уряд під керівництвом принца Суванна Фуми. 27. Соціал-демократ Марті Аахтісарі був обраний президентом Фінляндії у 1994 році. 28. Віктор Кузен був французьким письменником та філософом. 29. Журналіст та романіст, Аллен Друрі пише романи та повісті, що базуються на його глибокому знанні діяльності американського уряду.

***Conveying the Names of Companies, Corporations, Firms
Names of educational establishments and scientific institutions***

Exercise 5. Translate the following names of educational institutions:

University of Surrey; University of Illinois at Chicago; University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Brown University; University of British Columbia; Pomona College; University of Chicago; University College London, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Swarthmore College; University of Belgrade; University of Texas at Austin; University of Melbourne; University of Iowa; University of Florida; Indiana State University; State University of New York; University of California at Los Angeles; New York University; Brandeis University; Loyola University of Chicago; State University of New York at Stony Brook; Vanderbilt University, Polytechnic of Central London; Stanford University; Yale University; California State University, Fullerton; Harvard University; Georgetown University; State University of New York, Buffalo; Adlai Stevenson College; Rhodes University, South Africa; Bryant College; Washington University, American University, University of Amsterdam, Amherst College, Barnard College, Queen's University of Belfast, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, California Institute of Technology, Cornish College of Arts, Drexel Institute of Technology, Catholic University of Louvain, Occidental College, UN University.

Exercise 6. Translate the following names of scientific and technical public organizations:

American Law Institute, Atlanta University Center, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, Brookings Institute, Franklin Institute Science Museum, Institute for Advanced Studies, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Marine Biological Laboratory, Middle East Institute, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Smithsonian Institution, Well Institute of Architecture, Pratt Institute, Archeological Institute of America, American Institute for Foreign Study.

Names of firms

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the brand names rendering:

1. Formica is a high-pressure laminated plastic. 2. Here water is pumped through Pyrex tubes. 3. IBM adds two utilities to its Warp Server. 4. Thermos is a brand of vacuum bottles and other insulated containers. 5. MITAC's 3020F Notebook has built-in, multi-layered security. 6. The F/A Hornet fighter can change from bomber to fighter in midmission. 7. The ABB X 200 high speed tilting train has a top speed of 200 kilometers per hour. 8. TelePrompter is a device employed in television to show an actor or a speaker an enlarged line-by-line reproduction of a script, unseen by the audience. 9. Polaroid is a camera and film that produce instant photographs. 10. All sorts of exercycles, i.e. exercise by cycle, are good for training. 11. Aqua-Lung is an underwater breathing apparatus. 12. Styrofoam is a light, resilient polystyrene plastic. 13. There is a Dictaphone in the lab, so we are talking as we work. 14. Dolby is an

electronic device that eliminated noise from recorder sound and audio signals. 15. Jaws of Life is a pneumatic tool consisting of a pincer-like metal device that is used to provide access to people trapped inside a severely damaged vehicle. 16. Breathalyzer is a device that detects and measures alcohol in expired air so as to determine the concentration of alcohol in a person's blood. 17. Environmental Systems Research Institute is now working on a new version of ArcView2 designed for creating simple applications using geographical and map information. 18. In case of an unavoidable accident, however, a BMW is ready, with a variety of «passive safety» systems, to minimize damage and injury. 19. In the Transrapid system the magnets are only powerful enough to maintain an air gap of about three eighths of an inch between the train and the guideway. 20. The firm's first product, a skin substitute trade-name Skin 2, was launched commercially in November. 21. A 55-pound contraption called the SpringWalker lengthens your stride, doubles your leverage and hoards twice as much energy as the most efficient hopper. 22. The resulting Dermograft is a fine biodegradable mesh seeded with fibroblasts from the surface layer of skin known as dermis. 23. Procter & Gamble learned about pricing the hard way as many of its biggest, most famous brands, like Pampers and Tide, got buffeted by competition in the 1990s. 24. Using an exclusive HIP AC low-pressure casting process and advanced computer-aided design and manufacturing systems, they have created aluminium wheels that are light as well as durable. 25. Parke Davis introduces the antibiotic chloramphenicol under the trade name Chloromycetin; it is hailed as the first major breakthrough against typhoid fever. 26. Teflon is used in electrical insulation, gaskets, and in making low-adhesion surfaces, e.g., for nonstick cookware. 27. Nylon, a synthetic thermoplastic material introduced in 1938, is strong, elastic, resistant to abrasion and chemicals, and low in moisture absorbency. 28. Orion is the trade name for a polyacrylonitrile fiber made from natural gas, oxygen, and nitrogen, combines bulk, light weight, and resistance to acids and sun. 28. Association of «tweed» with Tweed, the name of the river that is part of the border between England and Scotland, helped support the misreading, which was originally a trade name. 29. The first important plastic, celluloid, has been largely replaced by a wide variety of plastics known by such trade names as Plexiglas, Lucite, Polaroid, and cellophane. 30. In 1923 Baby Ruth was introduced by Chicago's Curtiss Candy Co., founded 4 years ago in a back room over a North Halstead Street plumbing shop by candy maker Otto Young Schnering. Schnering has used his mother's maiden name for the company and names his 5¢ chocolate-covered candy roll of fudge, caramel, and peanuts after the daughter of the late President Cleveland.

Titles of books and articles

Exercise 8. Translate the following book titles and article titles, separated by semicolons:

1. The Joy of Science; A Festschrift in Honor of L. Pollit; New Analyses in Biophysics; Coherence Theory: The Case of German; The Proceedings of the Tenth West Coast Conference on Formal Calculus; Papers in Theoretical Sociology; Issues in Physical Chemistry; A Handbook for Scholar: Writing Scientific Papers; New Vistas in Astrophysics; New Ways of Analyzing Geopolitics; An Introduction to British Studies;

A Reply to Mr. Adler; An Essay in Ethnopolitics; A Note on Unnecessary Empirical Constraints; A Proposal Concerning Stress Relief; On Certain Problems of Defining Key Concepts; Outline of Phenomenology; The Problem of Serial Orders; Recent Contributions to the Theory of Conflicts; A Reformulation of the Problem of Associations; A Systematization of the Markovian Hypothesis.

2. Abstracts of Invited Lectures; Solving the Measurement Problem of Quantum Mechanics; A Refutation of Reichenbach's Thesis that Geometry is Empirically Underdetermined; Philosophical Analysis of Physical Conceptions; Helmholtz's Scientific Realism: Not So Clear a Case; On Physical Constants; On the Nature of Thermodynamics; An Anatomy of the Units of Selection Debates; Towards an Objectivity of the Mental; Towards Holistic Conception of Artificial Intelligence; Modelling Rationality; Recent Philosophical Work on the Foundations of Psychoanalysis; Prolegomena to a Unified Theory of Utility; Realism vs Anti-Realism: A Test Case for Social Epistemology; A Note on Zermelo Set Theory; Semiconductor Devices: An Introduction; Experimental Low Temperature Physics, The Quest for Absolute Zero; Physicists Create New State of Matter.

3. Principles of Agribusiness Management; Preserving the Family Farm; Full House: Reassessing the Earth's Population Capacity; Completing the Food Chain: Strategies for Combating Hunger and Malnutrition; Toward a Well-Fed World; Feeding and Greening the World; Development vs. Stagnation: Technological Continuity and Agricultural Progress in Pre-Modern China; New Light on Early Farming; Theory of Ground Vehicles; Understanding and Servicing Alarm Systems; Design of Analog Integrated Circuits and Systems; Developments in the Annealing of Sheet Metals; Artificial Intelligence: A Philosophical Introduction; Building Problem Solvers; An Introduction to Cosmochemistry; The Pure Theory of Capital; Elementary Decision Theory; Handbook of Regulation and Administrative Law; Fundamentals of Management.

Critical Studies in Organization and Bureaucracy; The Facts about Drug Use; Principles of Behavior Modification; Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behavior Change; Habermas: A Critical Introduction; Understanding Scientific Reasoning; An Introduction to Free Radicals; Fundamental Concepts of Geometry; Fundamentals of Aerodynamics; Fundamental Measures and Constants for Science and Technology; The Real World: Understanding the Modern World through the New Geography

Address

Exercise 9. Translate the following addresses, paying attention to the correctness of the translation of proper names and abbreviations:

1. Michael Berry, H.H. Wells Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Ave., Bristol, BS8 1TL, U.K.; 2. Hans Primas, Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, ETH-Zentrum, CH - 8092, Zurich, Switzerland; 3. Sin-Ah Ng, Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Hull, HU6 7RX, England; 4. American Society for Quality Control, 611 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI, USA; 5. National Investigation Committee on UFOs, 14617 Victory Blvd., Suite 4, Van Nuys, CA, 91411, USA; 6. William M. Farmer, the MITRE Corporation, A156 Burlington Road, Bedford, MA, 01730, USA; 7. Daniel Issacson,

Sub-Faculty of Physics, Oxford University, 10 Merton Street, Oxford OX1 4JJ, England; 8. Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrations, 75 First Street, NE, Ste 910, Washington, DC, 20001, USA; 9. L.C. Northrop, US Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC, 204 L5, USA; 10. Thomas D. Angelidis, Department of Mathematics, University of London, Birkbeck College, London, WC1E 7HX, UK; 11. Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA; 11. Prof. Jacek Fisiak, Institute of English, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, PL- 61-874, Poland; 12. Admissions Office, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996; 13. Registrar, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Col., CO 80840; 14. U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, NY 11024; 15. The President, The White House, Washington, DC 20500; 16. Environmental Protection Agency Carol M. Browner, adm., 401 M St., S W, 20460; 17. Federal Communications Commission James H. Quello, chmn. 1919 M St. NW, 20554; 18. Federal Mine Safety & Health Review Commission, Arlene Holen, chmn. 1730 K St. NW, 20006; 19. Library of Congress, James H. Billington, librarian of Congress ,101 Independence Ave. SE, 20540; 20. National Aeronautics and Space Administration – Daniel S. Goldin, adm. (300 E St. SW 20546); 21. National Archives & Records Administration — Trudy H. Peterson, act. archivist 7th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW, 20408; 22. National Science Foundation - James J. Duderstadt, chmn., National Science Board (1800 G St. NW, 20550); 23. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1000 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2; 24. International Monetary Fund (IMF), 700 19th St., NW, Washington, DC, 20431; 25. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07SP, France; 26. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), 34, Chemin des Colom Bettes, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; 27. Acoustical Society of America, 500 Sunnyside Blvd., Woodbury, NY 11797; 28. National Agricultural Chemicals Assn., 1155 15th St. NW, Wash., DC 20005; 29. Amer. Academy of Allergy and Immunology, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee, WI 53202; 30. Archaeological Institute of America, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215; 31. Archaeology, Institute of Nautical (1976), P.O. Drawer HG, College Station, TX 77841-5137; 32. Amer. Academy of Arts & Sciences, Norton's Woods, 136 Irving St., Cambridge, MA 02138; 33. Bibliographical Society of America, P.O. Box 397, Grand Central Sta, N.Y., NY 10163; 34. American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St. NW, Wash., DC 20036; 35. The College Board, 45 Columbus Ave., N.Y., NY 10023; 36. Industrial Designers Society of America (1965), 1142-E Walker Rd., GreatFalls, VA22066; 37. The Litchfield Institute, 2121 W. Oakland Park Blvd., #333, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33311 -1507.

Abbreviations

Exercise 10. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the adequate choice of abbreviations and acronyms translation way:

1. One of the dominant trends in cognitive science is based on a model that represents cognitive processes as computation in digital computers, i.e. formal symbolic manipulation. 2. The algorithmic approach (cf. Ned Block's exposition) applies a generalization of the scheme LIR (concerning the interrelation of language, information

and reality). 3. We assume that knowledge is represented in value-attribute table, called Knowledge Representation System (KRS). KRS in our approach is in fact a data table. 4. Mechanisms of heredity are also described Ideologically, as when talking about function of genes, DNA, etc. 5. Each intelligent system – both natural and artificial – is described as a certain rational structure. The AI key problem is transition of the computer from one set of programs to another, but even each individual NI is limited in its number of programs. 6. Neuronal impulses are about 2-3ms long, and are transmitted with conduction velocity in the range of a few cms to a few ms per second; yet the brain is able to respond with a remarkable accuracy to temporal constraints on the scale of a fraction of a ms. 7. Methodological Individualism (MI) is frequently regarded as the view that allows only individual agents to be the decision-makers in any explanation of aggregate economic phenomena. An MI explanation is then considered to be decomposable into two parts. 8. In linear logic (LL) one pays particular attention to the structure rules of weakening and contraction. LL keeps a bookkeeping of every instance of a formula, not letting them be copied.

Exercise 11. Compare English abbreviations and their Ukrainian equivalents and identify ways to their translation:

AP (American Patent) – патент США, ANS (American National Standard) – Американський національний стандарт, AMIGOSAT – «Амігосат» (супутникова система зв'язку латиноамериканських країн), COSPAR (Committee for Space Research) – Комітет з космічних досліджень, КОСПАР, ARCS (aft reaction control subsystem) – хвостова РСУ, COD ATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology) – Комітет із збирання даних у галузі науки і техніки, ВН (Brinell hardness) – твердість за Брінеллом, COBOL (common business-oriented language) – (мова) Кобол, ВРУ (basic processing unit) – центральний процесор, ЦП;

САМАС (computer-aided measurements and control) – (система) КАМАК (уніфікована система автоматизованих засобів вимірювання, контролю і управління), АРРА (American Power Plant Association) – Американська енергетична асоціація, ВСРА (British Carbonization Research Association) – Британська коксохімічна асоціація, АУ (arithmetic unit) – арифметичний пристрій, АП; А.А.А.Л. (American Academy of Arts and Letters) – Американська академія мистецтв і літератури, Ср (constant pressure) – постійний тиск, Abs E (absolute error) – абсолютна помилка, СР/М (Control Program/Microcomputer) – операційна система СР/М для мікроЕОМ, А.с. (author's correction) – виправлення автора, CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial research) – Рада з наукових та промислових досліджень (Великобританія), DB (data base) – база даних, БД; E/Z (equal to zero) – дорівнює нулю, Mc (megacycle) – мегагерц, МГц; UDC (universal decimal code) – універсальний десятковий код, УДК.

Exercise 12. Translate the following complex terms with abbreviations using special translation dictionaries:

IFF aerial, class-D amplifier, RAM analysis, 3-D animation, MPD arcjet, CCD array, UV astronomy, CPU board, V-bottom body, PET bottle, EHV cable, PIE cave,

SECAM decoder, CRT display, AV-1 engine, V-channel FET, D flip-flop, CNC programming format, AVIO gate, API gravity, EVA handhold, LED indicator, NC job, Q-spoiled laser, PPM level, B/H loop, F-center maser, GTO mass, DNC network, HEO observatory, LC oscillator, non-FMS part, LIFO queue, T/D ratio, X-Y recorder, deep UV region, GEO satellite, ENG shoot, L-D heat transfer, FM tuner, B wind.

*Units of International Lexicon and Ways of Rendering
Their Meaning and Lingual Form
Internationalisms and Pseudo internationalisms*

Exercise 13. Translate the sentence, defining internationalisms and pseudo-internationalisms:

1. All examples are taken from actual texts. 2. The manuscript was apparently completed in 1990. 3. This is dramatically illustrated by Ecrics. 4. Thus, the issue that this addresses is far from trivial. 5. Both contributions to this jubilee publication are appropriately authoritative. 6. Several indexes in the book make the wealth of information easily accessible. 7. The merit of this book lies in its rich collection of empirical data. 8. The articles are arranged according to subject matter rather than chronology. 9. In addition to the work mentioned above, the volume contains six studies originally published in English. 10. Each volume contains a "List of words cited" and an "Index of names". 11. Bateson's description is elegant and accurate. 12. The present notation is inaccurate and, in some cases, confusing. 13. The defects of Cowie's analysis are typical of illuminating but unformalized descriptions. 14. The second article illustrates receptivity to date of whatever source. 15. In physics, a theory is often the limit of a more general theory as some parameter vanishes. 16. Progression from treatment of a selected individual problem to that of a broad question may also suggest the direction of these studies. 17. The book concludes with a brief account of the renewed interest in Newton during recent decades. 18. Skenstrom's analytical framework is a rather extensively modified version of the modal introduced by J. Sinclair. 19. There is something for everyone in this book, but perhaps not enough of any one thing to make it indispensable to a specific audience. 20. However, for lack of a strong theoretical overview, or of effective introduction to its different sections, this work falls short of its promise. 21. Aside from these caveats, this work is a careful and detailed illustration of how to deal with the enormous complexity of data. 22. The studies here range from the Middle Ages to the present, and offer a combination of general surveys along with detailed investigations of specific aspects. 23. The new work, however, is considerably broader in scope and is an ambitious successor to that still valuable first collection. 24. With the exception of the paper written in 1991, all the articles contained here were included in their original languages of publication. 25. The monograph is essentially significant in that it includes English translations of articles originally published in German. 26. This theme will startle few readers; as usual, Robins brings to its exposition the twin merits of a clear prose style and a wealth of wide-ranging citations. 27. These discussions and associated theoretical contributions are offered by Bates with characteristic modesty. 28. The quality of the contributions is very uneven: some scholars have taken this opportunity to publish rather trivial thoughts

or highly speculative hypotheses. 29. The argument as an addendum by Wittgenstein to Waissman's notes of discussion with Wittgenstein, in which Wittgenstein reports a form of argument he had used in his lectures in Cambridge at that time. 30. But these pages contain radical critiques of dominant, received theoretical stances, as well as contributions that go beyond predecessors. 31. Though I do not intend to propose anything near a comment or a criticism of Mr. Dummett's point of view, I would like to show this must be a false point of view. 32. Hilbert gives historical examples of the fruitfulness of such a procedure; this has been seen as a defense of formalism. 33. For each expression there is a floor of definition below which its value is nil. 34. However, a potential model of knowledge might be experimentally verified. 35. He is surely among the few who subject their data to systematic and quantitative analyses in order to shed light on these controversial issues. 36. This is a fine piece of scholarship – clear and accessible to the non-specialist, and a significant work for specialists. 37. Most of his arguments are quite persuasive – especially since he does not reject this type of evidence, but only cautions against too free use of it. 38. Aston's work, which was accurate to 0.1 per cent, was the first quantitative study applicable to all the elements. For his discoveries he received many honours, including the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1922.39. Hilbert was a professor at Gottingen, the former academic home of Gauss and Riemann. 40. Computers are sometimes thought – unjustifiably – to demand deep technical knowledge or proficiency in mathematics and electronics. In actuality, computers, like any other discipline, inspire different levels of expertise. 41. The rapid transmission of information over long distances and ready access to information have become conspicuous and important features of human society, especially in the past 150 years, and in the past two decades, increasingly so. 42. The designers of other artefacts such as cradles, the baby bottle, buttons and button holes, and slings that permit agricultural work while carrying an infant remain anonymous, but the probability is strong that they originated with women. 43. Through the power to allocate funds, a legislature can influence the course of government. 44. In 1924 the navy received delivery of the ZR3 airship, later christened the Los Angeles, made by the Zeppelin works in Germany in partial payment of war reparations. 44. As a result, industries in industrialized countries have replaced chlorofluorocarbons in all but essential uses. Results of subsequent atmospheric studies are inconclusive about the actual threat to the ozone layer by human activities. 45. The beliefs and customs of the groups may merge almost equally and result in a single culture

Translating of Internationalisms and Pseudo Internationalisms

Exercise 14. Compare the following Ukrainian original with the English translation, paying particular attention to the translation of internationalisms and pseudo-internationalisms. If you think that a certain translation solution is not successful enough, offer your own translation option.

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| Далеко від Москви | Far from Moscow |
| Система транспортних коридорів ТРАСЕК становитиме в перспективі | The <i>TPASEK</i> transportation corridors system will eventually serve as an |

альтернативу європейським комунікаціям Росії, через які здійснюється вантажопотік із країн колишнього Радянського Союзу в Європу.

Туркменистан одержує можливість перекачувати свій газ в обхід Росії, звільнившись з-під диктату монополіста "Газпрому". У майбутньому туркменський газ складе конкуренцію російському на європейських ринках.

Азербайджан одержує нові нитки трубопроводів для каспійської нафти, зміцнюючи відносини із сусідніми Грузією і Туреччиною, через територію яких вони пройдуть.

Грузія, Молдавія, а можливо, і Вірменія, що позбавлені енергоносіїв, зможуть скористатися перевагою геополітичного положення і зміцнювати свої економіки за рахунок транзиту нафти, газу і вантажопотоків із Середньої Азії.

Українські нафтопереробні заводи, що простоюють без російської сировини, будуть заповнені каспійською нафтою.

Життєво важливі артерії п'яťох держав Середньої Азії і трьох закавказьких країн пройдуть в обхід застарілих, дорогих російських комунікацій, що потребують модернізації.

Але це зовсім не означає ізоляції Росії. Колишнього політичного впливу на пострадянському просторі не повернеш, і Москва може в цій ситуації лише отримати економічну вигоду, беручи участь у проекті ТРАСЕК.

Російські компанії "Газпром" і "ЛУКойл" давно вже ведуть "наступ" на Закавказзя, де їхні позиції достатньо сильні.

Унікальним вважається проект

alternative to Russia's European supply lines, along which goods are shipped from the countries of the former Soviet Union to Europe.

Turkmenistan receives the opportunity to pump its gas bypassing Russia, having been released from the dictate of the monopolist Gazprom. Turkmen gas will eventually compete with Russian gas on the European markets.

Azerbaijan will have new pipelines for pumping Caspian oil, which will consolidate its relations with its neighbors, Georgia and Turkey, along whose territory the pipelines will run.

Georgia, Moldova and, possibly, Armenia, which will have no power sources, will be able to take advantage of their geopolitical situation to strengthen their economies through oil and gas transit, and goods traffic from Central Asia.

Ukraine's oil refineries, which are standing idle due to a lack of raw materials from Russia, will be filled with Caspian oil.

The vitally important arterial lines of five Central Asian states and three Transcaucasian countries will run bypassing old, expensive Russian supply lines, which are in need of renovations.

But in no way does this mean Russia's isolation. Russia cannot bring back its bygone political influence over the post-Soviet republics, and the only thing that Moscow can do in this situation is reap economic profit by getting involved in the TRASEK project.

Russia's Gazprom and LUKoil companies have long been advancing toward the Transcaucasus, where they hold fairly strong positions.

The project to pump gas from Russia to

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| <p>перекидання газу з Росії в Туреччину через Чорне море (проект "Блакитний потік").</p> <p>Зрештою, і російські дороги можуть залучити вантажопотоки з країн Співдружності за умови зниження тарифів і полегшення митних і прикордонних процедур.</p> <p>До речі, саме такого роду рішення повинне було бути прийняте на саміті глав держав і урядів митної "четвірки" – в Росії, Білорусії, Казахстану і Киргизії.</p> <p>Саміт планувався на 10 вересня у столиці Казахстану. Проте за пропозицією російської сторони зустріч відкладена на пізніший термін. Москві не до глобальних економічних проектів.</p> | <p>Turkey via the Black Sea (the "Blue Flow" project) is considered unique.</p> <p>After all, Russia's roads might also be used for cargo transportation by the CIS countries if Russia lowers its tariffs and makes its customs and border procedures easier.</p> <p>Incidentally, this is exactly the kind of solution that should be adopted at the summit of the heads of state and government of the "big four"- Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>The summit was scheduled to take place on September 10 in the Kazakh capital, but at a proposal from the Russian side, the meeting was postponed to a later date. Moscow does not have time to deal with global economic projects right now.</p> |
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Exercise 15. *Translate sentences defining pseudo-internationalisms and choosing their English equivalents correctly:*

1. Пошукова машина "Вебкролер" (комп'ютерна програма, що використовується для пошуку інформації у Світовій мережі) була розроблена аспірантом Університету штату Вашингтон Брайаном Пінкертоном у 1994 році. 2. Ще будучи аспірантом, Тьюринг опублікував статтю під назвою "Про числа, які можна обчислити", де ввів поняття теоретичного обчислювального пристрою, відомого тепер як "машина Тьюринга". 3. "Юзнет" був створений у 1979 році аспірантами Університету ім. Дьюка Джимом Еллісом та Томом Траскоттом. 4. Серед видатних сучасних романістів – Джон Апдайк, Джойс Керол Оутс та Тоні Моррісон, який пише про життя чорношкірого населення Америки і який отримав у 1993 році Нобелівську премію. 5. Коли через військові втрати та божевілля Генрі VI, короля Англії з династії Ланкастерів, герцог Йоркський Річард Плантагенет був змушений заявити про свою претензію на трон, то розпочалися війни. 6. Вантажні перевезення звичайно бувають двох видів. Перший тип – це перевезення великих вантажів, наприклад, вугілля, зерна або руди, що здійснюються поза графіком руху. Другий тип – це перевезення різного роду товарів за встановленим графіком руху та за певним маршрутом. 7. У 1534 році французькому мандрівнику Жаку Картьє було дано завдання заявити претензії Франції на північну частину Американського континенту. 8. Якщо апеляцію не подано протягом певного обмеженого періоду, що звичайно встановлюється законом, то винесене судом рішення стає остаточним і обов'язковим для виконання всіма сторонами. Право оскарження дає можливість докладніше вивчити відповідне правове питання, ніж це можливо у нижчому суді. 9. У

середині 1880-х років та на початку ХХ ст. Цюлковський розпочав дослідження з повітроплавства, опублікувавши низку статей, в яких викладалася конструкція металевого дирижабля (1882 р.), літака (1884 р.) та космічного корабля (1903 р.).

10. Святослав Ріхтер народився в Житомирі у родині німецьких музикантів. У віці 15 років він уже працював диригентом на репетиціях в Одеському театрі опери та балету. Піаніст-самоучка, він дав свій перший сольний концерт в Одесі у 1935 році.

11. Техніка завжди була головним засобом створення нового фізичного та людського середовища. Сьогодні вже можна ставити питання про те, чи через розвиток техніки не буде зруйнована світова цивілізація, що її створили люди.

12. Клемансо хотів забезпечити безпеку Франції шляхом обеззброєння Німеччини, що зазнала поразки, її військової окупації та накладання на неї великої контрибуції.

13. Від Всесвітньої виставки "XXI-е століття" у Сіетлі для громадського центру залишилися кілька будівель, зокрема чудовий оперний театр.

14. Деякі театри, такі як оперний театр, мають ложі у відкритих чи відгороджених секціях уздовж бокових стін залу (це залишилося з часів бароко в театральній архітектурі).

15. Слова пісень у стилі каліпсо, які нерідко імпровізуються, звичайно стосуються актуальних або сатиричних тем.

16. Це вимагало змінних декорацій, і протягом наступних століть було розроблено багато способів механічної зміни декорацій.

17. У деяких національних гімнах прославляються конкретні історичні постаті, в інших вихваляється краса країни. Деякі національні гімни - це просто мелодія без слів.

18. Він звернувся до символічних тем, завдяки яким можна було виразити і розширити свої спостереження щодо актуальних політичних та соціальних проблем.

19. Їхньою метою було зробити такий спектакль, який створює ілюзію, що це трапляється вперше.

20. Балканські країни вимагали, щоб Турція відмовилася від більшості своїх територій у Європі та сплатила контрибуцію.

21. Вирішення трудових конфліктів може стати особливо актуальним під час війни.

22. У драмі поєднуються гра, слова та декорації.

23. Памфлет – це коротка опублікована праця на актуальну тему, за допомогою якої автор хоче поінформувати і переконати громадськість.

24. Під час репетиції диригент просить окремих музикантів кілька разів зіграти різні частини партитури, поки не буде досягнуто бажаного ефекту.

25. Завдяки своїй мускулистій комплекції він справляв враження на сцені.

26. У кінофільмах мультиплікація може поєднуватися з грою акторів.

27. Суд може відхилити таку апеляцію.

28. У 1959 році Аалто виграв архітектурний конкурс на створення оперного театру в Ессені (Німеччина).

29. Сучасні наука і техніка суттєво змінили наше життя у багатьох відношеннях.

30. Альбеніс народився у Кампродоні (Каталонія) і дав свій перший фортепіанний сольний концерт у віці 4 роки.

31. Наприклад, завдяки мультиплікації вчений може побачити, як молекула сполучається з іншими молекулами.

32. Стереофонічна вставка змінює коливання писця по двох параметрах електричного сигналу: перший – це правий звуковий канал, другий – це лівий канал.

33. Раніше телефонні оператори підключали телефонні дзвінки вручну, вставляючи проводи у комутатор.

34. Як правило, в оперному театрі видаються програмки, що містять стислий виклад сюжету.

Paronyms and their translation

Exercise 16. Translate the sentence defining the paronymic words in advance:

1 a) Information theory measures information. It also investigates the efficient use of information media, 1 b) A successful artificial heart also requires efficient regulatory mechanisms, 1 c) In some cases, existing equipment must be replaced completely with more efficient new systems. 1d) The mining industry helps conservation by finding more efficient ways to mine natural resources and less wasteful ways of turning them into raw materials.

2a) Among the functional groups that have been identified are learning, social, therapy, problem-solving, political action, and worship groups. Given the variety of functions, effective participation in groups requires a variety of skills. In family and therapy groups, for example, people must be effective in empathizing with others. In learning groups, however, people must have the wide array of skills needed for sending and receiving informative messages. 2b) Ionizing radiation has been effective in the treatment of some types of cancer. 2c) The way animals generate electricity by oxidizing organic fuels has prompted efforts to develop equally effective fuel cells. 2d) Mechanical methods of insect control often primitive and time-consuming are generally less effective than chemical methods. Temperature control is sometimes effective against insects that infest enclosed storage facilities.

3a) In each of the two temporal bones are three tiny bones of the middle ear - the malleus (hammer), incus (anvil), and stapes (stirrup) which are capable of making extremely fine movements. The hyoid is a U-shaped bone. 3b) Below the frontal and parietal lobes is the temporal lobe, which is involved with hearing and memory. Behind the temporal lobe is the occipital lobe, the visual center of the brain. 3c) According to Zeno it is a mistake to regard health, wealth, success, or any other temporary condition as a cause for happiness. Only virtue is good, and vice is evil. 3d) A mechanical heart-assist device can act as a temporary substitute for the natural heart while patients wait for heart transplants.

4a) As plants take these nutrients out of the soil solution, many are replaced by the continual release of minerals from the breakdown of parent material. 4b) Continual improvement over the years established the 35-mm camera, especially in its single-lens reflex form, as the dominant camera for both professionals and serious amateurs. 4c) Continuous casting of steel produces an endless length of steel, which, while still hot, may be cut into long blooms or slabs that are ready for shaping in rolling mills. 4d) One of the best devices for continuous detection and tracking of hurricanes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, and other severe storms at distances up to 250 miles is radar.

5a) Instantaneous ignition of the explosive air-fuel mixture in each cylinder of the engine requires a strong, hot electric spark. This spark is caused by a momentary surge of high voltage, which may reach 20,000 to 25,000 volts. 5b) This tightly organized molecular arrangement is so stable that it tenaciously resists disruption. Even when disrupted by strong forces, it tries to reseal any momentary holes to keep a continuous surface. Only membrane proteins, however, are designed for membrane service. 5c) With the rise of Darwinism and the theory of evolution, archaeology underwent a momentous change. 5d) Passed by Congress in 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act has

been called the most momentous piece of legislation in the United States before the American Civil War.

6a) A dormant volcano, while currently inactive, has erupted within historic times and is likely to do so in the future. An inactive volcano is one that has not been known to erupt within historic times. Such classification is arbitrary, however, since almost any volcano is capable of erupting again. 6b) Many historic scientific breakthroughs have been presented to the scientific community at such conferences. 6c) Such information was gathered through the recording of life histories and folklore, and then connecting these details with archaeological and historical data. Boas also believed that similarities among different cultures were the result of similar outside influences rather than to the similarity in thought processes or to any universal laws of development. He stressed the importance of analyzing a culture within its historical context. 6d) Other historical novels merely use the trappings of history as superficial decoration, much as in a costume ball but the historical events themselves are relegated to the background. In the foreground are characters and plot, and both could be from any period of the past or even the present.

7a) Neutrons have no charge. The number of neutrons can vary in atoms of the same element. Such variations do not affect the electrons or the atomic number. They affect the chemical properties slightly and also affect the weight of the nucleus and therefore of the atom. Atoms of the same element that vary in weight are called isotopes. 7b) Instruments must be small enough that the sensing element itself does not adversely affect the quantity that is to be measured. If, for instance, a small current in an electronic circuit is to be measured, one cannot use a device that itself requires a significant amount of current to operate, because the instrument current affects the measurement and distorts the desired reading. 7c) In addition, because the Earth is not a perfect sphere, the slight change in gravitational field has some small effects on the flight path over very long distances. These geoballistic effects are especially important with long-range guided missiles and spacecraft. 7d) The amount of shift reveals the speed of the star's motion; but since light in a vacuum travels at the tremendous speed of 186,282 miles per second (299,743 kilometers per second), the star must be traveling at a very great speed to create a noticeable effect.

8a) American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), national society of American scientists founded 1848 in Boston at meeting of geologists and naturalists; now includes all major fields of science; seeks to further work of scientists and improve effectiveness of science in promotion of human welfare; conducts seminars. 8b) Advances in chemistry during the latter half of the 19th century demanded that small-scale laboratories be extended to large-scale production, opening the way for the chemical engineer.

9a) A controversy revolves around basic, or pure, biology and how it relates to applied, or practical, biology. The former is represented by studies for which no immediate practical value is apparent. 9b) This distribution of funds has been criticized by some for creating an imbalance in inventive activity and for being directed toward practical applications rather than basic knowledge. 9c) In 1840 Friedrich Keller, a German, was the first to find a commercially practicable way to produce paper from

wood through mechanical grinding. 9d) Improved gunsights, new spotting techniques, and range finders made long-range gunnery practicable. 9e) In 1846 these two innovations were combined in a machine built by Elias Howe of Massachusetts. This was the first really practicable sewing machine, but it could sew only straight seams of limited length.

10a) The central strand of development in these years, however, is cognitive. It is the development of toddlers' thought processes that interact with all the other developments to produce sensible children out of the toddlers many parents label. 10b) In 1948, two Americans conceived of a type of electrostatic printing in which the coloring agent is not ink but a powder that is sensitive to the pull of an electric charge induced on a plate.

Units of Nationally Biased Lexicon and Ways of Their Translation

Exercise 17. Translate the sentences, defining the words of nationally biased lexicon and the adequate way of their rendering into Ukrainian:

1. Culturally they are closer to Afrikaners than to blacks. 2. Botticelli is a game in which one player selects a well-known person or fictional character and announces the initial of the last name. 3. In summer they lived in houses made of cottonwood or spruce bark. The kashim was the center of various social activities. 4. Even the aboriginal population is identified as "native American" to distinguish it from Anglo-American, African-American, and so on. 5. The exchequer, in Britain, is the accounting and auditing department in the government's treasury. 6. Abolitionists also called upon each white citizen to cast aside prejudice against blacks and to join the crusade against slavery. 7. Other survivors settled in Louisiana, where their descendants – known as Cajuns - still preserve a distinct culture. Still others returned to France. 8. Affirmative action is a formal effort to provide increased employment opportunities for women and ethnic minorities, to overcome past patterns of discrimination. 9. The Hunkers and Barnburners were rival factions in the New York State Democratic party in the 1840s. 10. The legitimated issue of peers may bear courtesy titles, but (except sometimes in Scotland) cannot inherit the peerage. 11. Boxing Day is an English holiday that falls on the first weekday after Christmas. The name was derived from the boxed Christmas presents given by householders to their servants and to the providers of such services as postal delivery and trash collection – thanking them for their work. 12. Boccie is a bowling game that originated in Italy and is still associated with Italians or those of Italian descent in the United States, Australia, South America, and elsewhere. It is a game in which two to four players lob or roll hard balls (wood or a composite) 11 cm (4.5 in) in diameter at a smaller (7.0 cm/2.75 in) target ball. 13. Acoma, a pueblo founded about AD 1100, is possibly the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in the United States. It is located 135 km (84 mi) west of Albuquerque, N. Mex. 14. Audiencias were regional courts of law established in Spain and its American colonies to exercise royal authority in both judicial and administrative matters. In the 16th and 17th centuries they served as powerful arms of the Spanish throne in the New World, mainly to check the independence of the conquistadors. 15. An act of God is the legal

term for a natural event of overwhelming force, an accident or disaster not resulting from human action and that no amount of prudence or foresight could have prevented.

16. An affidavit is a sworn statement made before a notary or some other person authorized to administer an oath; it is used in a court of law to advise the court of certain facts.

17. In England and Wales, under a distinction that has become increasingly blurred, a barrister has traditionally been the lawyer who tries cases in higher courts, as opposed to a solicitor, who briefs the barrister, handles pretrial preparation, and represents clients in lower court cases.

18. Executive privilege is the right claimed by members of the executive branch of the U.S. government to immunity from congressional investigation and judicial procedures.

19. In U.S. politics a favorite son is a person favored for nomination by a state delegation to a presidential nominating convention. Although he or she has little chance of being nominated, the favorite son controls a block of votes that can be released at a crucial moment to gain the election of a preferred candidate.

20. A gerrymander is an election district that has been redrawn by the party in power for its own political advantage. The word originated in 1812, when the Massachusetts legislature redistricted the state so as to favor the Democratic-Republicans in state senatorial elections.

21. In current terminology, hospice is the name for a program devoted to easing the pain of terminally ill patients and assuring them a "natural" death, free from the medical interventions often visited on dying patients in hospitals.

22. Impeachment is the first step in the process specified in the Constitution of the United States for removing the president, vice-president, or other government official from office upon conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

23. The result in some cases was the "Uncle Tom" or "Sambo" personality, the black who accepted his or her lowly position as evidence that whites were superior to blacks.

24. The American Revolution, the conflict by which the American colonists won their independence from Great Britain and created the United States of America, was an upheaval of profound significance in world history.

25. Abdication crisis (in British history) is the constitutional upheaval of the period 16 Nov 1936 to 10 Dec 1936, brought about by the British king Edward VIII's decision to marry Wallis Simpson, a US divorcee.

26. Addled Parliament is the English Parliament that met for two months in 1614 but failed to pass a single bill before being dissolved by James I.

27. Troy system is a system of units used for precious metals and gems. The pound troy (0.37 kg) consists of 12 ounces (each of 120 carats) or 5,760 grains (each equal to 65 mg).

28. In the mid-20th century the expression male chauvinism was coined to mean an assumed superiority of the male sex over the female.

29. AS level General Certificate of Education or Advanced Supplementary level examinations introduced in the UK 1988 as the equivalent to 'half an A level as a means of broadening the sixth-form (age 16-18) curriculum and including more students in the examination system.

30. The establishment of the Open University 1969 put the UK in the forefront of distance learning; the Open College and individual institutions also offer distance-learning packages.

31. Anglican chant is a form of plainsong used by the Anglican Church to set psalms, canticles (when they are not sung in a more elaborate setting), or other religious texts to music. It is usually sung in unison and with a free rhythm, based upon the inherent rhythm of the language.

32. Public lending right (PLR) is a method of

paying a royalty to authors when books are borrowed from libraries, similar to a royalty on performance of a play or piece of music. Payment to the copyright holder for such borrowings was introduced in Australia 1974 and in the UK 1984. 33. Hip-hop is a popular music originating in New York in the early 1980s, created with scratching (a percussive effect obtained by manually rotating a vinyl record) and heavily accented electronic drums behind a rap vocal.

Translating of Idiomatic / Phraseological and Stable Expressions

Exercise 18. *Translate the following phrases, indicating the method of their translation (absolute or relative equivalent, analogue, descriptive translation).*

1. out of the blue
2. to spread like wildfire
3. to turn back the clock
4. Caesar's wife is above suspicion
5. to leave much to be desired
6. to work one's fingers to the bone
7. a hard nut to crack
8. a storm in a tea-cup
9. to bite the hand that feeds you
10. to go from one extreme to the other
11. to fall between two stools
12. to come off with flying colours
13. a blind date
14. a burning question
15. to put (something) by for a rainy day
16. to bark up the wrong tree
17. to buy a pig in a poke
18. an apple of discord
19. a bed of roses
20. a feather in one's cap
21. a Jack of all trades
22. elbow room
23. by fair means or foul
24. to sleep like a log
25. a fly in the ointment
26. a mare's nest
27. a snake in the grass
28. when in Rome, do as the Romans do
29. a rolling stone gathers no moth
30. the proof of the pudding is in the eating
31. never look a gift horse into the mouth
32. if you lose, don't lose the lesson
33. let sleeping dogs lie

34. don't cross the bridge until you come to it
35. at a snail's pace
36. a small fry
37. to win with a narrow margin
38. to keep a low profile
39. an old battle axe
40. to kick the bucket
41. Queen Anne is dead!
42. to put the cart before the horse
43. to kill two birds with one stone
44. to talk shop
45. let by-gones be by-gones
46. time and again
47. double Dutch
48. (to give somebody) the cold shoulder
49. the small hours
50. to keep one's fingers crossed
51. on the face of it
52. Can the leopard change his spots?
53. a slip of the tongue
54. in the nick of time
55. a lame duck
56. Break a leg!
57. Alpha and Omega
58. to keep an eye on something
59. the black sheep (of the family)
60. to make (both) ends meet

Exercise 19. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the choice of an adequate way of phraseological units translating:

1. But evidence indicates that it is not the whole story. 2. But the job of shifting the routine work onto mechanical shoulders is easier for the layman to propose than for the scientist to accomplish. Specialists in the government and industry have been working on it for 10 year, and they don't see light yet. 3. In order not to run the risk of a larger error in correction between pictures, the gain correction was made only on the basis of the green image. 4. For Charles Darwin, eusocial insects such as honeybees were potentially the Achilles' heel of his theory of evolution by natural selection. 5. He arrived at this estimate on his own, after Alpher and Herman had published their prediction. 6. Marlens later joined forces with Denton of the John Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory. 7. Then, in April of that year, George P. Smoot and his colleagues at Berkeley released evidence that might fill this gap in the theory. 8. Advocates of the old theory also took heart from the failure of earlier attempted refutations. 9. Yet many scientists, particularly in Britain, liked the simplicity of the model and so continued to cling to the concept. 10. Although some astronomers argued

that he had not proved his case, additional supporting evidence emerged when astronomers discovered quasi-stellar objects or quasars. 11. In order that realism may be seen in a more neutral light, this section presents a different, counterbalancing, perspective. 12. No single viable model has been devised, let alone explained, the overall phenomenon of this change. 13. This holds true even if we consider some insightful approaches to the modification in time. 14. Yet we should also keep in mind that all predictions in these matters remain highly speculative, not to say hazardous. 15. To begin with, the concept of divergence, taken in isolation and carried to its logical conclusion, is upon closer examination not altogether different from the old idea. 16. Admittedly, it may be useful or even advisable, in a first approximation, to construct a theoretical system arrived at by projecting it, as it were, onto a single time plane from the evidence available. 17. But thought these matters are of much interest, they do not so far throw any light at all on our problem. 18. Let us make some general comments on these three classes, leaving them still fairly rough. 19. No hard and fast rule exists on these matters. 20. Many of the machines which have become part and parcel of our everyday life would be impossible to build if their designers were to use only the metals and alloys that existed a mere fifty years ago. 21. Logical Empiricism always oscillated between the Scylla and Charibdes of realism and instrumentalism. 22. This line of argument completely misses the point. 23. Lastly we may ask – and here I must let come of my cats on the table - does this notion apply in all cases? 24. There is no short cut to expounding simply the full complexity of the situation which does not exactly fit any common classification. 25. Thus we see that we can reconcile Leibnitz' views with a theory of matter which at first glance seems most incompatible with them. 26. The emphasized phrase begs the question which divides conceptualists and realists, since an empirical inquiry is one based on information supplied by the senses. 27. Thus, eliminating the contradictions is a pyrrhic victory because the cost is so high that the resulting position remains clearly inferior to its realist alternative. 28. He has not made up his mind about which approach should be taken. 29. She failed to make her point about more cooperation between the two laboratories. 30. They are never at one with each other, no matter what the subject of discussion is. 31. In 1982 the inhabitants of Guam voted to seek U.S. commonwealth status, and a draft act to that effect was under discussion in the U. S. Congress in the early 1990s. 32. Other things being equal, the hue of an isolated patch varies with the wavelength of the light at the eye; the lightness varies with the intensity of the light's energy; and the saturation varies with the purity of any wavelength mixture. 33. All other things being equal, these proportions will be constant from generation to generation; the formula is called the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium formula. 34. This is not a problem to be swept under the rug, however. 35. The argument that in the end weighed with the UK parliament, and that led to the legitimizing of research, up to the 14-day limit, was that pre-14-day embryos were not to be counted as meriting equal consideration with adults or children or even fetuses at a later stage of development. 36. Three secular works merit attention: the *Waltharius Manufortis* (c.930; trans. as *Walter of Aquitaine*, 1950), which introduced classical hexameter; *Ecbasis Captivi* (c. 940), the earliest extant beast fable in German literature; and *Ruodlieb* (c. 1050; Eng. trans., 1959), a tale of the adventures of a young hero. 36.

Before I go any further, I wish to make the point that I intend making only a few preliminary comments at this stage. 37. Socrates used his trial, described in Plato's Apology, as a final opportunity to make his general point. 38. Bear in mind that not every description that seems to make sense actually denotes a set. 39. These stated objectives make clear the framers' commitment to the proposition that government should serve to enhance the value and dignity of the individual. 40. The field of sociology, on the other hand, seems to lay claim almost to the whole of human life beyond the biological level because virtually all human activities possess a social aspect – sociology is perhaps best viewed as a broad perspective on human activities that differs from the particular viewpoints from which such activities are perceived by direct participants or by students of other social scientific disciplines. 41. When Charles XII returned to the north in 1714, he tried to pull his battered empire together but was killed (1718) during a campaign against Norway. Sweden was then forced to accept peace. 42. In the 1920s, McDougall's theory came under attack from proponents of behaviorism such as John Watson. 43. Although Locke's psychology and epistemology were to come under increasing attack as the 18th century advanced, other thinkers such as Adam Smith, David Hume, and Abbe de Condillac would aspire to become the Newtons of the mind or the moral realm. 44. With the advent of modern technology and the explosive growth of human populations, this attitude has come under serious attack by a number of persons active in the area of animal rights, for practical as well as ethical reasons. 45. His views, however, did find support among a gradually increasing number of people. 46. Ancient astronomers believed this actually to be the case, with the stars as crystal studs, or distant holes through which fire is observed. 47. If the reverse is also found to be the case, no insurmountable barriers will exist to the transfer of genes between the animal and plant kingdoms. 48. This curriculum allows baccalaureate degree-oriented students to take courses closer to home and at lower cost than would otherwise be the case. 49. The great military theorist Carl von Clausewitz put it another way: "Tactics is the art of using troops in battle; strategy is the art of using battles to win the war." 50. Gadamer believes that methodological concerns alone cannot do justice to the experience of truth. 51. In many other countries, however, civil rights are empty phrases in constitutions and other documents' and they are not recognized in practice. Nevertheless, even such lip service is a testimony to the growing consciousness of rights everywhere. 52. Whereas national leaders often pay lip service to international norms, they actually demand full loyalty to their own national symbols. 53. Bureaucracy in science administration management is criticized for being plagued by red tape, indecisiveness, and excessive paperwork.

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION
Rendering of the Contextual Meanings of the Definite and Indefinite Articles

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the cases of the article rendering.

1. A new team was formed to develop the project.
2. The new team was accommodated in the University Inn.
3. The few objections I have are not aimed at ruining the project.
4. I'm waiting here for a Dr. Fisher to get the papers.
5. She is a kind of person you never know what to expect.
6. The report now seems to be more solid than the one presented in the previous board meeting.
7. Following the agreement, a third of the funds cannot be spent until next July.
8. Miss Trotwood came on the Friday when David was born.
9. This is a most serious matter, and it needs to be treated with care.
10. Many women in the U.S., now in the professions, would be unable to work without illegal immigrants' domestic help.
11. The danger of forest fires is the greater the more carelessly people act when camping.
12. I'm sure they've got a motivation for completing the research before the financing is stopped.
13. Under the circumstances, a courier is the only safe way to send them a message.
14. A peculiar coalition of business and consumer groups defends the system.
15. Usually, Taiwan prefers to talk of becoming a "regional operations centre". However, at a conference in Taipei earlier this month, many speakers at long last applied the phrase to the island's connection to mainland China.
16. To smooth future international bankruptcies, new rules are needed.
17. Insofar as there is a dominant belief in our society today, it is a belief in the magic of the marketplace.
18. A visit to the canopy of leaves puts familiar subjects in new perspectives and adds a few surprises.
19. They are, however, proud of the one who went to university in Colombo. Dambane Yunawardena, a man of 30 with long black hair and fluid grace, returned here as a schoolteacher and plans to remain.
20. The text introduces students to different regions of the United States and acquaints them with the history and culture of the sounds that make it unique.
21. When the 1st Congress agreed to build a capital on the banks of the Potomac, land was ceded to the federal government by two states, Maryland and Virginia.
22. Where two or more of the main avenues cross, there is frequently a parklike circle, named for a prominent historical personage who is usually represented in the middle of the circle by a bronze equestrian statue.
23. Britain's democratic system of government is long established and has provided considerable political stability.

24. The government spends some J 4,000 million a year on a range of programmes to improve conditions in the cities.

25. A public campaign against the destructive effects of roads on wilderness is in the planning stages.

26. The fact that the government released a strategy indicates an interest in securing a future for the grizzly.

27. A move that would put the Medical Practitioners' Union under the "umbrella" of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, while retaining autonomy of policy, was announced at the weekend.

28. An agreement between the Ley land shop stewards and management of five Lancashire factories was reached after four days of talks.

29. A bill to provide Britain's workers together with four weeks' paid holiday a year together with earlier retirement is expected by some Labour M.P. to get through the Parliament.

30. A 24-page booklet which attacks the new BBC television documentary series "The British Empire" is being circulated among BBC staff. The booklet is highly critical.

31. "An old boy came in to see me a day or two ago", went on Bevill, as he pulled up a chair between us. The "old boy" was an eminent physicist, not more than sixty, ten yea^s Bevill's junior. And the visit had taken place a week or before: Bevill was thinking things out.

32. A farmer in New York State painted the word "cow" in big black letters on both sides of his white bossy, but the hunters shot it anyway.

33. I became certain that a phase in our life had ended.

34. The book starts with the assumption that, however different the various trends of thought and means of expression may be, an age has a definite character.

35. A young girl is a very interesting phenomenon, George, especially when she has brains.

36. An acquaintance suggested that he should go into business and the idea seems to have appealed to him.

37. 'One does not just communicate. One communicates something to someone. And the something communicated is not the words used in the communication, but whatever those words represent.

38. All these years he has wanted, wanted, wanted an understanding mind, a tender heart, the some one woman – she must exist somewhere – who would have sympathized with all the delicate shades and meanings of his own character, his art, his spiritual as well as his material dreams.

39. All forms and idioms and structures cannot be learned and practiced at once. They must be tackled in an order, which will give the learner the greatest power of expression in the shortest time, and with the minimum of effort.

40. If anybody had known it, you'd have been the one.

41. That afternoon it was a shy and timid Anna who swung back the heavy polished and glazed portals of the Bursley branch of Birmingham, Sheffield and District

Bank, the opulent and spacious erection which stands commandingly at the top of St. Luke's Square.

42. She wound her watch and pulled up a chair to put it on – the chair rather: there was the only one.

43. I knew I was not wanted in the South. When people are engaged in something they are not proud of, they do not welcome witnesses. In fact, they come to believe the witness causes the trouble.

44. "So Marie Hopeman is dead." – "Yes", I said. "She is dead". – "It's always the best who go," he murmured, "We'll never see a Marie Hopeman again."

45. In the eating places along the roads the food has been clean, tasteless, colorless, and of a complete sameness. Can I then say that the America I saw has put cleanliness first at the expense of taste?

***Asyndetic Noun Clusters and rendering Their Meaning into Ukrainian
Approaches to Translating Asyndetic Substantial Clusters***

Exercise 2. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. The mine project also required a system of chutes for loading train wagons, a huge water storage area, a water conduits system, various support buildings and more.

2. Colombo, Sri Lanka's capital, is a boisterous and cheerful city where cool ocean breezes collide with a hot breath of exhaust fumes, woodsmoke, spices, and coconut-oil pomade.

3. Its center honks with three-wheel taxicabs and chatters with sidewalk vendors offering paper cones of juicy mango chips and coconuts with sweet water inside.

4. It is important that these plans must be inter-grated with existing land use plans.

5. Brush and deciduous trees play a key role as both a food source for wildlife and a natural source of nitrogen.

6. Land and Resourse Management Plan tables are expected to make King Solomon-like decisions by designating each landscape area as high, intermediate or low emphasis for biodiversity.

7. Other concerns that await possible assessment include approval of a road before detailed studies were completed about its effect on wildlife habitat and a forest development plan that does not conform to the terms of and conditions for a low-intensity area as defined by a regional land use plan.

8. Britain will contribute important elements to NATO's new naval and air reaction forces.

9. The growth of car use has partly been encouraged by the falling price of fuel and partly by the government's motorway building programme.

10. The next step was to produce an environment programme for the whole UN system. This programme, linked to the UN's medium-term plans, eventually became known as SWMTEP (the system-wide medium-term environment programme).

11. Although other manufacturing companies are not faring as poorly outside the United States as the automakers, they are not thrilled about their earning prospects.

12. With their rise banned by the Government, the men have refused to cooperate with their employers in productivity measures to which the rise was linked.

13. The machine is an electronic computer which does the job in a fraction of the time taken by dozens of the speediest wage clerks.

14. His April Budget increases formed a very large part of the retail price index increase during that month.

15. It was decided, with only five against, that if an inspection committee again looked into the trouble there would be a resumption of work in the morning.

16. The World Peace Council has always sought to keep the door open between the opposing sides in our divided world because peace in this nuclear age demands coexistence as the condition of survival.

17. The present dispute at Doncaster follows a protest walkout of 260 on the night shift against the action of four men in breaking an overtime ban in operation at the plant.

18. He introduced a Bill to implement the Government's plan to give preferential taxation treatment to life insurance companies.

19. A week of county council election opened in England and Wales yesterday.

20. Coupled with the spending and tax proposals were changes in the federal regulatory process and monetary policy.

Ways of Conveying the Imperative Mood

Exercise 3. Translate the sentence, determining the form of the imperative mood and the adequate way to translate it:

1. Consider a class K of finite structures. 2. Do not endeavor to stop the process. 3. Refer to Model of Fig.2.4. Consider now a purely qualitative rule. 5. Take another case. 6. Observe that there is no repetition here. 7. Consider the implications of these assumptions. 8. Suppose, however, that there were three alternatives. 9. Suppose that it is true. 10. Note that this raises a further question. 11. On this point, see Schmerling (1993). 12. Notice that our earlier intuition is not necessarily wrong. 13. Notice that it is not necessary for both of these conditions to be met. 14. Let K be a regular cardinal. 15. Let f be a variable ranging over the interpretation of functions. 16. Suppose further that we propose the following general definitions. 17. Note that e test can be useful even when its basis is poorly understood. 18. As a final motivation here, for the usefulness of the analysis, compare (20) and (21). 19. If a dispute arises, re-formulate the project to eliminate the problem. 20. Suppose we adopt a hierarchical relationship between the two subtheories by fiat, such that the second presupposes the existence of the first. 21. Notice that we do not attempt to constitute something novel here. See Appendix A for a complete explanation of the statistical methods used in this test. 22. Let $b(n)$ denote the total number of non-isomorphic structures. 23. Let us tabulate and briefly analyze the problem to be met. 24. Let us summarize briefly the characteristic features of tunnel diodes. 25. In conclusion, let me summarize what has been done. 26. Let me start by giving an analogy. 27. Let me conclude with one more example. 28. Let us consider problem a) first. 29. Let us see how this force acts in the abstract. 30. Let us begin by examining these "Writings" in detail. 31. Let us suppose that this is the case. 32. But let us assure for the sake of argument that Cole is right in this matter. 33. Next let us deal with each hypothesis and generalization in turn. 34. Let us set down two requirements

for the adequacy of the analysis. 35. Let us now examine more closely the findings of the third statistical test with respect to each of our four parameters. 36. Let us recall that at least a century and a half had to pass before the Copernican view of our local universe was established.

Ways of Conveying the Passive Voice Constructions

Exercise 4. Translate the sentence, having determined previously the adequate way of translating the forms of the passive voice of verbs-predicates.

1. This point will be taken up below. 2. This is represented symbolically in (25). 3. Two such theoretical frameworks will be discussed now in some detail. 4. The formulae proposed here can be discussed, criticized, and revised. 5. Unfortunately, no conclusive evidence can be provided in this respect. 6. Some of the chapters in the book are co-authored. 7. The terms are then exemplified, but they are not further defined. 8. Both these counterproposals are taken up in Ch.7. 9. Some supporting empirical evidence has been provided for the theory. 10. Since then, the theory has been modified by various groups. 11. The present format was maintained in order to facilitate comparison with Table 2. 12. This is not mentioned in Scoot 1991, but clearly indicated in McMurdy 1993. 13. The relevance of this fact for our argument will be discussed shortly. 14. This conclusion is disputed by many scholars. 15. This straightforward explanation is nicely corroborated by two facts. 16. Once these two postulates are realized, the theory becomes vacuous. 17. Preference is given to contributions of general theoretical and methodological interest. 18. All ratings were averaged and submitted to statistical analysis. 19. This methodology is adopted in many works. 20. The Perlmutter approach has already been criticized. 21. What has been said so far can be summed up in two central points. 22. This and many related problems will be ignored in the present paper. 23. New applications of the theory are being explored in many fields. 24. The possible significance of this limitation will be considered in Part II. 25. These studies were followed by much research in the area. 26. This solution is of course allowed by various theories. 27. The reader is referred to original studies for further details. 28. Such structures have been argued for by Halitsky 1994, among others. 29. The problem was taken up by McCormick (1989). 30. In the brief review that follows, the wealth of evidence provided by such processes will only be hinted at. 31. This preliminary sketch is followed by a careful methodological analysis. 32. The relevant data have first been brought to notice by Wilfred. 33. European research is almost totally ignored by the author. 34. Only a part of the topics covered can be highlighted in this review. 35. Natural selection is usually thought of as arising simply from the external environment. 36. Not all eventualities can be provided against. 37. There is a certain amount of adjustment so that this can be taken care of. 38. The nature of the problem is such that the empirical approach still has to be largely relied upon. 39. In more recent models this solution cannot be maintained. 40. These characteristics can all be related to one basic conceptual scheme. 41. Such a model can in turn be constructed only in relation to an explicit formal theory. 42. This predictability is best explained by our analysis. 43. Several proposals to this effect have been made. 44. These concepts are defined and are referred to constantly throughout the chapter. 45. This position is held by Kenstowicz

and Pyle (1989) and Guerssel (1990). 46. The present paper is meant as a contribution to this debate. 47. Similar explanations can be offered for the integrity of other units. 48. this conclusion is supported by evidence from other sources. 49. Tannen's material is limited, and some of her points have been made more powerfully elsewhere. 50. This expectation is not fulfilled, as the percentages in Table 6 show. 51. My arguments will be couched in standard terms; essentially no new theoretical devices will be introduced. 52. This theory, as proposed by Griffith 1992, is here formalized, expanded, and then tested. 53. No such investigation can be properly begun until fundamental conceptual confusions are cleared away. 54. Articles submitted to the Journal are not expected to be written in an academic style or to follow academic conventions. 55. it must be emphasized that by "non-empirical" Itkonen does not mean "unrigorous" or "unscientific". 56. It seems that further research is needed before any predictions about future change can be made. 57. Thus one constantly has the sense that the book's points are suggested or claimed, but not truly made. 58. No evidence of the second kind is cited in this paper, however, evidence of the third kind is given by Haas. 59. As regards the empirical data for which the theory is meant to account, the following principles will guide the selectioning. 60. Nearly all the standard terminology and symbolism is defined, explained and illustrated with unusual lucidity and precision.

Translation of English Verbals and Verbal Constructions / Complexes

Ways of Rendering the Lexico-grammatical Meanings and Functions of the English Infinitive

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the ways of translating the infinitive into the predicate function:

1. To emphasize this point was the only aim of my argumentation. 2. How to reach his aim was his task for the future. 3. To consider a third case is equivalent to deciding this question. 4. For him to understand this was an ultimate task. 5. To see their role in science is an aim worth pursuing. 6. For him to solve the problem was no simple matter. 7. To-show whether any such associations do or do not exist is a task of another time. 8. Where to place the mechanisms of discontinuity was still very puzzling for Millikan. 9. To accept Planck's theory means, in my view, to throw out the basis of our theory of radiation. 10. It may become necessary for that research team to reassess their data. 11. It is possible for liquid water to be cooled below its freezing point and remain in liquid form. 12. By intensive experiments, it is possible for a researcher to obtain outstanding results. 13. It is astonishing to find that even this truism has recently been challenged. 14. It is not possible for contamination to occur here. 15. It is necessary for him to conduct further research. 16. It is more important for us to understand the basic issue. 17. Such examples are so frequent that it becomes difficult to follow the discussion. 18. To understand why Newton may have done this is of importance if we want to understand the cost of having so long been the philosophical heirs of the victorious side in the seventeenth-century quarrel concerning what science should be like. 19. To call light either a wave phenomenon or a particle phenomenon is impossible: in either case, too much is left out. To call light both a wave phenomenon and a particle phenomenon is to oversimplify matters. 20. To produce bold hypotheses

is not the same as to present equations which are as far as possible true and quantitatively correct correspondents of the phenomenal world. 21. For a mature scientist to find in his work the need for abandoning his cherished and ingrained preconceptions, the very basis of his previous work, in order to fulfill the dictates of quantitative experience was perhaps one of the greatest sacrificial acts of modern science, equivalent in recent scientific history to the agony of Max Planck.

Exercise 6. Identify ways to translate the infinitive in the following sentences and translate them:

1. The alternative is easy to state. 2. Today this kind of practice is easy to develop. 3. Such data are, of course, easier to obtain. 4. The answer to this question remains more difficult to reconstruct. 5. Clear evidence is, in fact, difficult to find. 6. It appears that some general claims mentioned in Sec.4 may be difficult to maintain. 7. This possibility is more difficult to puzzle out than the first. 8. It is a feature of such works that their generalizations are by no means obvious or easy to discover. 9. We cannot claim to have discovered all and only the features of the object. 10. The author of the paper claims to have been the first to arrive at such a conclusion. 11. We still have a long way to go before we can claim to have solved this problem. 12. He therefore chose to neglect two ruling kinds of evidence. 13. He therefore did not need to know of Lorenz's paper of 1904. 14. Nowe has managed to provide a full-bodied logical system that accomplishes all of the following objectives. 15. Debate over this and other issues has been slow to get off the ground. 16. Put like this, the notion is not difficult to grasp. 17. Factors 4-5 are more difficult to interpret than the first three. 18. The results of this integrated research are hard to find. 19. So many topics are covered that the main thread is very hard to follow. 20. But the direct link between theory and analysis is difficult to substantiate. 21. However, such differences are difficult for a scientist to accept. 22. Limitations of space make it impossible for a comprehensive survey to be offered here, but three examples will be adduced below. 23. Furthermore, she offers an explanation for these problems that seems reasonable and easy to accept. 24. Forbes does not claim to have achieved the goal of banishing relativism, but claims rather to have laid out a series of challenges, empirical or otherwise, to have clarified a number of issues, and to have presented a serious alternative.

Exercise 7. Identify ways to translate parenthetical infinitive phrases and translate the sentences:

1. To summarize the findings: the data weaken the claim made by Keenan. 2. To simplify somewhat, this depends on situation and no rule is any longer necessary. 3. To put it differently, the process appears to take place even if the conditioning is absent. 4. To paraphrase Hayes' definition, a representation is built in three steps. 5. To begin with, Pullon (1989) notes two reasons to object the availability of such descriptions. 6. To recapitulate, this section has dealt with only one part of the theory. 7. To illustrate, the total process may result in the change of structure. 8. To conclude, Gumpress offered an account that is genuinely theory-based. 9. To summarize, there are difficulties with all three possible analyses. 10. To restate this, the analysis was not

designed to entail an answer. 11. To summarize these remarks, we seem to have the following situation. 12. To sum up, there are two types of result that recommend this analysis. 13. To put it bluntly, what is restricted to one cannot be further restricted. 14. To sum up, this is a fairly well-organized collection of articles, covering a broad range of topics. 15. To put it simply, he has almost entirely ignored most important issues. 16. To begin with, what is the nature of the correlations among the four dimensions? 17. To cite only one example, there is the problem of the object's position. 18. To begin with, let us turn briefly to the matter of their inner mechanisms. 19. To quote her first page: "The approach offered in this work is quite different". 20. To quote Sperber 1989, "Galbright's proposal would relieve the theory of the problem of defining". 21. To take a familiar example, if one segment assimilates to another with respect to place, we can show this by spreading all of the features. 22. To mention just one symptom of this process: the concepts in question do not need explicit definitions. 23. The problems involved are rather complicated: I cannot even list them completely, to say nothing of an adequate solution. 24. The monograph shows very clearly - to return to the opening theme of the review - how much the theory can "buy" for the practicing researcher. 25. To conclude this commentary: Hilstein and Rickert are too concerned with generalized abstract issues and particularized mechanical details.

Exercise 8. Define the function of the infinitive and the ways of its translation in the following sentences and translate them:

1. Unfortunately, the present stimulus set was too restricted to allow evaluation of this possibility. 2. They would have needed an extreme case of tunnel vision not to have seen the passage. 3. When the data base is expanded to include other, less frequent instances, the analysis encounters a serious problem. 4. To avoid confusion, it would be desirable to use a different term. 5. The main trouble with Olson's essay, I conclude, is that the basic terms are simply too vague and ill-defined to base an argument on. 6. Articles are limited in length (mostly about 20 pages), but are generally long enough to allow for full exposition by the authors. 7. For present purposes, then, the question is not important enough to merit a full examination. 8. Six alternatives have been discussed in turn; but only three are sufficiently congruent with relevant considerations to be entertained seriously. 9. In effect, Brown has set out to extend the research goals and methods of Kay. 10. Not all topics of current interest are discussed in these two volumes, but enough are covered to make the book a valuable addition to the literature. 11. J. Bybee has here tied together all her sources, with some new ideas of her own, to come up with an extremely provocative work. 12. These questions are provocatively raised, and Koch's sketch of an answer is concrete enough to illuminate at least the beginning of the course which such research might take. 13. I wish to raise some objections to the approach Abbott takes for granted, and to defend what I believe to be the basic insights of the theory. 14. The list may not be complete; but it is at least long enough to draw some fairly clear conclusions. 15. Our data are sufficient to rule out this hypothesis. 16. The edition appeared in time to be noticed here and there by C. O. Brimk. 17. Few, if any, psychological theories or empirical investigations appear sufficiently related to the present area to permit extrapolation of testable hypotheses. 18.

As I shall show below, the formal approach advanced by the theory is too restricted to account for the patterns of distribution. 19. However, second and third readings have convinced me that work in this much neglected area is important and challenging enough to deserve closer attention. 20. The pattern that emerges is that the only factors which correctly predict anything are too specific to serve as the basis for a theory, and the more general factors are too inconsistent. 21. Whereas the previous generation of researchers produced only one wide-read work in the field Halbert (1987), the present generation has Hall (1994), popular enough to have merited a paperback reprint.

Exercise 9. Determine the form of the infinitive, the most adequate way to translate it and translate the sentence:

1. There is not room to argue for the further claim here. 2. This article is an attempt to provide such an account. 3. There are two cases to consider. 4. We are left with two options to choose from. 5. Hence, my analysis is the correct analysis to choose. 6. Moreover, the approach has never developed the means to verify its limitations. 7. But then, what empirical means have we to test the validity of this claim? 8. Finally, there are some methodological issues to address. 9. There is reason to believe that the first of these solutions is unlikely to be correct. 10. I have one additional remark to make on an editorial matter. 11. There is no reason to doubt the importance or reasonableness of the study of these questions. 12. Hirst's paper contains little evidence to support his wealth of formal proposals. 13. For years to come, the monograph will remain the authoritative compendium. 14. The book is in this regard unique and will serve as a scholarly reference for some time to come. 15. This is a tricky argument to conduct, for it risks rehashing much contemporary theory. 16. I am sure that this book will be cited for many years to come. 17. Now the view I took and still take is that this is at once too much and too little to ask. 18. A final point to consider is the nature of the two levels at which incompatible structural analyses have to be assigned. 19. These constructions are discussed more fully in Plaun (to appear). 20. As suggested above, the hypothesis to be considered next overcomes this difficulty. 21. The data to be examined here have been elicited from many sources. 22. The model to be tested, and the conclusions drawn, make up the Introduction, Chapter I and the Conclusion. 23. The first point to be made about this we owe to Aristotle ("Metaphysics 2"). 24. The hypothesis to be presented in Section 3.4 offers a convincing means of overcoming this difficulty. 25. Comparative data, to be elaborated in the next chapter, suggest that we should simply treat this an anomaly. 26. This approach may seem legitimate at first, but it presents a peculiarity to be examined later. 27. The first three hypotheses to be considered all involve necessary generalizations. 28. There are several things to be said about such a principle. 29. Of the many aspects to be taken into account, two are of particular relevance here. 30. The main conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that these phenomena differ from those discussed thus far. 31. Such a definition will be part of the conceptual framework to be analyzed. 32. There is a certain amount of specialized terminology to be mastered. 33. Thus the "principle" was nothing else than an empirical hypothesis to be checked against the data. 34. Still, this is a paper to be admired for its ambitions. 35. Despite remarks such as these, there are still further methodological questions to be addressed.

36. There are, of course, some subtleties to be managed and these will be taken up in Section 4 below. 37. Regardless of the correctness of various claims of the theory, this is a work to be considered seriously. 38. This approach to data has much to be said for it and may even be revolutionary. 39. There is much to be gained by a clarification of our terminology. 40. To my knowledge, Purvis was one of the first to bring this idea of choice among alternatives to the analysis.

Ways of Translating Infinitival Complexes

Exercise 10. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the translation of the for-infinitive construction in the function of adverbial modifier:

1. But for operational rules to be lost, they must first be introduced. 2. For the explanation to work, it is essential that the process not undergo the same rule. 3. For this to be a very firm result, we would need to set up and test some hypotheses about the differences. 4. Further, for this argument to have any bearing on the choice between his analysis and her alternative, we also need all this information for the alternative analysis. 5. For this possibility to be realized, it is necessary to add two more points. 6. But for this to be done appropriately, we need a more powerful formalism. 7. So, for historical statements, like those in physics, to have meaning, they should be formulated only relative to a specifiable framework. 8. And for a final assault on the problem to be successful, we must make this assumption, even if reluctantly. 9. He agreed that for Kaufmann's calculations to be free of error, he should find out whether there was an unsuspected systemic error. 10. For this to be understood adequately, we shall from Section V on seek the answer in more appropriate documents. 11. For ions to be formed, a considerable amount of energy must be given to the parent atoms. 12. For combustion to be rapid, the fuel and oxidant must be quickly mixed. 13. In order for a proton or neutron to have the nucleus, much energy is required.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentence, determining the appropriate way to translate the infinitive or prepositional-infinitive construction:

1. This is no place for us to attempt to throw a strong light on the darkest page of British history. 2. The condition for equation (10) to hold is just given by equation (8). 3. The book is in this regard unique and will serve as a scholarly reference for some time to come. 4. In the paper of Basell, the criteria for one to neglect the effects for the geometry of coils was given as follows. 5. It is clear that the time has come for the electronics engineers to call on the mechanical engineers for help. 6. There is a tendency for beginners to rivet attention on one instrument to the exclusion of the others. 7. At low speeds the time for the signal to emerge from the noise level is more than at high speeds. 8. The result is a tendency for air from the surrounding area to flow into the center in an attempt to equalize the pressure. 9. There is some tendency for the noise power to deviate from exponential. 10. But whereas the 1980-ies saw the publication of basic resources on which studies could be based, and a growing interest in the field, opportunities for scholars to share their ideas remained limited.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentence, using the infinitive construction with the preposition for:

1. Ті підозрювані, які не переховувалися, зараз мають можливість ознайомитися із своїми справами. 2. Догляд та ремонт будуть для мене занадто дорогими, щоб я міг їх здійснювати. 3. їм тут немає місця. 4. Хоча я знаю його з дитинства, мені важко зрозуміти, чому він, з його характером, обрав футбол. 5. Врешті-решт я вирішив, що це було якраз те місце, де б я міг вмерти за свободу і демократію. 6. Цілком природно, що вони йдуть за сильною і популярною особистістю не тільки у бою, а й у повсякденному житті. 7. Депутатам також сказали, що це не їхня справа слідкувати за використанням зв'язаних кредитів. 8. Мені немає сенсу займатися ізраїльським телебаченням. 9. їм вирішувати, як складеться доля цих документів. 10. Єдине, що мені б хотілося – це щоб наші стосунки не були дружбою, яка нав'язується і скеровується згори, а щоб вони засновувалися на традиційній приязності. 11. Кожний – унікальна індивідуальність, і мені було цікаво, щоб вони перейшли до конфіденційної розмови, а не тільки говорили про музику. 12. Мені легко визнати, що вони попереду у всьому, чого ми не маємо. 13. Якби Київ не був столицею України, то місту не було б сенсу мати Центральну паливну компанію. 14. У такій ситуації мені здається правильним зосередити зусилля перш за все на досягненні припинення вогню. 15. Мені легко бути вільним. 16. Для Росії немає сенсу наполягати на повному паритеті із США. 17. Проте є так багато хороших тренерів, що проблемою є те, щоб вони всі відразу виїхали. 18. Отже, немає сенсу цій партії зв'язувати себе союзом із колишньою "партією влади". 19. До речі, Росії немає практичного сенсу розпочинати кампанію з дискредитації президента цієї країни. 20. Для мене ніколи не існувало єврейського питання, і мені немає потреби посилатися на героїзм євреїв при захисті цієї країни. 21. Я з'ясував, що мені неможливо буде працювати журналістом, і тому я вступив до медичного університету вивчати психотерапію.

Ways of Translating of the Objective with the Infinitive Constructions / Predicative Complexes

Exercise 13. Determine the appropriate way to translate the objective infinitive construction and translate the sentence:

1. I find such a methodology hard to accept. 2. I found this argument to be quite confusing. 3. We proved this suggestion to be wrong. 4. Investigations of the circuit show it to have several errors. 5. I will assume his discussion of the issue to be basically correct. 6. We take a word to be a conventionalized sound-meaning correspondence. 7. Foliast did not expect other scholars to support his solution. 8. The operation of this particular device left much to be desired. 9. The editorial work also leaves much to be desired: at least thirty references are missing in the book. 10. Consider these surfaces to be photosensitive. 11. Nevertheless, he failed to get me to agree to his proposal. 12. The United Nations General Assembly declared the use of unclear weapons to be a direct violation of the UN Charter. 13. I have never heard him deny this fact. 14. Space does not permit all the various factors to be illustrated here.

15. We cannot expect such empirical observations to greatly advance our knowledge of fundamental physical processes. 16. I find all these accounts to be lacking in crucial respects, and suggest that only a theory-driven approach is likely to be satisfactory. 17. One must either explain the generalization or, as I have tried to do, show it to be a false generalization. 18. Thus, we do not consider this alternative interpretation of the *data* to constitute a serious problem for our position. 19. Whereas I would never advocate that we simplify and therefore misconstrue the complexity of the situation, I think experts need to consider clear, straightforward ways of presenting *the* issues if they want others to benefit from their understanding.

Ways of Rendering the Meaning of the Subjective with the Infinitive Constructions

Exercise 14. Determine the subject-predicative infinitive construction and translate the following sentences:

1. The examples are not as clear or obvious as they are claimed to be. 2. The answer appears to be positive. 3. Two major reasons seem to have been involved. 4. There appears to be no improvement in the process. 5. Great care appears to have been taken in the preparation of the experiment. 6. An analogous pattern of changes seems to exist in other spheres as well. 7. Many contemporary theoreticians seem to have been caught here in an insoluble dilemma. 8. These cases do not seem to have been discussed from exactly this perspective in the literature. 9. His system appears to have three aspects. 10. Consider two examples which appear to be quite typical. 11. The two sets of forms appear to be mutually exclusive as functionally analogous. 12. But scholarship such as this appears to have minimal practical impact. 13. Such an account appears to describe the facts well. 14. Unless he has massively misrepresented the data, his proposed solutions appear to be statistically well-grounded. 15. Thomas appears to have been the first to focus attention on this type of process. 16. The work appears to be a collection of largely independent topics in search of an overall theory. 17. The material appears to have been undated, although selectively, since the conference. 18. The text appears to have been prepared by non-native speakers of English, which results in some linguistic oddities. 19. Controversies regarding his four hypotheses are certain to arise. 20. The subjects were more likely to have been exposed to external influence. 21. Considering such cases in isolation is likely to lead to an ad-hoc solution. 22. Other influences are likely to have been as important, if not more so. 23. This is most likely to have happened in the first experiment. 24. But such facts seem to be only a small minority. 25. Once again, opinion seems to be divided. 26. The conditions seem to have been poorly chosen. 27. In general, Olson's arguments seem to go around in circle. 28. However, Karlinen's claim seems to me to be false. 29. This seems to be a logical extension of the theory. 30. The third analysis does not seem to be taken seriously nowadays by anyone. 31. Berwick's criticism seems to present great potential damage to his theory. 32. There seems to be little new here, since the basic results have already been published by Finch. 33. The most honest answer to the first question seems to be that the matter is unresolved. 34. Beginning with Anderson and Jones 1986, every year seems to have offered at least one volume in the field. 35. Consequently, the hypothesis

as a whole is likely to have only a marginal impact on this important research area. 36. This book is likely to capture the sympathies and imaginations of scholars for many years to come. 37. That suspicion is unlikely to be lulled by anything less than the old successful synthesis across the different research traditions. 38. Because of their importance and because the theories are less likely to be familiar, I will devote more space to those papers. 39. This observation has been interpreted to point to new facts. 40. A reviewer is expected to have criticisms and I have a few. 41. The paper can nonetheless be said to contribute to the exploration of the hypothesis. 42. This scientific community has been reported to be remarkably homogeneous. 43. Tableau method has been shown to be an efficient theorem proving device. 44. They can also be said to constitute a specific category of their own. 45. This argument is held to be analogous to Hirt's argument against this level of representation. 46. This fact as well was argued to fall out from independent principles. 47. This rule is believed to hold good for other cases as well. 48. But this hypothesis has been shown to be incorrect. 49. This process was later found to be general. 50. This type of task is known to be sensitive to other factors. 51. The list is not meant to be exhaustive. 52. This will be shown to have some empirical and conceptual advantage. 53. This turns out to be the wrong question for the following reason. 54. But in fact these guesses turn out to be incorrect. 55. This may prove to be a serious flaw in his argument. 56. This may well turn out to have a real basis. 57. Many of the borderline problems may run out to be definable within one and the same medium. 58. The book will undoubtedly prove to be the most useful reference tool for any type of research in this area. 59. Greene's varying positions on this question prove to be highly instructive in this respect. 60. This state of affairs appears to have led Stokewell and his followers to give up practically all complicated descriptions. 61. There seem bound to be systematically very different choices. 62. To be more precise, the whole paradigm of the change as presented above does not seem to have been reported and discussed yet. 63. Finally, Grackle often seems to have accepted other writers' summaries of research areas without himself reviewing the primary literature. 64.1 assume that by this they mean that these structures are complicated and therefore cannot be expected to occur figuratively.

Ways of Translating the Participles

Exercise 15. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the choice of an adequate way of Participle II translating:

1. It is important that the focused spot be defined clearly. 2. Thus we get the equation in a reduced form. 3. This problem is similar to the one discussed in Green (1993). 4. This is particularly true for the kind of phenomena discussed here. 5. This possibility is explored in Experiment 1, presented in Ch. 3 below. 6. Under such conditions a course is sometimes broken up into several parallel courses, usually referred to as "multiple courses". 7. The slight advantage gained thereby hardly justifies the considerable added complication. 8. The works listed in the bibliography are quite diverse in focus and orientation. 9. This book is an ambitious study within the framework generally taken to begin with Graff 1984.10. This finding stands in contrast to the position taken by Campbell (1989). 11. There are three main problems with the

sort of analysis proposed by Lewis. 12. They offer a unique opportunity to test the hypothesis advanced by Kroeber. 13. Keenan's proposal is consistent with much of the data discussed here. 14. This follows from the analysis given here. 15. A choice between these analyses obviously cannot be based on the limited data presented here. 16. It is unfortunate that this equivocation weakens some of the arguments presented. 17. On the surface, our results run counter to the findings of all the studies cited above. 18. The research in this area has just begun to tackle the complex problems involved. 19. The reference to general trends as a whole is necessary and interesting for the reasons given below. 20. The answer to both questions has a significant bearing on the issues here discussed. 21. The experiments reported are without doubt interesting for other issues in this area. 22. Needless to say, this view has immediate consequences for the solutions proposed. 23. The details reported are very different from case to case, but common themes can be identified. 24. Most of the data reported are statistically insignificant. 25. I suspect that much of the theory described will strike the nonspecialist as bewilderingly arbitrary. 26. The data provided vary with the purpose and scope of each particular investigation. 27. The next step was to build a classification for the data collected in this systematic fashion. 28. In typing your manuscript, please follow the instructions below in the order given. 29. We have arrived by now at the situation depicted in Table 5. 30. The dimensions chosen for the study were dictated by several controversial questions in the literature. 31. Other arguments put forward by Dummett against the theory can now also receive straightforward answers. 32. We would like to turn briefly to a question largely ignored in the preceding pages. 33. Three general questions, outlined in the introduction, guided this research. 34. Nevertheless, experimental data are available in journal articles referred to in this book. 35. The question raised at the beginning of this paper receives, somewhat paradoxically perhaps, a positive answer. 36. The initial methodological chapter is a good statement, in fact, of the research program associated with this framework. 37. Instead, we find only a series of replies to criticisms levelled against Fodor's project in the last decade. 38. The only other alternative advanced in the literature to date is Brewer's suggestion. 39. This is a well known phenomenon, recently illustrated in a very interesting fashion by Stiegler 1994.

Exercise 16. Translate sentences with grammaticalized Participles given and granted and determine ways to translate them into Ukrainian:

1. Given that, I believe that each of his specific claims is seriously flawed. 2. Given this, it- can be easily resolved. 3. Given these problems, this book will not be on anyone's "must" list. 4. This coincidence of facts is predictable, given the analysis above. 5. Given this descriptive richness, we are left with a final question of validity. 6. Given that I believe that each of her specific claims is seriously flawed, my overall assessment might come as a surprise. 7. Otherwise, given any set of inferences, we can just invent an ad hoc maxim. 8. However, given our assumptions, it is clear that it is impossible to form a coherent idea. 9. Given what was said above, such tests are important, if the theoretical enterprise is to advance. 10. For, given the tendency of "conjunction buttressing" there will be a tendency to assume that they are coreferential.

11. Given the amount of extremely interesting formal work, it is difficult to accept Villiard's call for the change of methodology. 12. Given a choice between such a theory and the analysis of the type I have described, how would one choose between them? 13. Given the general direction of the principle, we can expect that compression will lead to stereotypes. 14. Given the potential implications of these findings, a replication study was conducted. 15. Granted that the relationship between theory and evidence is complicated, such a notion of pure inductive inquiry still seems self-deceptive or naive. 16. Given these considerations, it is possible to form the following hypothesis. 17. Given a choice between such a theory and an entailment analysis of the type I have described, how would one choose between them? 18. The omission is understandable, given the poor documentation of these aspects in Carrier (1979). 19. The obvious answer, given our hierarchical view of functions, is that this constraint applies to another category. 20. Given the general neglect of the area, it is perhaps not surprising that much of the exploration of this terrain has been carried out by researchers in related fields. 21. This still seems to me a fairly innocuous and widely accepted statement, given the distinction made here between faith and explicit knowledge. 22. Given this foregrounding, we can see that the bulk of research in this area has been essentially taxonomic.

Exercise 17. Translate the sentence choosing the correct way to translate imperfective verbs:

1. "Т-а-а-к", вагаючись, відповів він. 2. "Привіт, Сашко", сказав я, відкриваючи йому двері. 3. Вона підлещувала собі, що він справді кохав її, не підозрюючи, що він був занадто егоїстичний, аби любити когось іншого за себе. 4. Маючи справу з вимірюванням тяжіння, вчені орієнтуються на ідеальну форму Землі. 5. Власний капітал власника можна збільшити, інвестуючи більше грошей у фірму або отримуючи прибуток. 6. Я можу досить вільно користуватися своєю мовою, не вивчаючи граматики. 7. Однак я гадаю, що йдучи по життю, ми повинні довіряти комусь. 8. Я витягнув з кишені газету, одним оком дивлячись на нього, а іншим -на тітоньку. 9. Аналізуючи соціальні аспекти людської діяльності, соціологи опрацювали низку важливих концепцій. 10. Застосовуючи із зворотною функцією ці дві функції, можна описати будь-яку діяльність у сфері цифрової обробки. 11. Ви маєте рацію, вважаючи, що таку роботу важко отримати. 12. Оглядаючи полиці та чисті кутки, ми, можливо вперше, почали віддавати всьому цьому належне. 13. Вона побігла далі, не чекаючи відповіді. 14. "Добре", сказала вона, тримаючи в одній руці накриту тарілку, а в іншій руці трьох кошенят. 15. Він відшліфовував свої старі вірші, водночас розмірковуючи над новими

Exercise 18. Translate the sentence, determining the appropriate way to translate perfect participle and the corresponding constructions:

1. Він стояв, повернувшись спиною до Артура. 2. У той же час, все ще не закінчивши середньої школи, Ейнштейн не склав іспиту, успішне складання якого дозволило б йому пройти у Швейцарському федеральному технічному інституті (Цюрихській політехніці) курс навчання, за який видається диплом інженера-

електрика. 3. Побувавши на Мальті з метою відновлення здоров'я, він повернувся до Польщі. 4. Опинившись в атмосфері, забрудники часто вступають у хімічну реакцію, внаслідок якої утворюються додаткові шкідливі хімічні сполуки. 5. Виклавши це, тепер я хотів би коротко розглянути деякі актуальніші та потенційно важливіші питання. 6. Прибувши 14 жовтня до Парижу, Бонапарт вступив у змову з Сійє з метою повалити Директорію. 7. А тепер, надівши церемоніального капелюха, я хотів би звернутися до питання прихованої частини порядку денного. 8. Світ, що був колись таким певним, відчутним та юридично окресленим, став безкінечним нашаруванням думок, даних та білого шуму. 9. У 1848 році Прем'єр-міністр лейборист Джозеф Чіфлі, не впоравшись із націоналізацією комерційних банків, відмовився від будь-якого економічного контролю за підприємствами. 10. Точність ведення бухгалтерських записів можна перевірити, склавши попередній бухгалтерський баланс. 11. Горбатько почав збиратися, але зупинився, поклавши руку на засув. 12. Опинившись там, вона зібралася, зупинила автобус, що проходив, і поїхала до міста. 13. Прибувши у 1777 році до Америки, Ланфан вступив до Революційної армії. 14. Обірвавши більшість традиційних зв'язків з Великобританією, Австралія почала вести енергійну політику у сфері міжнародних справ. 15. 12 квітня, оголосивши, що "нас приперли до стіни", він заборонив подальший відступ. 16. Прибувши до Індії, він пристав до баптистів. 17. Вона проливала приємні сльози радості, сховавши своє обличчя у нього на грудях. 18. Вирішивши вивчити англійську мову, він був вражений пустотою кліше побутового спілкування, що містилися у його розмовнику. 19. Відвідавши Іспанію, Карл помандрував до Німеччини, де його повинні були коронувати на короля цієї країни. 20. Таким чином, структуру ґрунту можна поліпшити, внісши туди компост, гній та інші органічні речовини. 21. Змінивши оточення, поселення змінять спільноти, а змінивши спільноти, вони змінять світ. 22. Відвідавши у 1930-31 рр. СРСР, він вступив до комуністичної партії і присвятив себе головним чином написанню реалістичної літератури. 23. Випивши чарку-другу, іноземець спробував по-дружньому напучувати. 24. Відвідавши Єгипет, Германіх раптово захворів в Антіохії. 25. У 1760-х роках Джеймс Ватт підвищив ефективність двигуна Ньюкомена, обладнавши його окремим охолоджувачем. 26. Відвідавши у 1927-28 рр. Росію, де його марксистські погляди зміцнилися, він почав малювати більш ідеологічно навантажені муралі. 27. Отримавши смертельне поранення, звичайний солдат (мається на увазі, безперечно, їх сотні, тисячі) відповзає убік до кущів. 28. Вона лежатиме годинами, повернувшись обличчям до стіни. 29. Аудіоплівку можна скопіювати, підключивши один до одного два магнітофони. 30. Одного ранку біля м. Бат дехто з його воїнів, виповзши з-під вкритих снігом ковдр, проклали його як причину всіх їхніх страждань.

Ways of Translating Participial Constructions / Complexes

Exercise 19. Translate a sentence with an objective predicative construction:

1. The larger "air-cooled engines have the cylinders arranged radially. 2. A colliding molecule may have an atom or two knocked out of it. 3. Some airplanes have engines installed in wings. 4. This structure has two elements inserted into slots. 5. The list has all the items arranged alphabetically. 6. This transformer has its primaries connected in series. 7. This approach does not have a single solution found to be true. 8. A full account of the problem must have two more points included. 9. The conference had many papers focused on major issues in the field. 10. Machines of many types have their operations controlled by a computer. 11. An atom which has one or more of its electrons raised to a higher than normal energy level is said to be in excited state.

Exercise 20. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the peculiarities of the Participle I translation and constructions with it:

1. Considering the breadth of the book's coverage, its treatment of detail is impressive. 2. Analyses were carried out using the procedures described earlier. 3. This is traditionally analyzed as containing two components. 4. These differences were explored further, using regression analysis. 5. But, lacking explanation, let us concede the fact, and seek an appropriate representation for it. 6. On the whole, B. Harley does well interpreting her findings in terms of existing hypotheses. 7. Then we will offer our own account, giving first a sketch of other traditional accounts which influenced our work. 8. Even granting that folk psychological accounts are theoretical, they are not candidates for elimination. 9. However, assuming that the remaining cases have generally been reported accurately, such criticisms can do little to damage the argument. 10. Taking into account these two impressive gaps, the volume of abstract discussion is out of all proportion with the arbitrary selection of the data. 11. But bearing in mind all the above, the volume still contains several interesting and stimulating contributions. 12. This remark is particularly important, being the empirical basis of the fundamental structural dichotomy. 13. This necessarily sketchy chapter is amply documented, enabling a reader unfamiliar with a particular hypothesis to find original sources. 14. Considering the flaws of logic and methods employed in this investigation, I suspect that some of the more modern empiricists might be able to help. 15. Her analysis seems fully compatible with one which] have advocated independently, starting from radically different premises. 16. Having emphasized this, we must still ask what kinds of possibility exist for this proposal. 17. Having argued against just such analyses, I remain reluctant to abandon the view set out in Hirsch 1993. 18. Having sketched the major features of Payne's system, I would like now to discuss briefly the one assumption in it that strikes me as being of questionable usefulness. 19. Having reached an understanding of these facts, it is appropriate to place them in historical perspective. 20. Invoking an impressive array of material and reviewing recent (and not so recent) literature, he has attempted to formulate a theoretical approach descriptive of the over-all structure. 21. Having presented this material, McMordick argues as follows. 22. Having proposed and justified the analysis, I will examine its implications for the theory. 23. Having established this framework, they go on to examine various patterns. 24. Having distinguished twelve dimensions, he singles out three as the most important. 25. Having accounted for the facts on the first

column of Table I, we are left with the data in the second column. 26. Having examined this manner of expression or description, we may now turn to a survey of arguments for it, including some already noted. 27. Having surveyed some of the difficulties with these proposals, she recapitulates and endorses arguments by McGregor, Morgan and Binnick. 28. Having made this assumption, we immediately face the problem of deciding on a plausible set of actual figures to represent these dimensions. 29. Having developed these categories, she proceeds to offer a technical definition for his construct. 30. Before closing, I would like to make another suggestion. 31. First, when using such an approach, it is necessary to try to decide exactly when certain changes were completed. 32. Nevertheless, while conceding these weaknesses, the reader must recognize a solid achievement, comparing favorably with the better-heeded studies in the US. 33. Hydrogen's heavy isotope has both a proton and a neutron, making its mass number 2 instead of 1.34. Two similar characterizations of the method are amended providing an axiomatic justification for this paradigm of possible reasoning. 35. The partial ordering of sets is not elementarily definable with these parameters implying that the theory is undecidable. 36. This result answers some open questions in Spencer (1992), making minor corrections to his results. 37. The penetration of neutrons through the iron was found to be markedly different, depending on whether the iron was magnetized or not. 38. In this work, we provide a presentation of classical logic in a natural deduction style making a clear distinction between extra-logical axioms and assumptions. 39. Certain natural radioactive elements were found to be chemically inseparable, suggesting that their external structures are identical though their nuclei differ. 40. A separate compressor must be inserted in the nuclear reactor in order to circulate the coolant gas, resulting in additional mechanical complexity and further loss of thermal efficiency.

Exercise 21. Translate the sentence, identifying ways to translate Participle II and the corresponding constructions:

1. Looked at from this angle, the pieces are all seen to differ. 2. Taken on its own terms, the approach is a total failure. 3. Boiled down to essentials, Rohle's rule looks like this. 4. Forced to choose, Newton preferred God to Leibnitz. 5. When tested at 22 degrees, they exhibited maxima varying slightly from each other in height. 6. Impressed by the way in which the theory is underdetermined by his evidence, one will be led into rational speculation. 7. Taken together, the previous studies strongly suggest that the differences occurred in descriptions. 8. Having not quite found the mechanical gears of the Universe, he could at least give its equations of motion. 9. While not directly involved in the writing of my thesis or this book, Carlos Yorio contributed significantly to my intellectual development. 10. Based on his results, Atteridge suggested that the Contractor could not make any changes in the nature of the work. 11. Taken collectively, the two curves were known as the Keele-Goodwin curves. 12. Taken together, they have in fact formed the dominant image of Jefferson as agrarian democrat. 13. Based on published accounts known to the present authors, a great deal of effort has been expended in developing a fundamental understanding of the factors responsible for enhanced formability.

Exercise 22. Determine the forms of Participle I, the adequate way of their translation and translation of Participial constructions and translate the sentence:

1. My concluding remarks will be mainly methodological. 2. The model resulting is to be checked against extensive empirical data. 3. Anyone using this bibliography should take note of one important limitation. 4. This section will briefly deal with new data concerning a more particular problem. 5. The interpretations of the dimensions underlying these factors are open to refinement and require further validation. 6. This book will not satisfy a scholar seeking very detailed information though it may be a useful reference work. 7. However, he has a chance at success only if there really is an underlying system waiting to be uncovered. 8. Such a book, focusing on the ideas put forward by scholars and schools, should be judged primarily on the quality and range of information. 9. Failing to address these issues adequately, J. T. Jensen discusses mainly some minor points. 10. In all these papers, R. Markkanen has provided models for the investigation of different kinds of problems demanding different approaches. 11. Bruce Mannheim has discussed several theoretical problems along these lines; his article in the volume under review is a major contribution, giving a theoretical thrust to various issues. 12. It is manifest from our present survey, however, that no consensus has yet been reached on the founding abstractions of such a science. 13. I will arrange my pleas against this objection in order of ascending strength. 14. For example, G. N. Lewis voiced his "fundamental objection" to the theory of the revolving electron. 15. He developed a general model which identifies important issues requiring further research, rather than presenting a fully-specified theory. 16. Factors bearing on this decision will not be explored in this paper. 17. Edwin C. Kemble was eager to accept quantum ideas as the starting point of his theoretical research.

Structural Types of Ukrainian Language Units Conveying the Meanings of the Nominative Absolute Participial Constructions

Exercise 23. Determine the type of absolute construction and the adequate way of its translation and translate the sentence:

1. All other things being equal, one would assume that the latter solution is more plausible. 2. This being the case, there is no reason for the feature to be included as well in the vocabulary of the theory. 3. Other things being equal, hyperbolic partial differential equations are more amenable to numerical work than elliptical ones. 4. The book's presentation and design are extremely clear, with the introductory chapter justifying the methodology used. 5. This being so, one cannot say that the change which actually occurred is explained by the structural pressure, but only that there is a causal correlation between them. 6. There were, then, nine pairs of experimental stimuli, with each pair consisting of a standard stimulus segment followed by a transformed segment. 7. I have tried merely to bring out some of the issues that arise in the confrontation of the contributors, each grappling with a knotty problem. 8. The merit of this analysis would be appropriately demonstrated only by comparison with competing analyses, the main one being that of Hoard's 1993 study. 9. The stimuli in List I were randomized, a single randomization being used for all subjects. 10. Furthermore, we must also recognize that the functions are organized hierarchically, with relatively general

functions subsuming relatively particular ones. 11. The last twenty years have seen a revival of the earlier interest in the collection of texts as data, with new possibilities stemming from the ready availability of tape-recording technology. 12.1 will just, this review threatening to become as long as the book under review, point to a few formulations I see as of particular concern to the readers.

Exercise 24. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the ways of translating absolute constructions with Participle II:

1. Each section of the research group subdivides its working program into an aggregation of projects, each headed by a project engineer having full technical responsibility for his/her work assignment. 2. Suppose you sit down with pencil and paper and center your attention on a problem that needs an answer, such as adding a set of figures on an income tax form, with the figures all listed in front of you. 3. The introduction is a useful overview of recent developments in the field, with the main emphasis placed on work within the variationist paradigm. 4. Such studies have been criticized for both methodological and technical reasons, but with the two curiously lumped together. 5. Blaylock has done valuable work by collecting the material presented in his comparative tables; with the errors corrected, they will remain as a very useful reference work. 6. Now, with "grossest constituent analysis" defined as a precise way to determine what is contained in a variable, we will look more closely at what it means by "an item of the same category" in principle. 7. This considered, there arises the same question of whether we should allow for one or more than one solution. 8. With these difficulties understood, I should next like to ask whether two of the functions are in fact significant notions. 9. The monograph is relatively up-to-date, with much of the post-1985 scholarship included. 10. These quibbles dealt with, I can now enjoy myself in enthusiastically recommending this brilliant, personally-toned (a la Korzybsky) monograph to all scholars.

Exercise 25. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the correct choice of the English absolute construction with the preposition with for the transfer of motivational-causal subordinate clauses:

1. Оскільки така свобода повинна збільшуватися, то місто стане передовим рубежем техніки. 2. Оскільки конфронтаційні акції холодної війни починали затихати, військовий сектор аерокосмічної промисловості на початку 1990-х років почав швидко скорочуватися. 3. Оскільки автономію було відновлено, то, як видавалося, Південь досяг своєї мети. 4. Оскільки це були особливі пріоритети, уряд довго з'ясував свою позицію щодо цього питання. 5. Оскільки йому не було перед ким відповідати, то він вже давно втратив усю силу самоконтролю. 6. Оскільки виникла загроза війни, то у 1941 році він був призваний на дійсну військову службу. 7. Оскільки пізнавальна думка не працює, то суб'єкт перебуває у підвищеному стані сугестивності. 8. Оскільки залишилося тільки дві змінні, то цю систему можна представити на двовірній фазовій діаграмі, де визначається співвідношення температури кипіння та складу розчину. 9. Оскільки ваш знайомий перебуває під вартою, то ніхто не знає про те, що у нас є лише одна

торпеда. 10. Оскільки через Вотергейтський скандал престиж Ніксона почав падати, Конгрес врешті-решт припинив військові дії США в Індокитаї, відмовивши в асигнуваннях, що виділялося на бомбардування Камбоджі. 11. Оскільки гілок на дереві не було, а вся його кора відпала, то воно виглядало як тонкий стовп заввишки шість із половиною метрів. 12. Оскільки війна закінчилася, він хотів знайти собі роботу. 13. Оскільки у державних коледжах навчається 80 відсотків усіх студентів, то роль приватного сектору зменшується, а податковий тиск на платників податків стає все більшим. 14. Оскільки ти відкинув своє его, розум тебе не підведе. 15. Оскільки ці дерева не дозволяли їм достатньо широкого маневру, ми могли б мати шанс завдати їм значного удару. 16. Оскільки Дмитро пішов, то Сашку не було сенсу повертатися до Миронівки з другою половиною мапи. 17. Оскільки Стогній вже не заважав, він міг взяти Мільченка назад. 18. Оскільки вибір був малий, то агенти вирішили взяти його телефон. 19. Оскільки інфляція зменшувалася і починалося економічне зростання, уряд намагався ще далі здійснювати свою експансію шляхом вступу до Угоди про Північноамериканську зону вільної торгівлі. 20. Оскільки таблиця розміщення файлів зіпсована, комп'ютер не зможе знову зібрати файли даних у правильному порядку.

Exercise 26. Translate the sentences using the absolute participial construction with Participle II and a preposition with:

1. Внаслідок пожежі загинуло 56 чоловік, а 38 поки що вважаються зниклими без вісті. 2. Судячи з документів, помешкання були під капітальним ремонтом лише два роки тому, і була встановлена нова сантехніка. 3. Бريدж популярний у всьому світі, і відповідні клуби відкриті у всіх великих містах. 4. Фламандські художники, такі як Ганс Мемлінг, звичайно малювали такі портрети, де натурщик сидів перед вікном, що відкривало мікроскопічно докладний вид на фламандський ландшафт. 5. В одноблокових стереомагнітофонах, де все розташовано на одній монтажній панелі, якість звуку приноситься у жертву простоті монтажу та меншій вартості. 6. Однак розробляються й інші лазерно-оптичні технології, де оптичні волокна вже використовуються для передачі інформації по багатьох мережах. 7. Ця конструкція має Y-подібну форму, в якій місця, де відбувається об'єднання антигенів, розташовані на кінцях гілок Y-подібної конструкції. 8. Через хвилину ми побачили голову гота, який в зубах міцно тримав таргана. 9. Ця експозиція охоплює новітню історію Італії, а фотографії взяті з європейських музеїв та зібрань видавництва "Алінарі". 10. Згідно з даними, наведеними Коляденком, на 1 квітня у країні було 2041 банк і 4660 їх зареєстрованих філій. 11. Маючи впалі щоки, він виглядає жалюгідним.

Exercise 27. Translate the sentence using the absolute construction with the preposition with and Participle I:

1. Збільшення потужності двигунів збільшило потужність гвинтів. Незабаром кораблі стали споряджатися кількома двигунами, кожний з яких мав власний гвинт. 2. Вертикальна інтеграція, коли кінокомпанії володіють кінотеатрами, де

демонструються їхні кінофільми, становила комерційну основу кіновиробництва у наступні 30 років. 3. Обробка каменів, плетіння корзин, кераміка та металургія були високорозвиненими ремеслами, традиції яких сягали в окремих випадках найдавніших часів. 4. У більшості випадків діти у системі освіти Великобританії переходять із початкової до середньої школи у віці 11 років, а деякі місцеві власті переводять дітей у віці 12 або 13 років. 5. Головним природним ресурсом, що видобувається у Мексиці, є нафта, виробництво якої у середині 1990-х років сягало 120 млн. тонн на рік. 6. У віртуальній студії диктори сидять у повністю голубих кімнатах, де розташовані сучасні комп'ютерні робочі станції, які створюють середовище, що його бачать глядачі. 7. Більшість космічних кораблів було запущено США та СРСР, останній з яких здійснив більше половини успішних запусків. 8. З 1960-х років такі види вистав мали свої періоди популярності, а особливо популярні викликали підробки. 9. Такі землетруси звичайно менші за ті, що відбуваються у зоні заходу однієї плити під іншу, і їх сила рідко перевищує 8 балів. 10. Вік всесвіту було зменшено до меж 10-20 мільярдів років, а деякі останні вимірювання вказують на нижню межу, що дорівнює всього 8 мільярдів років. 11. Кожна постановка мала своє унікальне стильове та сценічне вирішення, а останнє часто базувалося на найновітніших технічних досягненнях. 12. У деяких еліптичних галактиках формування зірок тривало лише кілька сотень мільйонів років, і практично нічого не відбувалося протягом решти їх життя терміном 15 мільярдів років. 13. Однак, більшість сільського населення становлять не фермери – а фермери складають лише незначний відсоток усього населення. 14. Фактично в Італії існує двоступенева система, коли уряд має загальнодержавну некомерційну радіомережу "Радіотелевізіоне Італьяна" (RAI), а численні невеличкі місцеві станції виступають в якості служб альтернативного мовлення. 15. Соціальна система цих видів гнучка -особи визначають і залишають свою територію у відповідності із змінами у виробництві нектару та кількістю тих, хто зазіхає на територію. 16. Штутгартський балет, історія якого починається десь у 16 ст, знову набув популярності за керівництва Джона Кранко. 17. Через це останнє право виникли деякі тертя між видавцями та літературними агентами, оскільки видавці хотіли зарезервувати за собою можливі цінні права на видавництво в електронному форматі, а автори та агенти хотіли утримати ці права на випадок продаж у майбутньому. 18. Засідання ради, де кожний член має один голос, проводяться двічі на рік і рішення вона ухвалює простою більшістю. 19. Тим часом тоді, коли Великобританія вела боротьбу не на життя, а на смерть, Японія закликала британців закрити бірманський шлях постачання до Китаю. 20. Тутмос все ж встановив ефективне управління імперією, де його намісники контролювали іноземних васалів. 21. Іноземні видавничі права стають важливим чинником у видавництві: за деякими оцінками, прибуток великого видавництва від продаж за кордоном може становити по деяких книгах до 40 відсотків від загальної суми прибутків. 22. На вдосконаленій шкалі Меркаллі заповдіяна у певному місці шкода від землетрусу вимірюється балами від 1 до 12, де 12 бал позначає суцільне руйнування. 23. Наприклад, розглянемо великий вантажний потяг, що стоїть на

місці, вагони в якому подібні до електронів у провіднику. 24. Лондон – найважливіший промисловий центр Великобританії, де переважають легка промисловість та виробництво товарів широкого споживання. 25. У 1991 році виробництво електроенергії досягло 455 мільярдів кіловат, з яких на ядерну енергію припадає 70 відсотків із загального обсягу виробництва. 26. Варіювання кольору шкіри людей, відтінки якої бувають від чорної до рожево-білої, має генетичну основу. 27. Серед балістичних ракет, що запускаються з поверхні землі, є міжконтинентальні балістичні ракети (МКБР), дальність польоту яких становить 8 тис. км. 28. Головною сільськогосподарською культурою у Мексиці є маїс, виробництво якого становить приблизно 10 мільйонів тонн на рік. 29. Протягом більшості років Нідерланди мають позитивний торговельний баланс, і експорт за вартістю трохи перевищує імпорт. 30. З 900 р. по 1400 р. існувало багато таких поселень, населення яких складало від кількох сотень до кількох тисяч людей.

Translation of the Gerund and Gerundial Complexes

Exercise 28. Translate the sentence, paying attention to the choice of an adequate way to translate the gerund:

1. Picking the correct terminology to refer to each of the rival methods is no easy task. 2. Proposing such a characterization will be the first order of our business. 3. Clarifying what counts as a "construction" would improve Costakis' analysis considerably. 4. Accepting this approach entails giving up analyses proposed by Kozma and Vaster (1993). 5. As will be seen below, taking a rule of thumb as an absolute guide can lead to all sorts of conceptual tangles. 6. Summing up, it appears that assigning a special function to the object under investigation does not solve the problem. 7. We believe that offering even a partial or open answer to the questions will benefit both the theory and practice of our method. 8. Providing argument against those circulating in favor of the hypothesis became the best-known occupation of many University Departments. 9. Specifically, explaining the data in terms of these principles may purchase internal homogeneity and consistency in the picture at the expense of their perhaps wider significances. 10. Heating the gas increases the speed of its molecules. 11. Translating from one language to another has been accomplished by computer. 12. Overheating an engine is prevented by providing a cooling system. 13. Launching a satellite is done by firing it from a multistage rocket. 14. Landing on Mars and getting home again is a problem which will be solved within the next ten years. 15. Landing on a celestial body that has no atmosphere can only be done by means of retrorockets. 16. Measuring any quantity means comparing it with an accepted unit for that quantity and finding out how many times larger or smaller it is than that standard unit. 17. Cutting back this newly unleashed excess of theoretical power would give rise to a crop of unsatisfying stipulations of the very phenomena that deserve clear and revealing explanation. 18. Such considerations deserve attention; however, passing over them now will not detract from our general exposition of the hypothesis.

Exercise 29. Translate the sentence with the gerund, determining the appropriate way to translate it:

1. Two things are worth mentioning about this analysis. 2. But the monograph is well worth reading. 3. I am wary of setting up an entirely new notion. 4. To correct the mistake requires no more than drawing the same distinction. 5. I am grateful to M. Brook for bringing these facts to my attention. 6. This account requires saying that such a position is obligatory. 7. Space limitations prevent me from describing this procedure in detail. 8. But the theory may be worth constructing, the data worth finding. 9. We are actually interested in comparing one group of contrasts with another. 10. It is worth recalling in this connection Hill's remark. 11. The chapter is particularly persuasive in countering this claim. 12. We are thus in an unusual position of having little to gain from this new source. 13. But most importantly, it also risks obscuring the fruits of an explanatory strategy. 14. This is precisely what the computer designers have succeeded in doing. 15. Although the preceding facts support this possibility, other considerations caution us against exaggerating it. 16. The logic of my attack in this chapter and the last commits me to rejecting Strawson's treatment. 17. He proposed several other explanations as well, which space limitations prevent me from discussing. 18. Thanks are due to two anonymous reviewers for bringing these examples to my attention. 19. If we regard an object's having been mentioned as a way of its being salient for purposes of reference, why should we not regard another alternative? 20. I propose handling all the examples I shall give in this chapter along similar lines. 21. The difficulty is rather that circumstances normally prevent this situation from arising. 22. The author might consider eliminating these sections and expanding the others. 23. The case against this claim is strengthened by our finding such further counter-examples. 24. Ignoring the specifics, it is worthwhile highlighting the major questions addressed by the authors. 25. I regret having to say this, since the book is far ahead of anything else that has been written on the topic. 26. On the whole, the contributors have succeeded in providing a broad, if patchy, overview of the problem they deal with. 27. This is an example of a case where the authors' deliberate decision to avoid discussing the issue leads to undue simplification of data. 28. These questions are worth raising, because Kray is right in assuming that rules may be optional or obligatory. 29. The editors of this volume have succeeded in bringing together an excellent collection of thirty seven essays written by leading scholars in a wide range of fields. 30. In the light of these and similar questions, one might despair of being able to assess his treatment without a tremendous amount of preliminary, and fundamental, work.

Exercise 30. Determine the form of the gerund, the appropriate way to translate it and translate the sentence:

1. I will now discuss two reasons for preferring my proposal. 2. For an attempt at constructing just such a theory, see Strang (1992). 3. There is a particular interest in trying to connect the first two traditions. 4. Hence, there is no justification for equating the terms. 5. There was a strong objection to carrying on this costly investigation. 6. I must confess that in a few cases I have difficulty in applying the characterizations offered. 7. Koch does a nice job of sorting out the data to ascertain these restrictions, though some questions still linger. 8. What is the relation between scientific inquiry and caring deeply about the topic of inquiry. 9. This review opts for the latter strategy, in the

interest of providing a more representative picture of the monograph. 10. One strategy for improving this definition has been to propose criteria of evaluation. 11. This practice of integrating references, favored by the Karoma Publishers, has much to recommend it. 12. This is a hypothesis which the profession today has no prospect of proving, or even attempting to prove. 13. Some of the important contributions to forging this consensus have been Halldcroft 1994 and Winters 1991. 14. The reason for making this distinction will become apparent as the chapter proceeds. 15. My treatment must clearly offer some way of avoiding any such misinterpretation. 16. There is a reason of principle for rejecting this approach to the phenomena under discussion. 17. First she explains her reasons for undertaking the research, and discusses her methodology at length. 18. That the outcome of the project as a whole is unsatisfactory results from the timidity of its planners in extending their own basic assumption. 19. Again, Briss's empirical difficulties in applying his theory seem indicative of a serious problem in the theory itself. 20. In the course of fleshing out this proposal, Piatt treats a number of other topics and problems. 21. Indeed, the greatest difficulty in reviewing this book is selecting what to talk about. 22. In all natural sciences, accumulating data is a fundamental activity, a necessary condition for evaluating the generality of phenomena. 23. The cylinders of an engine which become very hot must have some kind of cooling system. 24. According to the size of the tank the liquid-fuel rocket can have variable burning time. 25. The nearly vertical descent of the parachute increases aiming accuracy. 26. Flying training requires special types of planes. 27. The landing speed is determined mainly by requirements of safety. 28. In fact, my major criticism of this monograph is that the order of presentation leads to difficulty in following the author's arguments. 29. I think, actually, that this way of putting, though common, is not very perspicuous. 30. They also contradict themselves in suggesting the possibility of eliminating caused effect. 31. Part of the Chongs' problem in presenting these notions involves their failure to qualify their statements. 32. In a number of earlier articles, Brown has taken important steps toward redressing this imbalance. 33. The approaches differ in their views of explanation, their means of getting at the regularities, and their characterization of data. 34. But infinite generalizations cannot be checked extensively, and so it is not possible to determine exactly the probability of their being false.

Exercise 31. Identify ways to translate gerundial constructions in the following sentences and translate them:

1. In trying to spell these notions out, we rapidly get into deep theoretical water. 2. In developing a full-fledged theory, we should not restrict our data, 3. In presenting a case for this analysis, I need first to establish some formal points. 4. In making this claim, I am in effect reverting to the more open position I first proposed in 1989.5. The principle goes far toward constraining the theory. 6. Science is best learned through "doing science" and history through "doing history". 7. The second theory was given preference due to its being based on more recent data. 8. He then tests the theory's feasibility by making a small-scale "working model". 9. Scientists often describe events by constructing a mathematical model. 10. By expanding now on these issues, we hope to clarify our method. 11. Very often authors use the term without making it clear in what

sense it is to be taken. 12. But we can make a fair amount of progress without questioning the assumptions. 13. The considerations just given show that you can't really raise questions about frameworks without fixing analyses. 14. Furthermore, I will assume, without arguing for it at this stage, that there is an intrinsic connection between the two phenomena. 15. In discussing the statistics, Bower uses the term "frequency" more or less interchangeably with "percentage". 16. The author briefly describes the criteria used in categorizing the information. 17. In saying this, I am not arguing against the validity, or the significance, of principles, such as those posited by Golfes. 18. Many will find this approach helpful for familiarizing themselves with the research in these areas. 19. This book may go a long way toward making explicit connections between theory and practice. 20. But before this can be attempted, the ground must be cleared by providing a historical perspective. 21. One might then elaborate the hypothesis by expanding the set of relevant characteristics. 22. In general, experimental evidence is surprisingly sparse, but Joklas adds to this evidence by presenting two experiments. 23. In fact, it is not clear whether by framing her research questions Liu was even testing for the same thing as Ford. 24. Before turning to this, I should perhaps make one or two comments on the above quotation. 25. Let me summarize those ideas by introducing the notational abbreviations of Figure 6. 26. But we can deduce the relevant principle by selecting one which is simple and not in conflict with the other. 27. I would like to conclude by emphasizing the methodological significance of such studies. 28. I shall begin by arguing against the strongest version of the hypothesis. 29. Most of the contributors are quite skillful in bringing us up to date on the classification issues. 30. Therefore, the analysis in its usual form is observationally inadequate, in predicting only two readings for (14). 31. Before doing this, however, I should make a few remarks about the sort of evidence I have been using. 32. Before discussing the numbers in these figures, let me clarify two points of presentation. 33. Before summarizing the discussion in this section and going on to my conclusion, we must briefly consider three minor alternative hypotheses. 34. After reviewing the definition of Principle C in Ch. 2, we will evaluate experimental results from a number of studies that provide suggestive evidence for Principle C. 35. Without entering into any detailed discussion of the explanations proposed, I hope to have suggested the complexity of the question before presenting the study undertaken in Los Angeles. 36. In a small space, Sommerstein manages to survey most of the arguments pro and con abstract analysis, without adding any fuel to the fire. 37. This can be done, however, without committing oneself on the strong form of the hypothesis that he attempts to defend. 38. The author's overall plan was to begin with an outline of a general theory, "then to flesh out the theory by applying it to a variety of specific topics and problems." 39. While the book raises some interesting theoretical issues and presents interesting cases, it is more successful in asking questions than in answering them. 40. In this connection, but without making any claim for the generality of the principle, I have been consistently checking my proposals for analysis. 41. Without attempting any detailed justification of these analyses, I note that the constructs enable us to elucidate their contrasts. 42. In considering Schane's methodological postulates, Froucard examines briefly and superficially the following topic. 43. In considering this limited documentary evidence,

however, we should bear in mind several mitigating considerations. 44. Doane very successfully avoids the danger of fragmentation, inherent in covering a variety of topics.

***Ways and Means of Expressing Modality in English and Ukrainian
The Lexico-grammatical Expression of Modality Through Modal Verbs***

Exercise 32. Translate the sentence, paying attention to clarifying the meanings and adequate way of translating complex modal predicates with must, should and have to:

1. These facts must be expected to produce variation. 2. Hence, this approach must be wrong. 3. To begin with, some general assumptions must be made. 4. This latter process must have coincided timewise. 5. This intuition is very strong, and somehow it must be explained. 6. It must have been an exciting and rewarding symposium. 7. Clearly, there must have been good reasons for this fundamental change. 8. The process of their decay must have been very gradual but constant. 9. The evolution of such a state must have been substantially motivated by the need to preserve information content. 10. The exact import of Maloney's claims must be established and tested, and the range of data expanded to cover other system types. 11. It should follow that (37-40) are anomalous. 12. Proponents of such theories should read this book. 13. Two points in connection with (13) should be noted. 14. No theoretical significance should be attached to the term. 15. The hypothetical character of all these formalisms should now be clear. 16. Further studies should include analysis of both of these sets of features. 17. It should be clear that this is not a counterexample to the general principle that we have proposed. 18. Why should the discussion of a scientific theory be constrained by a national boundary? 19. These theoretical reservations should not detract from the real achievements of the article. 20. All such approaches are perfectly legitimate; the question is whether one relatively slim volume should try to represent a wide range of approaches. 21. One should note the recent rise of attention to these questions. 22. Someone should have edited the style of the non-native users of English. 23. Of course, new evidence might prove that this model should be changed or replaced. 24. The availability of this important collection should serve to stimulate considerable interest in structuralism. 25. These results should be of interest to all those who are interested in hypothesis formation. 26. We argue that such resources should be seen as relevant. 27. This test is most unreliable; it should never, I think, be used as the sole criterion for a classification, though it can support a classification established on other criteria. 28. My main complaint is with the editors, who should have done more to link the authors' contributions to questions and issues that lie at the center of the debate. 29. He had to base his speculations on some new theory, since no conventional theory was available to support his views. 30. The individual data instrumentation, of which there may be one or two hundred, have to be carefully installed, calibrated, and documented. 31. Whether Harris' positive contribution should be abandoned, or whether some of his negative remarks should be modified, is a decision each of his readers will have to make. 32. We frequently have to make do with this sort of thing in an undeveloped stage of a discipline, and the impressions of sensitive trained observers are by no means to be taken lightly.

Exercise 33. Translate the sentence, determining the appropriate way to translate complex modal predicates with may, might, can and could:

1. The point may still seem a trivial one. 2. He may have stopped his experiment. 3. The argument against the proposal may continue. 4. The dichotomy may seem somewhat artificial. 5. Though these definitions may appear naive, they are sufficient for the purpose at hand. 6. Because of these limitations the book may not be the ideal text for its intended audience. 7. One may be motivated by the simple desire to persuade an interlocutor. 8. There may be a predisposition to initiate this process. 9. This may simply be because this is itself not amenable to summarizing in any rational terms. 10. This may or may not be a useful idea, but it is very different from McLowe's proposal. 11. Aristotle and the Stoics may have held analogous views. 12. Indeed, the reader may well have noticed that I have not been absolutely consistent in my own use of the term. 13. This concludes our discussion of how the devices mentioned at the beginning of this chapter may be shaped and used. 14. One final example of this method may be of interest. 15. Ultimately, she may have achieved her rather modest goal: to provide some ideas and material for those who teach the discipline. 16. It is plausible to suggest that this may have played some role in the development of this field of knowledge. 17. We might approach this by asking first, what is metalanguage good for? 18. It might be well to consider these claims as an introductory problem. 19. As one might guess, these topics are highly interdependent. 20. But Figure I does not conform as well as one might wish to the hypothesis. 21. The directing theory might have profited from attention to previous studies. 22. He often finds it possible to propose a set of frames that might have produced these data. 23. This then raises the question whether counter-examples to the principle might fit into a well-defined class. 24. Many scholars might have wished to see somewhat less space devoted to the tables, and more to an in-depth discussion of the problem. 25. But we cannot afford to be incurious in this case. 26. This kind of analysis can be shown by a diagram like 41. 27. We will convert mean scores to percentages so that the studies can be compared. 28. Can we gain from the application of this procedure? 29. His observations can be summarized in terms of three main functions. 30. Unfortunately, it is not clear that Au's findings can be used to refute Bloom's claims. 31. One cannot help but wonder if the popular press would have found more fault with his general material. 32. This cannot be conclusively proven at this time; but the data are suggestive. 33. One cannot but admire the boldness with which the author presented a vision that flouts almost every orthodoxy. 34. The domain hypothesis is admittedly too strong: can it be modified so it will work? 35. However, at least two major shortcomings of this approach can be ascertained. 36. Our analysis makes available certain generalizations that either cannot be captured or clearly resist formulation under Pertol's analysis. 37. But you cannot distinguish a step function from a smooth curve by examining only two points! 38. Thus a single argument cannot be used to support opposing conclusions. 39. The timing of the monograph's publication could not have been better. 40. Jones argues that these facts could easily be accommodated within his theory. 41. These parameters are conceptually distinct, and could be analyzed separately. 42. Thus, perhaps we could also expect to find some resistance to this task. 43. We could ask how this activity could ever be so successful.

44. It is hard to see how all the properties and relations for any domain could be known in advance. 45. From the results of this brief study it could be argued that this relation involves a number of other factors. 46. Occasionally, I was led to conclude that shorter, clearer statements of techniques could have been provided. 47. It is unfortunate that an English translation of the monograph could not have been published instead if an uncorrected reprint of the original. 48. In fact, Aulden could actually have reviewed more from the theory-driven literature available before 1994 (the date of his preface) than he does. 49. The contributions contain fewer original ideas and exhibit less fruitful discussion than could have been expected.

Exercise 34. Translate the sentence, determining the appropriate way to translate complex modal predicates with will, would, ought to and need:

1. Readers of this journal will be familiar with Hyme's book on this subject. 2. The assumptions defining this approach will not be familiar to most researchers, so a brief summary is in order. 3. One approach would be through examining discrepant facts. 4. The data obtained would enable one to confirm or refute with some confidence this hypothesis. 5. I would suggest that it is implausible. 6. For a strong focus on these issues, one would have to consider the important contributions of British science. 7. However, what if the evidence, contrary to what this author would predict, reflected a "general cultural proclivity". 8. I would further suggest that this idea is presumably highly implausible. 9. Hence, they would have to be handled by a different rule. 10. Finally, I would like to disagree mildly with one aspect of the editor's goal. 11. It would be interesting to repeat this experiment in another geographical area. 12. A theoretical reformulation would not undermine the significance of the results in this paper. 13. We would like to think that this is one of the more fruitful potential arenas in which this original concept could be put to work in the future. 14. This needs to be viewed as an inherent quality. 15. These structures need to be considered in order to integrate this model with other adequate models. 16. This opposition emerging from so much research needs to be discussed in detail. 17. We certainly need to assume some kind of consensus to account for data such as the cross-class argument.

Exercise 35. Translate the sentence to determine if the verb to be has a modal meaning:

1. The latter approach is therefore to be preferred. 2. However, the increased complexity of the theory is to be desired. 3. The same idea is to be found in Anderson 1994. 4. We will show that much is to be learned by overcoming this neglect. 5. Footnotes are to be used only for substantive observations. 6. Some explanation is surely to be found for this not uncommon situation. 7. In fact, as this collection of articles makes clear, such a claim is not to be made. 8. It is to be hoped that the current interest of scholars in his work will be stimulated. 9. The value of his research is certainly not to be underestimated. 10. It is hard to see how we are to be convinced of the nature of this principle. 11. However, it is difficult to tell why his theory is to be preferred over possible alternative formulations. 12. Despite these flaws, the paper is to be recommended, even for readers not particularly interested in the theory per se. 13.

Analogous remarks are to be made about similar arguments. 14. This involves showing that the fact in question was necessary and inevitable – that it was to be expected. 15. The variety of empirical methodologies which Gerhardt brings to bear is certainly to be commended. 16. Nevertheless, the editors are to be credited for putting together studies which represent the diversity of current research. 17. Carrington is to be commended for his persistence, and to be congratulated on the technically polished form of the final book. 18. I am indebted to Alan Prina for the observation that if this convention is to be maintained universally, then the analysis above must be modified. 19. This program was to furnish validation data for theoretical models. 20. Such a view is to be found, for example, in such influential writings as Davidson's and Dummett's. 21. However, the differences between these approaches are to be resolved. 22. Randomness is not to be positively defined, but is a theoretical tool that one poses and adopts in so far as its use helps to understand scientific facts. 23. This is not to disagree with his central contention. 24. This is not to say that there are no exceptions. 25. This is not to say that such facts cannot be described by a simple procedure. 26. This is not to say that no agreement as to the details of the process has been reached. 27. This is not to say that the paper does not contain interesting comments and insights, but it promises more than it delivers. 28. This is not to deny, of course, that he is absolutely correct in this respect. 29. This is not to say that historians' work can be approached without caution. 30. This is not however to say that discovering a rule would be a matter of finding anything like the method. 31. This is not to deny the obvious value of the collection, but only to clarify its objectives.

TEXTS FOR TRANSLATION

The Royal Society

TEXT 1. The Establishment of Science

Celebrating the 350th anniversary of the birth of modern science

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The streets surrounding St James's Palace in London are dotted with gentlemen's clubs, many of which now also admit women. This year, one such establishment is marking its 350th anniversary. The club in question is not merely a meeting place for like-minded members, however: it is the society that founded modern science.

The first fellows of the Royal Society, as it is now known, were followers of Sir Francis Bacon, a 17th-century statesman and philosopher who argued that knowledge could be gained by testing ideas through experiments. On a damp and murky night in November 1660, a dozen of them met to hear a lecture by a 28-year-old astronomer called Christopher Wren, who would later become the architect who designed St Paul's Cathedral. Inspired, they determined to meet every week to discuss scientific matters and to witness experiments conducted by different members of the group. In so doing, they invented the processes on which modern science rests, including scientific publishing and peer review, and made English the primary language of scientific discourse.

The French Academy of Sciences, founded in 1666, proved no great rival; the American Association for the Advancement of Science was not formed until 1848. The first account of the Royal Society's scheme of work, published in 1667, was accompanied by a frontispiece (see picture) showing Charles II, who granted the society its royal charter, with Sir Francis on his left and the society's first president on the king's right.

Sir Isaac Newton, who defined the laws of gravity, became president of the Royal Society in 1703. Its members (no more than 44 outstanding British scientists are elected to fellowship each year, along with up to eight foreign members) go on to win Nobel prizes; indeed, 74 of the society's 1,300 living members are Nobel laureates. Before such honours were bestowed, many worthy of the accolade were fellows of the Royal Society, including Michael Faraday, who discovered electromagnetic induction, Charles Darwin, who uncovered evolution, and William Thomson, who formulated the first two laws of thermodynamics.

Such is the excitement at the Royal Society's anniversary that Britain's state broadcaster, the BBC, has created a year of science-related programming to celebrate it. Bill Bryson, a popular American author, has edited a book on the story of science that highlights the society's role. The British Museum is holding a series of lectures on science's contribution to the objects that it holds. The Royal Society itself is organising a festival billed as "a huge and splendid celebration of the joy and vitality of science, its importance to society and culture, and its role in shaping who we are and who we will become". A proud tradition, indeed.

Correction: We originally wrote that Michael Faraday discovered electricity. In fact he discovered electromagnetic induction. This was corrected on January 8th 2009.

TEXT 2. Aristotle: Philosopher and Philosophies

Aristotle was born in Stagirus, or Stagira, or Stageirus, on the Chalcidice peninsula of northern Greece. His father was Nicomachus, a medical doctor, while his mother was named Phaestis. Nicomachus was certainly living in Chalcidice when Aristotle was born and he had probably been born in that region. Aristotle's mother, Phaestis, came from Chalcis in Euboea and her family owned property there. Aristotle was not primarily a mathematician but made important contributions by systematising deductive logic. He wrote on physical subjects: some parts of his *Analytica posteriora* show an unusual grasp of the mathematical method.

There is little doubt that Nicomachus would have wished Aristotle to become a doctor, for the tradition was that medical skills were kept secret and handed down from father to son. It was not a society where people visited a doctor but rather it was the doctors who travelled round the country tending to the sick. Although Aristotle's early years are less known, it is highly likely that he would have accompanied his father in his travels. We do know that Nicomachus found the conditions in Chalcidice less satisfactory than in the neighboring state of Macedonia and he began to work there with so much success that he was soon appointed as the personal physician to Amyntas 111, king of Macedonia.

There is no record to indicate whether Aristotle lived with his father in Pella, the capital of Macedonia, while Nicomachus attended to king Amyntas at the court there. However, Aristotle was certainly friendly with Philip, king Amyntas's son, some years later and it seems reasonable to assume that the two, who were almost exactly the same age, had become friendly in Pella as young children.

When Aristotle was about ten years old his father died. This certainly meant that Aristotle could not now follow in his father's profession of doctor and, since his mother seems also to have died young, Aristotle was brought up by a guardian, Proxenus of Atarneus, who was his uncle (or possibly a family friend as is suggested by some authors). Proxenus taught Aristotle Greek, rhetoric, and poetry which complemented the biological teachings that Nicomachus had given Aristotle as part of training his son in medicine. Since in latter life Aristotle wrote fine Greek prose, this too must have been part of his early education.

In 367 BC Aristotle, at the age of seventeen, became a student at Plato's Academy in Athens. At the time that Aristotle joined the Academy it had been operating for twenty years. Plato was not in Athens, but rather he was on his first visit to Syracuse. We should not think of Plato's Academy as a non-political organization only interested in abstract ideas. The Academy was highly involved in the politics of the time, in fact Plato's visit to Sicily was for political reasons, and the politics of the Academy and of the whole region would play a major role in influencing the course of Aristotle's life.

He stayed at Plato's Academy until about 347. Though a brilliant pupil, Aristotle opposed some of Plato's teachings, and when Plato died, Aristotle was not appointed head of the Academy. After leaving Athens, Aristotle spent some time traveling, and possibly studying biology, in Asia Minor (now Turkey) and its islands. He returned to Macedonia in 338 to tutor Alexander the Great; after Alexander conquered Athens, Aristotle returned to Athens and set up a school of his own, known as the Lyceum.

After Alexander's death, Athens rebelled against Macedonian rule, and Aristotle's political situation became precarious. To avoid being put to death, he fled to the island of Euboea, where he died soon after.

Aristotle is said to have written 150 philosophical treatises. The 30 that survive touch on an enormous range of philosophical problems, from biology and physics to morals, aesthetics and politics. Many, however, are thought to be "lecture notes" instead of complete, polished treatises, and a few may not be the work of Aristotle but of members of his school.

Whereas Aristotle's teacher Plato had located ultimate reality in ideas or eternal forms, knowable only through reflection and reason, Aristotle saw ultimate reality in physical objects, knowable through experience. Objects, including organisms, were composed of a potential, their matter, and of a reality, their form; thus, a block of marble - matter - has the potential to assume whatever form a sculptor gives it, and a seed or embryo has the potential to grow into a living plant or animal form.

In living creatures, the form was identified with the soul; plants had the lowest kinds of souls, animals had higher souls which could feel, and humans alone had rational, reasoning souls. In turn, animals could be classified by their way of life, their actions, or most importantly, by their parts.

Though Aristotle's work in zoology was not without errors, it was the grandest biological synthesis of the time, and remained the ultimate authority for many centuries after his death. His observations on the anatomy of octopus, cuttlefish, crustaceans, and many other marine invertebrates are remarkably accurate, and could only have been made from first-hand experience with dissection. Aristotle described the embryological development of a chick; he distinguished whales and dolphins from fish; he described the chambered stomachs of ruminants and the social organization of bees; he noticed that some sharks give birth to live young - his books on animals are filled with such observations, some of which were not confirmed until many centuries later.

Aristotle's classification of animals grouped together animals with similar characters into genera (used in a much broader sense than present-day biologists use the term) and then distinguished the species within the genera. He divided the animals into two types: those with blood, and those without blood (or at least without red blood). These distinctions correspond closely to our distinction between vertebrates and invertebrates.

The blooded animals, corresponding to the vertebrates, included five genera: viviparous quadrupeds (mammals), birds, oviparous quadrupeds (reptiles and amphibians), fishes, and whales (which Aristotle did not realize were mammals). The bloodless animals were classified as cephalo-pods (such as the octopus); crustaceans; insects (which included the spiders, scorpions, and centipedes, in addition to what we now define as insects); shelled animals (such as most molluscs and echinoderms); and "zoophytes," or "plant-animals," which supposedly resembled plants in their form - such as most cnidarians.

Aristotle's thoughts on earth sciences can be found in his treatise *Meteorology* - the word today means the study of weather, but Aristotle used the word in a much broader sense, covering, as he put it, "all the affections we may call common to air and

water, and the kinds and parts of the earth and the affections of its parts." Here he discusses the nature of the earth and the oceans.

He worked out the hydrologic cycle: "Now the sun, moving as it does, sets up processes of change and becoming and decay, and by its agency the finest and sweetest water is every day carried up and is dissolved into vapor and rises to the upper region, where it is condensed again by the cold and so returns to the earth."

He discusses winds, earthquakes (which he thought were caused by underground winds), thunder, lightning, rainbows, and meteors, comets, and the Milky Way (which he thought were atmospheric phenomena). His model of Earth history contains some remarkably modern-sounding ideas.

The same parts of the earth are not always moist or dry, but they change according as rivers come into existence and dry up. And so the relation of land to sea changes too and a place does not always remain land or sea throughout all time, but where there was dry land there comes to be sea, and where there is now sea, there one day comes to be dry land. But we must suppose these changes to follow some order and cycle. The principle and cause of these changes is that the interior of the earth grows and decays, like the bodies of plants and animals.

But the whole vital process of the earth takes place so gradually and in periods of time which are so immense compared with the length of our life, that these changes are not observed, and before their course can be recorded from beginning to end whole nations perish and are destroyed.

Where Aristotle differed most sharply from medieval and modern thinkers was in his belief that the universe had never had a beginning and would never end; it was eternal. Change, to Aristotle, was cyclical: water, for instance, might evaporate from the sea and rain down again, and rivers might come into existence and then perish, but overall conditions would never change.

In the later Middle Ages, Aristotle's work was rediscovered and enthusiastically adopted by medieval scholars. His followers called him *Ille Phi-losophus* (The Philosopher), or "the master of them that know," and many accepted every word of his writings - or at least every word that did not contradict the Bible - as eternal truth. Fused and reconciled with Christian doctrine into a philosophical system known as Scholasticism, Aristotelian philosophy became the official philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church. As a result, some scientific discoveries in the Middle Ages and Renaissance were criticized simply because they were not found in Aristotle. It is one of the ironies of the history of science that Aristotle's writings, which in many cases were based on first-hand observation, were used to impede observational science.

Some quotes by Aristotle:

- 1) *A flatterer is a friend who is your inferior, or pretends to be so.*
- 2) *A friend is a second self.*
- 3) *All human actions have one or more of these seven causes: chance, nature, compulsion, habit, reason, passion, and desire.*
- 4) *All paid jobs absorb and degrade the mind.*
- 5) *All virtue is summed up in dealing justly.*

- 6) *Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.*
- 7) *Education is the best provision for the journey to old age.*
- 8) *Happiness depends upon ourselves.*
- 9) *Humor is the only test of gravity, and gravity of humor; for a subject which will not bear raillery is suspicious, and a jest which will not bear serious examination is false wit.*
- 10) *In the arena of human life the honors and rewards fall to those who show their good qualities.*
- 11) *It is injustice that the ordering of society is centered.*
- 12) *It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it.*
- 13) *It is unbecoming for young men to utter maxims.*
- 14) *Law is mind without reason.*
- 15) *Man perfected by society is the best of all animals; he is the most terrible of all when he lives without law, and without justice.*
- 16) *Men acquire a particular quality by constantly acting a particular way...you become just by performing just actions, temperate by performing temperate actions, brave by performing brave actions.*
- 17) *Pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work.*
- 18) *Poverty is the parent of revolution and crime.*
- 19) *The Gods too are fond of a joke.*
- 20) *The only stable state is the one in which all men are equal before the law.*
- 21) *To give a satisfactory decision as to the truth it is necessary to be rather an arbitrator than a party to the dispute.*
- 22) *To perceive is to suffer.*
- 23) *We are what we repeatedly do.*
- 24) *Young people are in a condition like permanent intoxication, because youth is sweet and they are growing.*
- 25) *It is not always the same thing to be a good man and a good citizen.*
- 26) *Misfortune shows those who are not really friends.*

TEXT 3. Pre-Christian Wales

The Romans invasion of Britain in 43 AD brought new influences, and their own gods were combined with native British gods to produce religious hybrids. It also paved the way for a new religion which eventually overpowered the old pagan ways.

The old Druidic order was smashed in 60 AD when its stronghold of Anglesey was invaded by the Roman army. The Druids were the religious officials of the native Britons and they appear to have been the prominent force in fermenting anti-Roman sentiment. The invasion of Anglesey is an explicit acknowledgement of the threat they posed to Roman rule.

Druidism was a religion which may have originated in Britain. In Welsh the word for Druid is Derwydd, which is closely related to the Welsh for oak tree – derwen. And

Welsh is a language directly descended from the Brythonic language spoken by the Britons at the time of the Roman conquest.

Julius Caesar noted that the Druids worshipped in oak groves, and according to the historian Tacitus, one of the first things the Roman invaders of Anglesey did was to cut down the many oak groves they found dotted all over the island.

Although Druidic political power was destroyed, worship of the native gods continued. The Roman attitude to religion appears to have been pragmatic – if it didn't threaten the Roman presence it was tolerated. Also they appear to have believed that it wasn't worth risking incurring the wrath of the native gods, for they would only experience bad fortune during their stay in this foreign land. So they got around it by trying to have the best of both worlds by pairing off their Roman gods with their British equivalents, and erecting joint shrines. One of the most famous in Britain is to be found at the old Roman baths at Bath. The Romans built their shrine around the hot springs there in 54 AD, on the site of a much earlier temple built by the Britons. The original native goddess was named Sul and she was combined with her Roman equivalent Minerva to create the 'composite deity' Sulis Minerva.

In Wales an example of a 'composite deity' was found in temple dedicated to Mars-Oculus at Caerwent, and a stone head dating from around 300 AD found at there suggests that native British beliefs continued without having to combine with Roman practices.

Folk memories of these ancient British gods persist to the present day IN the form of myths and legends, with the finest example IN Wales being the *MABINOGLI*. This collection of tales is thought to have been ancient by the time IT was written down in the mid-eleventh century. Some believe IT is the closest we can get to the magical world of the ancient Britons.

Around the same time as the stone head was being made IN the early fourth century, two men named Aaron and Julius were executed IN the very same town of Caerleon for following a proscribed religion. It IS not known how many shared their fate. But within a hundred years this persecuted faith became the official religion of the Roman empire, and over time Aaron and Julius were acknowledged AS the first Welsh Christian martyrs.

TEXT 4. **King James Bible - the History**

The King James Bible, published in 1611, was England's authorized version of the Bible translated from the original Hebrew and Greek languages into English at the request of King James I of England. At the time, other English Bibles existed, but King James did not like the most popular translation, the Geneva Bible, because he felt that some of the marginal notes encouraged disobedience to king. So when a Puritan scholar, Dr. John Reynolds, suggested a new English translation of the Bible at a 1604 conference of bishops and theologians at Hampton Court Palace, King James readily agreed. By June 1604, fifty-four of England's foremost scholars and linguists were formed into six panels to translate particular groups of Old Testament and New Testament books and the Apocrypha (the Apocrypha was dropped from later editions) into English. Even though King James agreed to the new Bible translation, and the

translators dedicated their work "to the most high and mighty prince James," the King James Version was never officially recognized by the king, nor was it ever authorized as the only text permitted to be read in church. Despite this, it soon replaced both the Bishops' Bible and the Geneva Bible in popularity and became the *leading* text for private use.

King James Bible - the Translators

Of the original 54 men chosen to translate the King James Bible, only 47 finished the more than seven-year project, which was governed by very strict rules of translation. The translators were scholarly men who were experts in the biblical languages, and they were convinced of the inerrancy and authority of Scripture. Dr. Henry M. Morris, President of the Institute for Creation Research, said of these men, "It is almost certain that no group of Bible scholars before or since has ever been as thoroughly fit for their task as was the King James Translation Team."

The planning of the translation project stipulated that the translators should be broken up into six panels, and each panel was given certain books of the Bible to translate. After the translations were done, a committee of 12 – two translators from each of the six panels - reviewed the work based on a detailed set of guidelines that was established to ensure that the translators' personal eccentricities and political prejudices were not included in this new version.

King James Bible – the Purpose

The King James Bible was developed to be read out loud at church services, so in light of this, the translators gave diligent attention to rhythm and punctuation to give the text a fresh oral quality that no other translations to date could match. These men were so dedicated to their task of translating the Bible into the common language of the people that they included the following in the Bible's preface entitled, "The Translators to the Reader": "Translation it is that openeth the window, to let in the light; that breaketh the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that putteth aside the curtain, that we may look into the most Holy place; that removeth the cover of the well, that we may come by the water, even as Jacob rolled away the stone from the mouth of the well, by which means the flocks of Laban were watered".

King James Bible – Comparison to the Original Manuscripts

The King James Version translation effort was based primarily on the Bishops' Bible, but the translators also used the Tyndale, Matthew, Coverdale, Great, and Geneva Bibles; and because many of the translators were skilled in both Hebrew and Greek, they could also refer to the Masoretic text (Hebrew Old Testament) and the Septuagint (Greek translation of Hebrew Scriptures) during their work. If all of the Bibles listed here were traced back to their origins (a work beyond the scope of this writing) the path would lead directly back to the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments that exist today.

Because its translators strove for accuracy, beauty, power, and literal faithfulness to the Greek and Hebrew texts, the King James Bible has endured as one of the most beloved translations for centuries. In fact, it was unrivaled in its first 250 years. In 1881, 50 scholars developed the English Revised Version, and they had this to say about the King James Version: "We have had to study this great Version carefully and minutely,

line by line; and the longer we have been engaged upon it the more we have learned to admire its simplicity, its dignity, its power, its happy turns of expression, its general accuracy, and, we must not fail to add, the music of its cadences, and the felicities of its rhythm".

The King James Bible is still found in many homes and churches today, and it is living proof that the beauty and inerrancy of God's Word has been safeguarded over the centuries.

TEXT 5. Mathematics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Euclid, Greek mathematician, 3rd century BC, as imagined by Raphael in this detail from THE School of ATHENS. Mathematics is the study of quantity, structure, space, and change. Mathematicians seek out patterns, formulate new conjectures, and establish truth by rigorous deduction from appropriately chosen axioms and definitions.

There is debate over whether mathematical objects such as numbers and points exist naturally or are human creations. The mathematician Benjamin Peirce called mathematics "the science that draws necessary conclusions". Albert Einstein, on the other hand, stated that "as far as the laws of mathematics refer to reality, they are not certain; and as far as they are certain, they do not refer to reality."

Through the use of abstraction and logical reasoning, mathematics evolved from counting, calculation, measurement, and the systematic study of the shapes and motions of physical objects. Practical mathematics has been a human activity for as far back as written records exist. Rigorous arguments first appeared in Greek mathematics, most notably in Euclid's ELEMENTS. Mathematics continued to develop, for example in China in 300 BC, in India in AD 100, and in the Muslim world in AD 800, until the Renaissance, when mathematical innovations interacting with new scientific discoveries led to a rapid increase in the rate of mathematical discovery that continues to the present day.

For those who are mathematically inclined, there is often a definite aesthetic aspect of mathematics. Many mathematicians talk about the ELEGANCE of mathematics, its intrinsic aesthetics and inner beauty. Simplicity and generality are valued. There is beauty in a simple and elegant proof, such as Euclid's proof that there are infinitely many prime numbers, and in an elegant numerical method that speeds calculation, such as the fast Fourier transform.

Mathematics can, broadly speaking, be subdivided into the study of quantity, structure, space, and change (i.e. arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and analysis). In addition to these main concerns, there are also subdivisions dedicated to exploring links from the heart of mathematics to other fields: to logic, to set theory (foundations! to the empirical mathematics of the various sciences (applied mathematics! and more recently to the rigorous study of uncertainty).

Quantity

The study of quantity starts with numbers, first the familiar natural numbers and integers ("whole numbers") and arithmetical operations on them, which are characterized in arithmetic. The deeper properties of integers are studied in number

theory, from which come such popular results as Fermat's T_yt Theorem, Number theory also holds two problems widely considered to be unsolved: the twin prime conjecture and Goldbach's conjecture.

As the number system is further developed, the integers are recognized as a subset of the rational numbers ("fractions"). These, in turn, are contained within the real numbers, which are used to represent continuous quantities. Real numbers are generalized to complex numbers. These are the first steps of a hierarchy of numbers that goes on to include quaternionions and octonions. Consideration of the natural numbers also leads to the transfinite numbers, which formalize the concept of "infinity". Another area of study is size, which leads to the cardinal numbers and then to another conception of infinity: the aleph numbers, which allow meaningful comparison of the size of infinitely large sets.

Structure

Many mathematical objects, such as sets of numbers and functions, exhibit internal structure as a consequence of operations or relations that are defined on the set. Mathematics then studies properties of those sets that can be expressed in terms of that structure; for instance number theory studies properties of the set of integers that can be expressed in terms of arithmetic operations. Moreover, it frequently happens that different such structured sets (or structures) exhibit similar properties, which makes it possible, by a further step of abstraction, to state axioms for a class of structures, and then study at once the whole class of structures satisfying these axioms. Thus one can study groups, rings, fields and other abstract systems; together such studies (for structures defined by algebraic operations) constitute the domain of abstract algebra. By its great generality, abstract algebra can often be applied to seemingly unrelated problems; for instance a number of ancient problems concerning compass and straightedge constructions were finally solved using Galois theory, which involves field theory and group theory. Another example of an algebraic theory is linear algebra, which is the general study of vector spaces, whose elements called vectors have both quantity and direction, and can be used to model (relations between) points in space. This is one example of the phenomenon that the originally unrelated areas of geometry and algebra have very strong interactions in modern mathematics. Combinatorics studies ways of enumerating the number of objects that fit a given structure.

Space

The study of space originates with geometry - in particular, Euclidean geometry. Trigonometry is the branch of mathematics that deals with relationships between the sides and the angles of triangles and with the trigonometric functions; it combines space and numbers, and encompasses the well-known Pythagorean theorem. The modern study of space generalizes these ideas to include higher-dimensional geometry, non-Euclidean geometries (which play a central role in general relativity) and topology. Quantity and space both play a role in analytic geometry, differential geometry, and algebraic geometry. Within differential geometry are the concepts of fiber bundles and calculus on manifolds, in particular, vector and tensor calculus. Within algebraic geometry is the description of geometric objects as solution sets of polynomial equations, combining the concepts of quantity and space, and also the study of

topological groups, which combine structure and space. Lie groups are used to study space, structure, and change. Topology in all its many ramifications may have been the greatest growth area in 20th century mathematics; it includes point-set topology, set-theoretic topology, algebraic topology and differential topology. In particular, instances of modern day topology are metrizable theory, axiomatic set-topology homotopy theory, and Morse theory. Topology also includes the now solved *Poincaré* conjecture and the controversial four color theorem whose only proof, by computer, has never been verified by a human.

Change

Understanding and describing change is a common theme in the natural sciences, and calculus was developed as a powerful tool to investigate it. Functions arise here, as a central concept describing a changing quantity. The rigorous study of real numbers and functions of a real variable is known as real analysis, with complex analysis the equivalent field for the complex numbers. Functional analysis focuses attention on (typically infinite-dimensional) spaces of functions. One of many applications of functional analysis is quantum mechanics. Many problems lead naturally to relationships between a quantity and its rate of change, and these are studied as differential equations. Many phenomena in nature can be described by dynamical systems; chaos theory makes precise the ways in which many of these systems exhibit unpredictable yet still deterministic behavior.

Favorite Quotations

Probability, Statistics, and Mathematics

But the creative principle resides in mathematics. In a certain sense, therefore, I hold it true that pure thought can grasp reality, as the ancients dreamed.

- Albert Einstein

Misunderstanding of probability may be the greatest of all impediments to scientific literacy.

- Stephen Jay Gould

It is remarkable that a science which began with the consideration of games of chance should have become the most important object of human knowledge.

- Pierre Simon Laplace

The record of a month's roulette playing at Monte Carlo can afford us material for discussing the foundations of knowledge.

- Karl Pearson

I dreamt that I was in Hell, and that Hell is a place full of all those happenings that are improbable but not impossible. . . . There is a special department of Hell for students of probability. In this department there are many typewriters and many monkeys. Every time that a monkey walks on a typewriter, it types by chance one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

- Andre Bumbrowski's nightmare, as related to Bertrand Russell The lottery: a tax on people who flunked math.

- Monique Lloyd

Mathematics may humbly help in the market-place, but it also reaches to the stars.

- Herbert W. Turnbull

One of the big misapprehensions about mathematics that we perpetrate in our classrooms is that the teacher always seems to know the answer to any problem that is discussed. This gives students the idea that there is a book somewhere with all the right answers to all of the interesting questions, and that teachers know those answers. And if one could get hold of the book, one would have everything settled. That's so unlike the true nature of mathematics.

- Leon Henkin, *Teaching Teachers, Teaching Students*

O King, for traveling over the country, there are royal roads and roads for common citizens; but in geometry there is one road for all.

- Menaechmus (4th century BC) when his pupil Alexander the Great asked for a shortcut to geometry.

If I were asked to name, in one word, the pole star round which the mathematical firmament revolves, the central idea which pervades the whole corpus of mathematical doctrine, I should point to Continuity as contained in our notions of space, and say, it is this, it is this!

- J.J. Sylvester

Mathematical knowledge adds vigor to the minds, frees it from prejudice, credulity, and superstition.

- John Arbuthnot

Only professional mathematicians learn anything from proofs. Other people learn from explanations.

- R. P. Boas

TEXT 6. Isaac Newton's Discoveries

One of the greatest physicists and mathematicians of the world, Isaac Newton's discoveries and inventions widened the reaches of human thought and displayed the power of the scientific way of thinking.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.' – Sir Isaac Newton.

This quote gives us an insight into the working of great minds like Newton. Curiosity, an appreciation of the beauty of nature and excitement of exploring a mystery are the prime driving forces of a scientific mind. Sir Isaac Newton needs no introduction. One of the greatest minds of all time, Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries led to a deeper understanding of nature and gave physics (known as 'Natural Philosophy' in his time) a firm physical and mathematical foundation. Isaac Newton's discoveries in theoretical physics are the prime subject of this article.

Isaac Newton's Discoveries in Theoretical Physics

Sir Isaac Newton contributed to many branches of human thought, among which physics and mathematics were the fields in which he contributed substantially. He synthesized what was known, into a logically whole and consistent theoretical framework, through his laws of motion and theory of gravitation. To create the great generalizations which bind all the loose threads of clues into a coherent whole, is an art

that has been mastered by only a few till date. Sir Isaac Newton was one of them. Through invention of 'Infinitesimal Calculus', (credit for which also belongs to Leibniz), Newton also provided a mathematical framework which enabled the harnessing of these theoretical physics principles and predict greater results. One of Isaac Newton's inventions is the reflecting telescope, which was his entry card into the premier 'Royal Society of London'.

The greatest of Newton's discoveries came when he experienced pristine solitude, in which he could meditate on his vague ideas and assimilate them together into a logically coherent whole. The principle that guided Newton's discoveries was simplicity. Like Newton, another of the theoretical physics giants, Albert Einstein was also guided by simplicity and elegance in his thinking about physical laws. One of Isaac Newton's quotes, magnanimously proves the point.

«Truth is ever to be found in the simplicity, and not in the multiplicity and confusion of things.» Sir Isaac Newton.

Newton contributed to various fields of physics and mathematics. Let us talk about Isaac Newton's major discoveries in theoretical physics.

Isaac Newton's Discoveries in Mechanics

Isaac Newton's laws of motion defined the concept of inertia and force. They also revealed the nature of a force. Newton's three laws of motion are as follows:

- Newton's Law of Inertia: Every object stays in its state of rest or uniform motion, unless disturbed by an external force.
- Newton's Force Law: The force acting on a body is defined as the rate of change of its linear momentum, with time.
- Newton's Action-Reaction Law: Every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

These three laws together define the effect that the absence or presence of force has on objects. They together defined framework of mechanics, through which the dynamics of forces and their effects could be analyzed.

Isaac Newton's Discovery of the Law of Gravitation

While the three laws of motion define a type of mechanics, the Newton's law of gravitation defines the universal force of gravity, whose implications can be studied in the mechanical framework that he created through the laws of motion. The Newton's law of universal gravitation states that: «Every particle of matter attracts every other particle with a force along the straight line joining them and is directly proportional to their masses, while inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them"»

Using this law and making extrapolations based on it, Newton, derived Kepler's empirical laws of planetary motion, which naturally emerged from his gravitational theory. Many people observed apples falling down before Newton, but none of them followed the broad generalization that it represented. Even moon falls towards the Earth and Earth towards the Sun, in the same way! That is what Newton figured out through his deep thought!

A paradigm shift which occurred through Newton's law of gravitation was the concept of 'Action at a Distance'. A gravitational force acts between two particles even though they are not in contact with each other. That is, it manifests as an action at a

distance. This concept of an action at a distance proved to be the undoing of Newton's theory later and which was overthrown by Einstein's theory of 'General Relativity'.

Even though now superseded by general relativity, Newton's idea of gravitation serves well in understanding the motion of planets and stars to incredible accuracy. For the first time, man could understand the motion of planets and satellites and give it a rational explanation.

Isaac Newton's Discoveries in Optics

Newton was fascinated with the field of optics and he made many major discoveries in this field too. Some of Newton's discoveries in optics are:

- He discovered that white light is composed of component color wavelengths and demonstrated this with the use of a prism. He discovered many properties of the light and colors.

- He predicted the dispersion and aberration of light in telescopes and suggested remedies to correct the same. In the process, he invented a new kind of telescope. Newton promoted the concept of a universal ether through which the light propagates. This was later proved wrong by the special theory of relativity.

- He also put forward the theory that light is made up of corpuscles, which was later proved wrong by Huygens' wave theory of light. However, the idea got a sort of new life when Einstein introduced light to be made of photons which are energy corpuscles. However, photons are far different from the corpuscles that Newton imagined. Nevertheless, he provided the impetus to new lines of thought.

These were the most important of Isaac Newton's discoveries in theoretical physics, that led to a radical change in our world view. One has to only ask two questions - 'why' and 'how' to begin an adventurous pursuit of truth. This journey in pursuit of truth, not only gives you a high, but also makes you connect more deeply with nature. Those of you who enjoy this kind of a scientific pursuit, can certainly understand the way of thinking that led to some of the greatest of Isaac Newton's discoveries.

By Gray Pilgrim

TEXT 7. How Many Planets are there

While we have been learning how many planets are there and what are their names since childhood, post 2006, there has been a bit of confusion about the number of planets in solar system. Pluto has been knocked off this list, making the total number of planets in the solar system eight.

Solar system is a minute component of the vast universe which was formed billions of years ago. Basically, the solar system consists of the Sun and several celestial bodies revolving around it. These celestial bodies include planets, their satellites, asteroids, meteoroids etc. More recently, one question has been haunting many individuals across the globe – how many planets are there in our solar system? Until 2006 the number of planets in our solar system was nine, but the exclusion of Pluto has left the solar system with only eight planets.

How Many Planets are there in the Solar System?

Sun is the center of our solar system, and has eight planets orbiting it. These planets include, starting from the nearest planet to the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth,

Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Initially regarded as a planet, Pluto was officially declared a dwarf planet by the IAU in 2006, thus, bringing the number of planets in the solar system down to eight from nine. Let's have a brief look at each of these planets in the solar system.

Mercury

Mercury planet is the smallest planet in our solar system. At 3031.670 mi, the diameter of Mercury is 38 percent of the diameter of Earth. It has extreme climate with temperature ranging between -180 to 430 degree Celsius. It is located at a distance of 0.39 AU. On the basis of information sent by Mariner 10 spacecraft, scientists suspect that some volcanic activity is occurring on Mercury.

Venus

Venus is a small, rocky planet in our solar system, typically characterized by a thick blanket of yellowish clouds of sulfuric acid. With a diameter of 7521.076 mi, Venus is bigger than Mercury, but smaller than Earth. It is located at a distance of 0.72 AU from the Sun, ~ average temperature of 465 degrees Celsius. The planet Venus is also referred to as the morning star or the evening star, owing to the probability of its sighting at dawn and dusk.

Earth

Earth is undoubtedly one of the most amazing planets of our solar system. The diameter of planet Earth is 7926.210 mi. It is 1 AU away from the Sun, owing to which its temperature ranges between -89 to 58 degrees Celsius. The moon on the Earth plays an important role as far as the gravitational force is concerned. Approximately 71% of the planet is covered with water, while the remaining 29% comprises of land. Its physical properties make planet Earth the only planet to support life form in the solar system.

Mars

Mars, smaller than planet Earth, is the fourth planet in the solar system. It is also referred to as the 'Red planet' due to the distinct reddish appearance it gets from the presence of iron oxide on it. Its diameter is 4217.246 mi, and it has 2 moons revolving around it. Planet Mars is located 1.52 AU away from the Sun, due to which its temperature ranges between -82 to 0 degree Celsius, making it a cold and lifeless planet.

Jupiter

Jupiter is a giant gas planet, which holds the distinction of being the largest planet in the solar system. With a diameter of 88731.806 mi, it is so large, that a thousand planets the size of the Earth can fit inside it with immense ease. Planet Jupiter is located at a distance of 5.20 AU from the Sun, and has a temperature of 150 degrees Celsius. With 63 moons revolving around it, Jupiter is quite popular as the planet with most number of moons.

Saturn

Saturn, with a diameter of 74564.543 mi, is the second largest planet in THE solar system, next only to Jupiter. It lies at a distance of 9.54 AU from THE Sun, and hence its temperature is -170 degrees Celsius, Saturn has the second most number of moons, 60 to be precise, next only to Jupiter. It is composed of material which is much lighter than water. The planet is famous for its unique planetary ring system.

Uranus

Uranus is the seventh and the third-largest planet in the solar system. Its diameter is 31763.252 mi and the temperature is -200 degrees Celsius. Uranus is located at a distance of 19.18 AU from the Sun and it has 27 moons and 13 rings of dark particles, varying in size, around it. The planet is mostly composed of rock and ice. Unlike the other planets which spin right side upwards, Uranus is a bit tilted and spins sideways, which makes it a unique planet in the solar system.

Neptune

Neptune is the last planet in our solar system, since Pluto has been officially classified as a dwarf planet. Its diameter is 30775.272 mi and the temperature is -210 degrees Celsius. It is located at a distance of 30.06 AU from the Sun and mostly composed of ice and rock, Neptune has 13 moons and reddish planetary rings around it. A trip by Voyager 2 in 1989, the only visit by a spacecraft on Neptune, is the only source of credible information we have about Neptune.

Pluto no Longer a Planet

Until 2006, if someone was asked how many planets are there in the solar system, the answer would have been nine. But exclusion of Pluto from the list has left the solar system with only eight planets. Pluto was classified as a planet since its discovery in 1930, but in 2006, it was re-classified as a 'dwarf planet' by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). According to the IAU, dwarf planet is a celestial body orbiting the Sun, which is massive enough to be rounded by its own gravity, but is not capable of clearing its neighboring region of the planetesimals. Other dwarf planets identified by IAU include Eris, Ceres, Haumea and Makemake.

Lately there has been some confusion about how many planets are there. People the world over are divided into two groups – those who think there are nine planets, and those who know that there are eight planets. The confusion was triggered mainly after the exclusion of planet Pluto from the list of planets. However, astronomers around the world have come to a consensus that Pluto is not a planet but a dwarf planet, and hence the number of planets in solar system is eight, and not nine.

By Abhijit Naik

TEXT 8. Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Man

Technology is a ubiquitous part of our daily life. Some feel that, through nanotechnology, it will soon be a part of us. They also believe that computers with artificial intelligence will be able to out-think us.

How fast is technology changing? According to many experts, faster than the majority of us think or are prepared for. According to one futurist, Ray Kurzweil, «we will have both the hardware and the software to achieve human level artificial intelligence with the broad suppleness of human intelligence including our emotional intelligence by 2029.» If that sounds like something from a scary movie («Terminator» may come to mind), Mr. Kurzweil says not to worry, such super machines will also have morals and respect us as their creators (the people in scary movies rarely think that anything bad will happen to them either). He also believes that humans themselves will be smarter, healthier, and more capable in the near future by merging with our

technology. For example, tiny robots implanted in our brains will work directly with our neurons to make us smarter (this may call to mind some other movies).

Will such a technological revolution take place? Some would argue that it is inevitable, or that it is already happening. It is hard to deny the tremendous changes that most of us have seen in our own lifetimes. Even people in their twenties probably remember a time before cell phones and the internet. Seventy years ago there was no television, much less satellites and cable. People listened to phonographs or the radio, if they had electricity. Many people in rural areas didn't. A little over a hundred years ago there were no cars. If you wanted to go to town, you saddled up your horse, or hitched him to a wagon.

Of course, if you've ever purchased a computer, you know how fast technology changes. It seems that it's out of date as soon as you get it home.

Some futurists, like Mr. Kurzweil, believe that technological progress is a logarithmic progression, rather than a linear one. In other words, the changes are coming more rapidly all of the time. They see this as leading inevitably to what has been described as the technological singularity. As the term is used by some, this is a hypothesized point in the future that will be characterized by the development of self improving machines. The idea is that if machines can be made capable of improving themselves, they will build even smarter machines, which in turn will build smarter machines, and so forth, rapidly outpacing us. As the mathematician and novelist Vernor Vinge put it, «When greater-than-human intelligence drives progress, that progress will be much more rapid. In fact, there seems no reason why progress itself would not involve the creation of still more intelligent entities – on a still-shorter time scale.» He is not as positive as Ray Kurzweil about what this will mean for human civilization. When first writing about the subject he made a statement that is often quoted, «Within thirty years, we will have the technological means to create superhuman intelligence. Shortly thereafter, the human era will be ended.» Other experts likewise feel that the creation OF such super machines will eventually result in the annihilation of the human race, either deliberately or by accident.

Technology is neither good nor bad. It never has been. What man does with it is another story entirely. Technological changes are certainly coming.

They are already taking place. They are constant and ubiquitous. Many believe that they are accelerating. They are probably also unstoppable. Just as with the scientific knowledge that went into making the atomic bomb, once it is possible to do something, someone will eventually do it. The question then is how soon the next big breakthrough will come and what we will do with it, or it to us.

By Earl Hunsinger

TEXT 9. Car Engines - how they Work

Knowing about car engines, how they work, and what are the parts involved can really be interesting. Below is a basic guide on how a car engine works which will let you know more about engines for cars.

We drive cars every day, but have we ever thought of car engines, how they work, and what makes the car move? If you are a car lover, you would surely be excited to

know about car engines, how they work, and what are the different parts in the engine system. The following is just an overview of the parts of a car engine and how it works.

Spark plugs: In simple words, spark plugs are auto parts that help the car's engine to start. They provide a spark to the air and fuel mixture, which results in the combustion. If you want the engine to start and run in a smooth manner, replacing spark plugs at prescribed intervals is essential.

Pistons: Pistons are components that are cylindrical in shape, and move in the cylinder in an upward and downward motion. The main job of the piston is to compress the air and fuel mixture that comes in the cylinder.

Piston rings: These are rings present around the piston, which preclude the fuel and air mixture from going into the sump during the process of combustion. Moreover, they also do not let the oil from the sump get into the combustion area.

Valves: In the engine, there are two types of valves, the intake valve and the exhaust valves. The intake valve opens at the appropriate time to let the fuel come in the combustion area, whereas, the exhaust valve operates to let OUT the exhaust after combustion.

Crankshaft: As the pistons move in the upward and downward direction, the crankshaft moves in a circular motion, adjusting with the up/down movements of the pistons connected to it.

Flywheel: The flywheel is situated behind the crankshaft. When you turn on the ignition, the starter releases a gear on it, which makes the engine to start functioning.

Connecting rod: This is a metal rod that maintains connection between THE crankshaft and the piston. Its both ends are not fitted tightly, so as to have A change in its angle when the piston moves and the crankshaft rotates.

How does a Car Engine Work?

Do not get confused looking at the complicated parts of the engine that make it run. The engine runs in a very simple manner. Essentially, there ARE four stages after which the power is generated for the automobile to move. These four stages, also known as four strokes, are intake, compression, power, and exhaust.

The first intake stroke starts when the cylinder's intake valve opens to LET the air and fuel mixture to come inside the cylinder for compression and combustion. When the valve opens, the piston moves in the downward direction which creates space for the mixture to come in the combustion area. The second compression stroke is operational when both the intake as well as exhaust valves are closed, and the piston starts coming in the upward direction for compressing the mixture. The third stage is the power stroke when the power is generated by igniting the mixture. As the piston comes up, compressing the mixture, the spark plug fires and ignites the mixture, causing the piston to move in the downward direction again, which ultimately produces power. The fourth stage is the exhaust stroke when the leftover fumes are thrown out of the cylinder through the opening of the exhaust valve. To generate power to the engine, this whole process is repeated again.

This is the basic manner in which the engine works. If you want to learn about car engines, how they work in practical detail, you can visit a car repair professional who will show the proper functioning of car engines. For kids and teenagers, this can be very

interesting. When you sit in your car, turn on the ignition, and start to drive; simply note that the above mentioned process has started to run repeatedly in the engine, which is giving a motion to your vehicle. Hopefully, the aforementioned information should have given you good knowledge on car engines for beginners.

By Stephen Rampur

TEXT 10. Uses of Carbon

Carbon has been known to man since time immemorial, and the uses of carbon are so vast and varied, that to think of regular human life without the presence of carbon is next to impossible.

Carbon is the 6th most abundant element found in the universe, and it has a variety of purposes and uses in our everyday lives. It can be found in group 14 of the Periodic Table, and the atomic number of carbon is 6. The uses of carbon, which is a non-metallic element, can be understood better once the properties of the element become clear.

The primary source of carbon in today's world is from deposits of coal that are mined, and carbon is known to be a very stable element. There are 3 allotropes of carbon that are found naturally – graphite, diamonds and amorphous. The quality that highlights the many uses of carbon is that this element can combine with almost any other element and form a number and a variety of many useful compounds. The most commonly found compound of carbon is water, which is formed when carbon combines with hydrogen.

Common Uses of Carbon

In its elemental form, carbon may have very limited uses. But this element has the ability to manifest itself into a very useful substance for a number of things once it combines with another element. Here are some of THE commonly found uses of carbon.

- Used as a decorative tool in jewelry items.
- Used as a base for the ink that is used in inkjet printers.
- Used in the rims of automobiles as a black fume pigment.
- Vegetal carbon, is sometimes used as a bleaching agent or a gas absorbent.
- Carbon (in the form of carbon dioxide) is also used in carbonated and fizzy drinks, fire extinguishers, and also as dry ice when they are in a solid state.
- In metallurgy, carbon monoxide is also utilized as a reduction agent in order to derive many other elements and compounds.
- Carbon in the form of 'Freon' is also used in cooling devices and systems.
- Many metal cutters and heat resistant tools and devices are also manufactured with carbon.

Uses of Carbon Element - Graphite

Graphite is one of the allotropes of carbon that is used for many different purposes. Out of all the materials that are found in nature, graphite is one of the softest substances. Here are the primary uses of graphite.

- Used as a lubricant.
- Used as lead in pencils.
- In the form of coke, used in the production process of steel.

Element - Diamond

Along with the many industrial uses of carbon, there are a number of commercial uses of carbon as well. The most obvious of these uses, is when you consider the value and the importance of diamonds, which is another allo-trope of the element. There is a great history and tradition behind diamonds, and they have also been the cause of full fledged wars between nations. Their preciousness and rarity among the class of valuable gemstones is unquestioned, and this can be seen in the cost of a rather small piece of the crystalline rock. Diamonds are the complete opposite of graphite, and are one of the hardest substances that you can find. As a result of this they are also used in THE manufacture of many devices that are used for cutting purposes.

Uses of Carbon in the Human Body

Apart from all these uses, the human body also requires carbon at almost every stage of its development and existence. Carbon acts as a macronutri-ent for the body, and is thus greatly required. This fact is substantiated by the fact that every part of the body contains and requires large amounts of this element. This element is used as a building block for many increasingly complex and important life processes. It is the carbon present in our bodies that brings the many diverse atoms inside the body together, and makes them perform activities that benefit growth, in a cohesive manner.

Carbon Dating

This is a method that is commonly used to find the age of many fossils and minerals that have been around for many centuries. A radioactive isotope of carbon, known as carbon-14, is used for the purpose of carrying out this activity. Things that were formerly living things can be accurately dated back to their origins using this technique.

The number of compounds that are formed by carbon atoms are around ten million. An entire branch of chemistry known as organic chemistry is devoted to the study of the properties and uses of carbon in its many forms. The benefits of carbon for the human body and for many other industrial purposes are unmatched, and all these properties combined make carbon a very essential element for sustaining human life.

By Rahul Thadani

TEXT 11. Skeletal System Functions

The most obvious and one of the important skeletal system functions is to provide the body support and shape. Without the skeletal system, our bodies will be just mass of flesh and guts. The skeletal system helps to provide a framework to your body. There are many other functions of the skeletal system that helps in many other processes in the human body system. You can learn more on the skeletal system through the article introduction to human skeletal system. Let us now know more in detail about the various skeletal system functions.

Functions of the Skeletal System

The skeletal system functions of the human body include:

- Support
- Protection
- Helping in movement
- Storage of minerals
- Production of red blood cells

- Chemical energy storage

Support

The skeletal system is made up of bones and cartilages. There are 206 bones in the body and these bones and cartilages help to provide the support and points of attachment to many soft tissues, muscles and ligaments in the body. There are different types of bones like the long bones, short bones, flat bones, irregular bones and sesamoid bones. The skeletal system functions also include providing rigidity and body shape. It helps supporting the weight of muscles and internal organs, without which the body would collapse.

Protection

One of the main functions of skeletal system involves protection to the soft and delicate internal organs of the body. The brain is protected by the skull, the nerves are protected by the spinal column, the rib cage provides protection to the heart and lungs. The fibrous disks between each vertebra acts as shock absorber.

Helping in Movement

The bone joint act as levers and anchors for the muscles. The point of origin of the muscle is called the anchor and the bone acts as lever. There are three types of joints, viz. fixed joint or Synarthroses like the skull bones, the slightly movable or Amphiarthroses like the symphysis pubis and the freely movable or Diarthroses. The freely movable joints are divided into four groups. The first, ball and socket joint like the hip joint, the hinge joint in the anatomy of elbow, the pivot joint of the radius and ulna and the gliding joint are seen in the carpal joint of wrist.

Storage of Minerals

The minerals like calcium and phosphorus are stored in the bones, till they need to be distributed in various parts of the body that need the minerals to carry out various functions.

Production of Red Blood Cells

The red blood cells as well as the white blood cells are produced in the red marrow of the bones. After birth and in early childhood, the red blood marrow is red in color. Then, in adulthood, half of the bone marrow turns yellow, as it consists of fat cells. The long bones consist of yellow marrow and the red marrow is found in the flat bones of hip, skull and shoulder blades. You may also find red marrow in the vertebrae and the end of the long bone. In extreme conditions, the body can convert some of the yellow bone marrow to red bone marrow.

Chemical Energy Storage

The yellow marrow in bones discussed above consists of adipose cells. These adipose cells are fat cells that are very important source of chemical energy.

By Batul Nafisa Baxamusa

TEXT 12. Parts of a Cell

The basic unit of life is a cell. You will find that there are hundreds and millions of different types of living cells. These cells together make up an multicellular organism or an individual cell makes up a unicellular organism. Each cell is unique and has different functions and features. Cells are differentiated as eukaryotic cells and prokaryotic cells.

Prokaryotic cells make up unicellular organisms that form the largest group of organisms. All bacteria have a prokaryotic cell that have simple parts. Eukaryotes, on the other hand, are advanced form of cells that make up multicellular organisms, and few unicellular organisms have complex parts.

Functions of a Cell

The cell is the most important structure of an organism. Each type of cell has a specific function to perform and is present in specific locations in the body of an organism. The cell helps in regulating the movement of water, nutrients, waste matter into and outside the body. It contains the life code, that is, DNA, that coordinates the synthesis of proteins and transfer of genetic information from the parent cell to the daughter cell. It also contains ribosome which is very important for protein synthesis. The production of energy takes place in the mitochondria and digestion of nutrients and other matter takes place with the help of lysosomes.

| Parts of a Cell | sell and what they do Functions of Parts of a Cell |
|------------------------|---|
| Cell Membrane | The outermost covering of a cell is called the cell membrane. The cell membrane acts like a traffic police man, that regulates entry and exit of substances, that is, ions and solutes. This helps in regulating the internal cell balance. |
| Cell Wall | The outermost covering of a plant cell is called the cell wall. It is made up of cellulose and helps to provide mechanical support to the cell. It surrounds the cell membrane and helps to maintain the pressure within the cell. |
| Centrosome | The centrosome is a part of the animal cell. An animal cell may contain one or two centrosomes that helps in mitosis. |
| Chloroplast | Chloroplasts are green colored plastids that are plant cell parts. They help in production of food in the presence of sunlight by photosynthesis. |
| Chromoplast | These are also plant cell organelles that have different colors in different cells. They contain xanthophyll and carotene that helps to give the flowers and fruits their color. |
| Cytoplasm | The mixture of water and soluble organic and inorganic compounds is called the cytoplasm. Most of the parts of a cell are suspended in the cytoplasm. All metabolic functions and activities of an animal cell takes place here. |
| Endoplasmic Reticulum | The tubular structures that are found near the nucleus and help to provide support to both plant and animal cells is called the endoplasmic reticulum. There are two |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| | types of endoplasmic reticulum, the smooth reticulum without the attached ribosomes and rough endoplasmic reticulum with the attached ribosomes. |
| Golgi Bodies | The golgi apparatus or bodies are flat vesicular structures that are stacked one above the other. They secrete and store hormones and enzymes that help in transportation out of the cell. |
| Leukoplasts | These are plant cell organelles that are a type of colorless plastid and help in the storage of starch. |
| Lysosome | This part of an animal cell that is a membranous sac. It is a part of the golgi apparatus that contains different enzymes. It helps in intracellular digestion and in the elimination of foreign substances. They are also known as the 'suicide sacs' as, if one of them bursts, the entire cell will be destroyed. |
| Mitochondria | The mitochondria has two layers of membrane of which the inner membrane is folded to form cristae. It is the powerhouse of the cell where ATP is generated by cellular respiration. |
| Nuclear Membrane | The covering of the nucleus is the nuclear membrane. It has many pores that aid in the transport of substances. |
| Nucleolus | The nucleus contains the RNA and sends out the RNS to ribosomes along with the blueprints of the protein to be synthesized. |
| Nucleoplasm | The dense fluid that contains fibers made up of DNA is called nucleoplasm. The chromatin fibers undergo a change in structure after cell division and are called chromosomes. This chromosome contains the hereditary information of genes. |
| Nucleus | The brain of a cell, the cell nucleus, controls all the functions occurring in the cell. It contains the blueprint of life, that is, DNA. |
| Ribosomes | The part of a cell that contains RNA that helps in protein synthesis. |
| Vacuole | The large and abundant vesicle of a plant cell is called a vacuole. It contains fluids and helps in storage of substances, building material and water. |

The cell wall central vacuole and chloroplasts are the distinguishing parts of a plant and animal cell. The smallest unit of life is indeed the most important for sustenance of life.

TEXT 13. Economics

Economics is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. The term economics comes from THE Ancient

Greek (oikonomia, «management of a household, administration») from oikos, «house») + nomos, «custom» or «law»), hence «rules of the house (hold)».

Economics aims to explain how economies work and how economic agents interact. Economic analysis is applied throughout society, in business, finance and government, but also in crime, education, the family, health, law, politics, religion, social institutions, war, and science. The expanding domain of economics in the social sciences has been described as economic imperialism.

Common distinctions are drawn between various dimensions of economics: between positive economics (describing «what is») and normative economics (advocating «what ought to be»); between economic theory and applied economics; and between mainstream economics (more «orthodox» dealing with the «rationality-individualism-equilibrium nexus») and heterodox economics (more «radical» dealing with the «institutions-history-social structure nexus»). However the primary textbook distinction is between microeconomics, which examines the economic behavior of agents (including individuals and firms, consumers and producers), and macroeconomics, addressing issues of unemployment, inflation, economic growth, and monetary and fiscal policy for an entire economy.

History of Economic Thought

The city states of Sumer developed a trade and market economy based originally on the commodity money of the Shekel which was a certain weight measure of barley, while the Babylonians and their city state neighbors later developed the earliest system of economics using a metric of various commodities, that was fixed in a legal code. The early law codes from Sumer could be considered the first (written) economic formula, and had many attributes still in use in the current price system today such as codified amounts of money for business deals (interest rates), fines in money for "wrong doing", inheritance rules, laws concerning how private property is to be taxed or divided, etc. Roman law developed contract.

Economic thought dates from earlier Mesopotamia!!. Greek. Roman. Indian. Chinese. Persian and Arab civilizations. Notable writers include Aristotle. Chanakya (also known as Kautilya), Qin Shi Huang. Thomas Aquinas and Ibn Khaldun through to the 14th century.

After discovering Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddimah. however, Schumpeter viewed Ibn Khaldun as being the closest forerunner of modern economics. Nonetheless, recent research indicates that the Indian scholar-philosopher Chanakya (340-293 BC) predates Ibn Khaldun by a millennium and a half and has written more expansively on this subject, particularly on political economy. His magnum opus, the Arthashastra {The Science of Wealth and Welfare), is the genesis of economic concepts that include the opportunity cost, the demand-supply framework, diminishing returns, marginal analysis, public goods, the distinction between the short run and the long run, asymmetric information and the producer surplus. In his capacity as an advisor to the throne of the Maurya Empire of ancient India, he has also advised on the sources and prerequisites of economic growth, obstacles to it and on tax incentives to encourage economic growth. However, it does not seem likely that modern economics has any important indebtedness to Chanakya.

Two other groups, later called 'mercantilists' and 'physiocrats', more directly influenced the subsequent development of the subject. Both groups were associated with the rise of economic nationalism and modern capitalism in Europe. Mercantilism was an economic doctrine that flourished from the 16th to 18th century in a prolific pamphlet literature, whether of merchants or statesmen. It held that a nation's wealth depended on its accumulation of gold and silver. Nations without access to mines could obtain gold and silver from trade only by selling goods abroad and restricting imports other than of gold and silver. The doctrine called for importing cheap raw materials to be used in manufacturing goods, which could be exported, and for state regulation to impose protective tariffs on foreign manufactured goods and prohibit manufacturing in the colonies.

Physiocrats, a group of 18th century French thinkers and writers, developed the idea of the economy as a circular flow of income and output. Physiocrats believed that only agricultural production generated a clear surplus over cost, so that agriculture was the basis of all wealth.

Modern economic theory is customarily said to have begun with Adam Smith (1723-1790). Adam Smith was influenced by a wide number of economic thinkers, going all the way back to the ancient Greek philosophers.

TEXT 14. **The Law**

Law is a system of rules, usually enforced through a set of institutions. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways and serves as a primary social mediator of relations between people. Contract law regulates everything from buying a bus ticket to trading on derivatives markets. Property law defines rights and obligations related to the transfer and title of personal (often referred to as chattels) and real property. Trust law applies to assets held for investment and financial security, while tort law allows claims for compensation if a person's rights or property are harmed. If the harm is criminalised in a statute, criminal law offers means by which the state can prosecute the perpetrator. Constitutional law provides a framework for the creation of law, the protection of human rights and the election of political representatives. Administrative law is used to review the decisions of government agencies, while international law governs affairs between sovereign nation states in activities ranging from trade to environmental regulation or military action. Writing in 350 BC, the Greek philosopher Aristotle declared, «The rule of law is better than the rule of any individual.»

Legal systems elaborate rights and responsibilities in a variety of ways. A general distinction can be made between civil law jurisdictions, which codify their laws, and common law systems, where judge-made law is not consolidated. In some countries, religion informs the law. Law also raises important and complex issues concerning equality, fairness and justice. «In its majestic equality», said the author Anatole France in 1894, «the law forbids rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges, beg in the streets and steal loaves of bread.» In a typical democracy, the central institutions for interpreting and creating law are the three main branches of government, namely an impartial judiciary, a democratic legislature, and an accountable executive. To

implement and enforce; (he law and provide services to the public, a government's bureaucracy, the J military and police are vital.

Lady Justice is the symbol of the judiciary. Justice is depicted as a god; equipped with three symbols of the rule of law: a sword symbolizing the court's coercive power; scales representing an objective standard by which competing claims are weighed; and a blindfold indicating that justice is (or should be) meted out objectively, without fear or favor, regardless of identity, money, power, or weakness.

Constitutional and Administrative Law

The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, whose principles still have constitutional value.

Constitutional and administrative law govern the affairs of the state. Constitutional law concerns both the relationships between the executive, legislature and judiciary and the human rights or civil liberties of individuals against the state. Most jurisdictions, like the United States and France, have a single codified constitution, with a Bill of Rights. A few, like the United Kingdom, have no such document. A «constitution» is simply those laws which constitute the body politic, form statute, case law and convention.

The fundamental constitutional principle, inspired by John Locke, holds that the individual can do anything but that which is forbidden by law, and the state may do nothing but that which is authorised by law. Administrative law is the chief method for people to hold state bodies to account. People can apply for judicial review of actions or decisions by local councils, public services or government ministries, to ensure that they comply with the law. The first specialist administrative court was the Conseil d'Etat set up in 1799, as Napoleon assumed power in France.

History of Law

King Hammurabi is revealed the code OF laws by the Mesopotamian sun god Shamash, also revered as the god of justice.

The history of law is closely connected to the development of civilization. Ancient Egyptian law, dating as far back as 3000 BC, contained a civil code that was probably broken into twelve books. It was based on the concept of Ma'at, characterised by tradition, rhetorical speech, social equality and impartiality. By the 22nd century BC, the ancient Sumerian ruler Ur-Nammu had formulated the first law code, which consisted of casuistic statements («if... then...»). Around 1760 BC, King Hammurabi further developed Babylonian law, by codifying and inscribing it in stone. Hammurabi placed several copies of his law code throughout the kingdom of Babylon as stelae, for the entire public to see; this became known as the Codex Hammurabi. The most intact copy of these stelae was discovered in the 19th century by British Assyriologists, and has since been fully transliterated and translated into various languages, including English, German, and French.

The Old Testament dates back to 1280 BC, and takes the form of moral imperatives as recommendations for a good society. The small Greek city-state, Ancient Athens, from about the 8th c. BC was the first society to be based on broad inclusion of its citizenry; excluding women and the slave class. However, Athens had no legal

science, and no word for «law» as an abstract concept. Yet Ancient Greek law contained major constitutional innovations in the development of democracy.

Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek philosophy, but its detailed rules were developed by professional jurists, and were highly sophisticated. Over the centuries between the rise and decline of the Roman Empire, law was adapted to cope with the changing social situations, and underwent major codification during Justinian I. Although it declined in significance during the Dark Ages. Roman law was rediscovered around the 11th century when medieval legal scholars began to research Roman codes and adapt their concepts. In medieval England, the King's judges developed a body of precedent, which later became the common law. A Europe-wide Lex Mercatoria was formed so that merchants could trade with common standards of practice; rather than with the many splintered facets of local laws. The Lex Mercatoria, a precursor to modern commercial law, emphasised the freedom of contract and alienability of property. As nationalism grew in the 18th and 19th centuries, Lex Mercatoria was incorporated into countries' local law under new civil codes.

The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution for a country, containing 444 articles, 12 schedules, numerous amendments and 117,369 words.

Ancient India and China represent distinct traditions of law, and have historically had independent schools of legal theory and practice. The Arthashastra, probably compiled around 100 AD (although it contains older material), and the Manusmriti (100-300 AD) were foundational treatises in India, and comprise texts considered authoritative legal guidance. Manu's central philosophy was tolerance and pluralism, and was cited across Southeast Asia. This Hindu tradition, along with Islamic law, was supplanted by the common law when India became part of the British Empire. Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and Hong Kong also adopted the common law. The eastern Asia legal tradition reflects a unique blend of secular and religious influences. Japan was the first country to begin modernising its legal system along western lines, by importing bits of the French, but mostly the German Civil Code. This partly reflected Germany's status as a rising power in the late 19th c. Similarly, traditional Chinese law gave way to westernisation towards the final years of the Ch'ing dynasty in the form of six private law codes based mainly on the Japanese model of German law. Today Taiwanese law retains the closest affinity to the codifications from that period, because of the split between Chiang Kai-shek's nationalists, who fled there, and Mao Zedong's communists who won control of the mainland in 1949. The current legal infrastructure in the *People's Republic of China* was heavily influenced by Soviet Socialist law, which essentially inflates administrative law at the expense of private law rights. Due to rapid industrialisation, today China undergoing a process of reform, at least in terms of economic, if not social and political, rights. A new contract code in 1999 represented a move away from administrative domination. Furthermore, after negotiations lasting fifteen years, in 2001 China joined the World Trade Organisation

TEXT 15. Politics

Politics is a process by which groups of people make collective decisions. The term is generally applied to behavior within civil governments, but politics has been

observed in other group interactions, including corporate, academic, and religious institutions. It consists of «social relations involving authority or power» and refers to the regulation of a political unit, and to the methods and tactics used.

The word «politics» comes from the Greek word Πολιτική (politika) from politic (adj.), modeled on Aristotle's «affairs of state», the name of his book on governing and governments, which was rendered in English mid-15th c. as Latinised «polettiques». In Latin, this was «politicus» and in French «po!itique». Thus it became «politics» in Middle English.

Primitive Societies

Regardless of how civilized the world is, there are still large numbers of people living in the most primitive conditions. The scientific study of the aboriginal Australian forms the basis of what is best known as primitive societies in general.

The Totem group was the real social unit of the aboriginal Australian. The Totem is not an Australian word but it is generally accepted to designate the name of an institution which is found everywhere among primitive people. The Totem group is primarily a group of people distinguished by the sign of a natural object, such as an animal or tree, who may not intermarry with one another – this is the first rule of primitive social organization; its origin is lost in antiquity («Alcheringa») but its object is certainly to prevent the intermarriage of close relatives. Marriage takes place between men and women of different Totems; the husband belongs to all the women of his Wife's totem and the wife belongs to all the men of the husband's totem at the same time that a communal marriage is established between the men and women of the two different Totems - the men and women being of the same generation. There are no unmarried couples; marriage for them is part of the natural order into which they are born. The mother took a predominant role, for descent was almost always reckoned through females. Parent, child, brother and sister were the only recognized relationships.

The Totem served the purpose of forbidding intermarriage between close relatives and will deal destruction if this rule is not strictly enforced. These are the rudiments of two of the most important factors in human progress: religion and law. The rudimentary notion of Law is very specific about what is prohibited or taboo.

Patriarchal Societies

All patriarchal societies are known by certain characteristic features:

1. Male kinship is prevalent.
2. Marriage is permanent.
3. Paternal authority is the ruling principle of the social order.

These features of the development of the patriarchal state of society are as common among the Jews as among the Arabs, among the Aryans as among the Dravidians and even among the Germanic and Celtic peoples.

The patriarchal state of society consists of two stages, tribe and clan. The tribe is a large group of hundreds of members who descend from one common male ancestor, sometimes from a fictitious character satisfying the etiquette that descent from the male is the only basis of society. The clan, on the other hand, is a smaller group reaching back into the past for only four generations or so to a common well-known male ancestor. The clan always breaks down into smaller units when its limit is reached.

According to the Scottish historian W. F. Skene in volumen 3 of Celtic Scotland, the tribe or larger unit is the oldest. When the tribe breaks down, clans are formed. When the clan system breaks down, it leaves the households or families as independent units. Finally, with the withering away of patriarchal society, the family is dissolved and the individual comes into existence.

The State

The origin of the State is to be found in the development of the art of warfare. As a result the new states are forced to organize on military principles.

Of the institutions by which the state is ruled, that of kingship stands foremost until the French Revolution put an end to the «divine right of kings». Nevertheless, kingship is perhaps the most successful institution of politics. However, the first kings were not institutions but individuals. The earliest kings were successful militarily. They were men not only of great military genius but also great administrators. Kingship becomes an institution through heredity.

The king rules his kingdom with the aid of his Council; without it he could not hold his territories. The Council is the king's master mind. The Council is the germ of constitutional government. Long before the council became a bulwark of democracy, it rendered invaluable aid to the institution of kingship by:

1. Preserving the institution of kingship through heredity.
2. Preserving the traditions of the social order.
3. Being able to withstand criticism as an impersonal authority.
4. Being able to manage a greater deal of knowledge and action than a single individual such as the king.

The greatest of the king's subordinates, the earls in England and Scotland, the dukes and counts in the Continent, always sat as a right on the Council. One of the functions of the Council is to keep the coffers of the king full Another is the satisfaction of military service and the establishment of lordships by the king to satisfy the task of collecting taxes and soldiers.

The medieval parliament was complete when it represented all the states in the realm: nobles, clergy, peasants and craftsmen but it was not a popular institution mainly because it meant taxation. Only by the strongest pressure of the Crown were parliaments maintained during the first century of their existence and the best proof of this assertion lies in the fact that in those countries where the Crown was weak, parliament ceased to exist. The notion that parliaments were the result of a democratic movement cannot be supported by historical facts. Originally, representation in parliament was a liability rather than a privilege. It is not uncommon that an institution created for one purpose begins to serve another. Pretty soon, sessions in parliament would turn into bargaining tables, the king granting petitions ' in exchange FOR money. However, there were two kinds of petitions, one R private and the other public and it was from this last that laws were adopted or legislation originated. Even to the present day, this has always been the basis of all successful legislation: public custom is adopted and enforced by the state.

Historically speaking, the dogma of the equality of man is the result of the adoption of the purely practical machinery of the majority but the adoption of the

majority principle is also responsible for another institution of modern times: the party system. The party system is an elaborate piece of machinery that puts at least two political candidates against each other for the vote of an electorate; its advantage being equal representations interests of large number of people in politics; it provides effective criticism of the government in power and it affords an outlet for the ambition of a large number of wealthy and educated people guaranteeing a consistent policy in government. These three institutions: political representation, majority rule and the party system are the basic components of modern political machinery applicable to both central and local governments.

TEXT 16. **Democracy**

Democracy is a political form of government carried out either directly by the people (direct democracy) or by means of elected representatives of the people, as if the people and the elected person were one, linear line of decisions, (representative democracy). The term comes from the Greek: *δημοκρατία* - (demokratia) «rule of the people», which was coined from *δῆμος*, (demos) «people» and *κράτος*, (kratos) «power», in the middle of the fifth-fourth century BC to denote the political systems then existing in some Greek city-states, notably Athens, following a popular uprising in 508 BC. Even though there is no specific, universally accepted definition of 'democracy', there are two principles that defines the word democracy. They include: equality and freedom. These principles are reflected in all citizens being equal before the law and having equal access to power, and the freedom of its citizens is secured by legitimized rights and liberties which are generally protected by a constitution.

An essential process in representative democracies is competitive elections that are fair both substantively and procedurally. Furthermore, freedom of political expression, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are essential so that citizens are informed and able to vote in their personal interests. Popular sovereignty is common but not a universal motivating subject for establishing a democracy. In some countries, democracy is based on the philosophical principle of equal rights. Many people use the term «democracy» as shorthand for liberal democracy, which may include additional elements such as political pluralism: equality before the law: the right to petition elected officials for redress of grievances; due process: civil liberties: human rights: and elements of civil society outside the government.

Democracy has its origin in Ancient Greece. However other cultures have significantly contributed to the evolution of democracy such as Ancient Rome. Europe, and North and South America. The concept of representative democracy arose largely from ideas and institutions that developed during the European Middle Ages and the Age of Enlightenment and in the American and French Revolutions. Democracy has been called the «last form of government») and has spread considerably across the globe. The right to vote has been expanded in many jurisdictions over time from relatively narrow groups (such as wealthy men of a particular ethnic group), with New Zealand the first nation to grant universal suffrage for all its citizens in 1893.

Ancient Origin

The term democracy first appeared in ancient Greek political and philosophical thought. The philosopher Plato contrasted democracy, the system of «rule by the

governed)), with the alternative systems of monarchy (rule by one individual), oligarchy (rule by a small elite class) and democracy (ruling class of property owners). Although Athenian democracy is today considered by many to have been a form of direct democracy, originally it had two distinguishing features: firstly the allotment (selection by lot) of ordinary citizens to government offices and courts, and secondarily the assembly of all the citizens. All citizens were eligible to speak and vote in the Assembly, which set the laws of the city-state. However, the Athenian citizenship was only for males born from a father who was citizen and who had been doing their military service between 18 and 20 years old; this excluded women, slaves, foreigners and males under 20 years old. Of the 250,000 inhabitants only some 30,000 on average were citizens. Of those 30,000 perhaps 5,000 might regularly attend one or more meetings of the popular Assembly. Most of the officers and magistrates of Athenian government were allotted; only the generals (strategoi) and a few other officers were elected.

A possible example of primitive democracy may have been the early Sumerian city-states. A similar proto-democracy or oligarchy existed temporarily among the Medes (ancient Iranian people) in the 6th century BC, but which came to an end after the Achaemenid (Persian) Emperor Darius the Great declared that the best monarchy was better than the best oligarchy or best democracy.

A serious claim for early democratic institutions comes from the independent republics of India, sanghas and gangs, which existed as early as the sixth century BC and persisted in some areas until the fourth century AD. The evidence is scattered and no pure historical source exists for that period. In addition, Diodorus (a Greek historian at the time of Alexander the Great's excursion to India), without offering any detail, mentions that independent and democratic states existed in India. Even though the Roman Republic contributed significantly into certain aspects of democracy, only a minority of Romans were citizens. As such, having votes in elections for choosing representatives and then the votes of the powerful were given more weight through a system of gerrymandering. For that reason, almost all high officials, including members of the Senate, came from a few wealthy and noble families. However, many notable exceptions did occur.

Aristotle contrasted rule by the many (democracy/polity), with rule by the few (oligarchy/aristocracy), and with rule by a single person (tyranny or today autocracy/monarchy). He also thought that there was a good and a bad variant of each system. For Aristotle the underlying principle of democracy is freedom. In essence, he argues that this is what every democracy should make its aim. There are two main aspects of freedom: being ruled and ruling in turn, since everyone is equal according to number, not merit, and to be able to live as one pleases.

Now a fundamental principle of the democratic form of constitution is liberty. But one factor of liberty is to govern and be governed in turn; for the popular principle of justice is to have equality according to number, not worth, and if this is the principle of justice prevailing, the multitude must of necessity be sovereign and the decision of the majority must be final and must constitute justice.

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