



УЧЕБНИК
ВЫСШЕЙ
ШКОЛЫ

Building up Strategies in Translation

E. Misuno
I. Shablygina

Перевод

с английского языка
на русский язык

Практикум

АБЕРСЭБ

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Перевод с английского языка на русский язык Практикум

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Данное учебное пособие поможет сформировать знания, умения и навыки, необходимые для выполнения перевода текстов различной тематики. В книге рассматривается вопрос раскрытия значения слова и поиска соответствий в языке перевода, анализируются основные переводческие приемы и виды трансформаций, обсуждаются проблемы, связанные с трудностями перевода различных лексических единиц.

Пособие предназначено для студентов факультетов иностранных языков, обучающихся по специальности 1-210601-02 «Современные иностранные языки (перевод)». Пособие может быть полезно для лиц, владеющих английским языком и желающих приобрести практические навыки перевода.

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Предисловие

Настоящее учебное пособие ориентировано в первую очередь на студентов лингвистических университетов, изучающих английский язык как основной иностранный и овладевающих специальностью переводчика. В то же время данное пособие может быть полезным для лиц, владеющих английским языком и желающих приобрести практические навыки перевода.

Материалы для перевода относятся главным образом к общественно-политической тематике. Однако основные переводческие приемы, отрабатываемые на материале данной тематики, являются обязательным этапом и в овладении мастерством художественного перевода и перевода технических текстов.

Пособие состоит из двух частей. Первая часть «Основы практики перевода» предназначена для начального этапа обучения и ставит своей целью оказание помощи обучающимся в овладении основными переводческими приемами, необходимыми для преобразования исходного текста в текст перевода.

В данной части пособия рассматривается проблема раскрытия значения слова и поиска соответствий в языке перевода, анализируются типы словарных соответствий, акцентируется внимание на роли контекста в выявлении значения слова, описываются базовые переводческие приемы и виды трансформаций, используемые для преодоления трудностей, вызванных расхождениями в лексических и грамматических системах английского и русского языков. Последнее вытекает из общепринятого понимания перевода как процесса преобразования, при котором сохраняется неизменным смысловое содержание оригинала, а изменениям подвергаются лексическая и грамматическая формы его выражения. При этом лексические и грамматические явления воспринимаются в процессе перевода в неразрывной связи.

Овладение основными переводческими приемами поможет избежать типичной для начального этапа обучения переводу ошибки — буквального перевода.

Целью второй части пособия «Лексические проблемы перевода» является совершенствование знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для выполнения перевода текстов различной тематики. Предполагается, что на данном этапе обучения студенты владеют основными переводческими трансформациями, знакомы с типичными переводческими трудностями и способами их преодоления. Уровень сложности материалов для перевода отражает

задачи более продвинутого этапа обучения технике перевода и предполагает углубленное изучение проблем, связанных с переводом различных лексических единиц, представляющих особые трудности при переводе. Круг рассматриваемых проблем включает особенности перевода интернациональных и псевдоинтернациональных слов, безэквивалентной лексики, слов-реалий, ономастических реалий, фразеологии, неологизмов, политически корректной лексики.

Практический материал пособия включает дополнительные тексты для перевода в конце каждой части и предназначен не только для отработки конкретных переводческих умений и навыков, но и для углубления и расширения культурологических и страноведческих знаний. Отобранные в качестве практического материала отрывки из ведущих англоязычных газет и журналов стимулируют развитие у обучаемых умения пользоваться словарями и справочниками. Тексты содержат переводческие трудности различного характера и могут использоваться как для аудиторной работы, когда поиск наиболее адекватных переводческих решений осуществляется при помощи преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Приведенная в приложении таблица практической транскрипции заимствована из книги Д. И. Ермоловича «Имена собственные: теория и практика межъязыковой передачи». Данная таблица отражает современный взгляд на правила регулярной практической передачи английских имен собственных на русский язык. Основанием для включения указанной таблицы в пособие является тот факт, что проблема правильной передачи имен собственных в переводе по-прежнему представляет значительные сложности.

Часть 1
Основы практики
перевода

Раздел 1

Установление значения слов. Лексические соответствия

Первая проблема, с которой сталкивается переводчик, — это установление корреляции между значениями слов в английском и русском языках.

При сопоставлении единиц словарного состава английского и русского языков обнаруживается несколько типов смысловых отношений между словами этих языков.

1. Значение английского слова полностью соответствует значению русского слова, т. е. имеется постоянное словарное соответствие, называемое *эквивалентом*. Перед переводчиком в данном случае не стоит проблема выбора. Он пользуется готовым (единичным) соответствием.

К этой группе слов относятся: имена собственные, географические названия, названия дней недели, месяцев, имена числительные, многие научные и научно-технические термины и ряд других лексических единиц (названия животных, растений и др.), например: *Nero* — *Нерон*, *Friday* — *пятница*, *voltage* — *напряжение*, *giraffe* — *жираф*, и т. д.

2. Однозначному или многозначному английскому слову соответствует в русском языке несколько слов. Такой тип соответствий принято называть *вариантным соответствием*. В данном случае переводчик производит выбор из нескольких вариантов, исходя из условий *контекста* (сочетания, в которое входит слово, или более широкого контекста). Например, в зависимости от лексического окружения прилагательное *solid* может иметь следующие значения:

solid fuel — *твердое топливо*;

solid silver — *чистое серебро*;

a solid line — *сплошная линия*;

a solid business — *солидное дело*;

solid arguments — *основательные доводы*;

a man of solid build — *человек крепкого/плотного телосложения*.

3. Английское слово не всегда имеет готовое соответствие в

англо-русском словаре, поскольку ни один даже самый полный словарь не может отразить все оттенки значения слова. В данном случае перед переводчиком стоит задача создания собственного соответствия, которое, однако, не является оторванным от потенциальных значений, заложенных в смысловой структуре слов, и которое можно выявить на основе анализа контекста. Подобные соответствия, создаваемые самим переводчиком, принято называть *контекстуальными заменами*. Например:

*The **blue-veined** Swedish capital has always been a bit like its most famous daughter, Greta Garbo: breathtakingly beautiful, but rather steely.*

Словарное соответствие слову *vein* в русском языке — 'вена', 'жилка', 'прожилка', однако ни одно из этих значений не подходит для передачи поэтического облика шведской столицы. В русском языке образ, передаваемый сложным словом *blue-veined*, ассоциируется со словосочетанием *ленты рек*. Поэтому данное предложение можно перевести следующим образом:

*У шведской столицы, **украшенной синими лентами каналов**, всегда было что-то от ее самой знаменитой дочери — Греты Гарбо: она потрясающе красива, но несколько холодна.*

Практические задания

1. Найдите соответствие выделенным словам в словосочетаниях.

A

1. **flying**

flying saucers, flying weather, flying apparatus, flying Dutchman

2. **bad**

a bad wound, a bad debt, bad language, a bad mistake, bad cold, bad light, a bad name

3. **hard**

hard currency, hard life, a hard line, hard drugs, hard sell, a hard drinker

4. **regular**

a regular visitor, a regular pulse, regular features, a regular procedure, regular army

5. strong

a strong wind, strong language, strong walls, a strong supporter, strong faith, strong drink, strong evidence, strong measures

Б

1. to deliver

to deliver a speech, to deliver a verdict, to deliver a blow, to deliver a parcel

2. to draw

to draw the curtains, to draw breath, to draw a conclusion, to draw inspiration, to draw a line

3. to make

to make sense, to make a film, to make an impression, to make notes, to make a list, to make a scene, to make one's living

4. to keep

to keep promise, to keep an appointment, to keep rules, to keep a family, to keep a diary, to keep one's distance

5. to launch

to launch a rocket/missile, to launch a ship, to launch an offensive, to launch a new company, to launch a new book, to launch a spear

В

1. тонкий

тонкий лист, тонкий ум, тонкий слух, тонкий вкус, тонкое белье, тонкая фигура, тонкие пальцы, тонкий запах

2. легкий

легкая простуда, легкий вопрос, легкая музыка, легкая атлетика, легкая промышленность

3. тихий

тихая погода, тихая ночь, тихий нрав, тихий голос, тихий ход, тихий смех

4. простой

простой человек, простая работа, простые манеры, простое любопытство, простая пища

5. проводить

проводить время, проводить кого-либо на станцию, проводить собрание, проводить реформы, проводить границу

6. делать

делать выводы, делать предложение, делать комплименты, де-

лать усилия, делать честь, делать вид

7. вести

вести автомобиль, вести переговоры, вести дневник, вести переписку, вести хозяйство, вести правильный образ жизни

8. кусок

кусок веревки, кусок сахара, кусок хлеба, кусок мыла

9. место

слабое место, место происхождения, место в первом ряду, достаточно места для всех, рабочее место

10. ящик

почтовый ящик, мусорный ящик, ящик стола, ящик для упаковки

2. Внимательно изучите способы перевода английских многозначных глаголов и имен существительных, представленных в англо-русском учебном словаре Е. А. М. Уилсона. Переведите предложения, содержащие данные лексические единицы, на русский язык.

A. power *n* 1. (*capability*) способность; силы; *mental ~s* — умственные способности; *his ~s are failing* — его силы убывают; *I'll do everything in my ~* — я сделаю все, что в моих силах; *that's beyond his ~* — это ему не по силам.

2. (*strength, force*) сила; (*might*) мощь; **the ~ of a blow/of love** — сила удара/любви; **the military ~ of the country** — военная мощь страны; **the ~ of the country** — могущество страны; **the ~ of an explosion** — мощность взрыва.

3. *Mech., Phys., etc.* — энергия, сила; (*rating*) мощность; **nuclear, electric ~** — атомная энергия, электроэнергия; **horse ~** — лошадиная сила; **the engine is working at half ~** — двигатель работает вполосилы; **the ~ of an engine** — мощность мотора; **the ship was moving under her own ~** — судно двигалось своим ходом; **the ~ has been cut off** — электричество отключили.

4. (*authority*) власть, полномочия; **to come to ~** — прийти к власти; **to seize ~** — захватить власть; **the ~s of parliament/of the president** — полномочия парламента/президента; *emergency ~s* — чрезвычайные полномочия; **the ~ of veto** — право вето; **Law I gave him ~ of attorney** — я назначил его своим поверенным.

5. (*nation*) *the great ~s* — великие державы.

6. *fig* — силы, власть; **the ~ behind the throne** — власть, стоящая за тронем; **he's a ~ in the land** — он пользуется влиянием в

стране.

1. Trade unions have less bargaining *power* than they used to have. 2. The real attraction of elite education is that it provides access to wealth and *power* for those who have acquired it. 3. Mr. Chavez is strategic and shrewd and knows he cannot remain in *power* indefinitely if he has critics in the media. 4. Anyone seeking a gun must get a certificate from the police. Few people seem troubled that cops have the *power* to make those decisions. 5. The separation of *powers* means that President and Congress are elected separately. 6. The beginning of the century saw the country at the height of its *power*. 7. Some functions are automated. Sensors turn off the display to conserve *power* when a user lifts the phone to his ear. 8. Nuclear *power* has not been able to compete effectively with other *power* sources in the United States. 9. The dairy company failed to recognize the threat posed by loss of *power* at a refrigeration unit. 10. *Power* and authority are often contrasted. The police have *power* whereas the Queen Mother has authority (she inspires love and warmth — at least among some). But *power* and authority are not easy to separate. 11. Because information is *power*, the more information you control, the better off you are. 12. Burning certain kinds of household rubbish in *power* stations is preferable to burying it underground. 13. This court was given unprecedented *powers* to review convictions for errors both of law and of fact. 14. At the beginning of the women's movement we thought that if women had *power* they would lead differently. They would be more compassionate, inclusive and sensitive. 15. The radio-set is *powered* by batteries.

Б. accommodate *vt* 1. (*put up: for large party*) размещать(-стить); (*for individuals*) помещать(-стить); устраивать(-оить); **the delegates were ~d in hotels** — делегатов разместили по гостиницам; **to ~ a guest in a spare room** — поместить гостя в отдельной комнате; **I was ~ d in a hotel** — меня устроили в гостинице; **CQ I can ~ him for a night in my flat** — я могу приютить его на одну ночь у себя.

2. (*hold*) вмещать(-стить); **the hall ~ s/can 500 people** — зал вмещает пятьсот человек.

3. (*supply*): **the bank ~ d me with a loan of £100** — банк предоставил мне ссуду в сто фунтов.

4. (*adapt*): **I'll ~ my plans to yours/to fit in with yours** — я согласую свои планы с вашими; **you'll have to ~ yourself to these**

conditions — тебе придется приспособиться к этим условиям.

5. (*oblige*): **we always try to ~ our clients** — мы стараемся всегда услужить своим клиентам.

1. I'd like to find a part-time job that will *accommodate* my teaching schedule. 2. According to the local reports, Shanghai has completed the construction of a super underground bunker that can *accommodate* 200,000 people in emergency to evade blasts, poisonous gas emission and nuclear radiation. 3. The lawyer tried hard to *accommodate* his statements to the facts. 4. When cultures clash on the job: companies struggle to *accommodate* workers of different religious faiths without alienating others. 5. Should universities change teaching to *accommodate* a generation raised on mobile technology? 6. A family of four is looking for a hotel in Dublin that will *accommodate* them and their lovely year-old yellow labrador. 7. It's one thing to offer the migrant workers jobs. They have to be *accommodated* too. 8. Most working women say the corporate world isn't making great strides in *accommodating* working mothers.

B. commit *vt* 1. (*perform*) совершать(-ить); **to ~ a crime/ a murder/error** — совершить преступление/убийство, сделать ошибку (*usu pfs*); **to ~ suicide** — покончить с собой (*pf*).

2. (*entrust*) поручать(-ить); **they ~ ted the child to the care of her aunt** — они поручили ребенка заботам тетки; **to ~ smb to prison/to a mental hospital** — посадить кого-л. в тюрьму поместить кого-л. в психиатрическую больницу (*usu pfs*); **I ~ ted my papers to his safe-keeping** — я передал мои бумаги ему на хранение; **fig to ~ smth to memory/to paper or to writing** — запоминать(-нить) что-л., записывать(-сать) что-л.

3. (*bind*): **I've ~ ted myself to returning on Friday** — я обещал вернуться в пятницу; **I'm ~ ted to helping them** — я обязался им помочь; **without ~ ting myself** — без всяких обязательств с моей стороны; **he is deeply ~ ted to this policy** — он целиком за проведение этой линии.

1. The government must *commit* itself to improving healthcare. 2. I think I can come but I won't *commit* myself till I know for sure. 3. The government claimed that it is *committed* to withdrawing its troops by the end of the year. 4. Counterterrorism sources claimed that British suicide bombers were within days of blowing up 12 passenger jets above five US cities in an unprecedented terrorist attack designed to *commit* "mass murder on an unimaginable scale". 5. NATO member states have refused to *commit* more troops to Af-

ghanistan despite appeals from the organization's leaders for 2500 extra troops to fight Taliban insurgents. 6. A group of mobile manufacturers, network operators, suppliers, recyclers, consumer and environmental organizations, led by Nokia, *has committed* to improve the environmental performance of mobile phones and to do more to raise consumer awareness and participation in recycling. 7. George *has committed* to quit smoking. 8. Like so many men he has problems *committing* himself to a relationship. 9. Sometimes, conductors have to *commit* complete scores to memory. 10. They were taught to pray every time they *committed* even a minor sin.

3. Найдите соответствие выделенным словам и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. He made a discovery that *established* his reputation. 2. The Federal government needs to *establish* policies for sharing terrorism related information. 3. The Pentagon has revealed that coalition forces are spending millions of dollars *establishing* at least six "enduring" bases in Iraq – raising the prospect that US and UK forces could be involved in a long-term deployment in the country. 4. New Jersey should approve measures that would *establish* needle-exchange program to curb the spread of HIV. 5. I began wearing hats as a young lawyer because it helped me to *establish* my professional identity. Before that, whenever I was at a meeting, someone would ask me to get coffee. 6. Of course, there are advantages to having your kids later. You can *establish* your career, and may be you're more mature. 7. To solve the problem of organizing world peace we must *establish* world law and order. 8. Decide what you want, decide what you are willing to exchange it for. *Establish* your priorities and go to work. 9. The experts *haven't established* the cause of his death. 10. They decided to *establish* a museum of modern art where works by contemporary artists would be shown. 11. Journalists should *expose* secrets, not keep them. 12. The most intense meteor shower on Earth in the last 33 years may *expose* how life on Earth began. 13. The most obvious way to *expose* your ignorance is to ask people questions. But at the same time while you are *exposing* your ignorance, you are also *exposing* them to your learning ability. 14. Beach and water activities *expose* our bodies to the sun's rays more than usual. 15. Silk Flower Design offers beautiful and natural looking silk flower *arrangements*. 16. Why is the keypad *arrangement* different for a telephone and a calculator? 17. I've made

all the necessary travel *arrangements* and reservations. 18. Poetry does not consist of words alone: there must be sentiment and fancy, combination and *arrangement*. 19. It's common law that 9 out of 11 new businesses *fail* in America each year. 20. Three riders *failed* pre-race blood tests on the first day of the cycling road race world championship. 21. In my life I've *failed* as much as I have succeeded. 22. Where words *fail*, music speaks. 23. I wasn't afraid to *fail*. Something good always comes out of *failure*. 24. The only people who never *fail* are those who never try. 25. Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen. Like friends, too, we should return to them again and again for, like true friends, they will never *fail* us – never cease to instruct – never cloy.

4. Найдите соответствие выделенным союзам и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. As the population ages and cardiovascular hazards like diabetes continue to rise, women are more at risk than ever. 2. The resumption of dialogue marks a political breakthrough *as* it opens the door to frequent consultations between the governments that have refused to recognize each other for decades. 3. *As* Christopher Cockered, inventor of the hovercraft, famously remarked, "*But for* the silly chaps we would still be living in the Stone Age." 4. English coexists with Welsh *as* it does in the four northern islands with Gaelic. 5. *While* there is no doubt that online tools have widened youth interest in politics, they can also have a constricting effect on candidates. Nowadays, politicians know that any move, word or expression can be recorded, packaged and linked around the world in minutes. 6. *While* I respect this position, for myself I find it unnecessary rigid. 7. It will be hard to meet the target *while* holding down energy prices. 8. The political impact of the party has been relatively slight. There are few elections *where* they made a difference. 9. *Where* the original spelling of the word is vital to the story, I have kept it. 10. People who commit crimes are often described as being "wicked" or lacking morals, *which* ignores the fact that most of them commit crime when they are young and that most give up later. 11. Alan Bond was found guilty of improperly using his position to allow his private company to buy Edouard Manet's picture from Bond Corporation for \$2,5 *when* its value was at least \$12. 12. It was in the hope of regaining his children that he initiated psychotherapy, *since* his wife firmly stated she would never return to

him unless he had psychiatric treatment. 13. Christine was sitting next to an elderly couple who'd been through an emergency landing before. They said, "*If* we survived that, I'm sure we can survive this," she recalls. 14. Reconciling these data points is difficult, *if* not impossible. 15. This dinner service cost 300 pounds *if* it cost a penny.

5. Проанализируйте значение выделенных слов в контекстах и переведите предложения.

1. Reading endures a reputation as a dormitory for *commuters*. In fact, this town finds itself at the centre of the region's booming service economy. 2. Those who today launch the Parents against Tobacco campaign, supported by 50 national organizations and more than 150 MPs, believe we can meet that *challenge*. 3. Last Thursday, when the first races in the Cup began he *crewed* with one of the *challengers* while his wife cheered him on from a pleasure boat. 4. Fundamentalism generally emerges out of cultures, which have remained *undisturbed* for many generations and then are *challenged* or *disturbed*. 5. The two countries were expected to confirm the *breakthrough* today after three days of discussion, ending a five-month freeze in contact. 6. Forces such as xenophobic *passions*, economic *grievances*, and transnational ethnic solidarity can make policymaking far more complex and less predictable. 7. Over the years she has raised the *profile* of her small country and increased her own popularity. 8. I'm worried about *consumerism*, the focus on buying things that by any *survival* standard you don't need, but which American advertising culture promotes like mad. 9. You will receive a course of antibiotics. Then, if this doesn't work, more *aggressive* measures will be tried. 10. This change in the role of the church is *highlighted* in a new collected work on religious conversion. 11. Did Mr. Riddle tell you anything, which *suggested* that he was on particularly bad terms with anybody? 12. There were no houses in sight. The sea on the one side and steeply rising ground on the other had so far *discouraged developers*. 13. Supporters of the measure said it would stop the too-frequent occurrence of criminals getting off on *technicalities*, as in cases in which evidence against them was ruled inadmissible because it was obtained with a *faulty* warrant. 14. A study of 200 magistrates showed that, while there was no deliberate gender discrimination, many, particularly male magistrates, were more likely to see female offenders as *troubled*, rather than *troublesome*.

6. Переведите тексты, обращая особое внимание на выделенные слова.

Текст 1

Catwalk queen Naomi Campbell *launched* her first novel *Swan* at a *glittering* party *thrown* by publishers Heinemann. Her mother Valerie and best friend Kate Moss were there to celebrate her success. *Swan* is the story of a young model's *rise* to fame and fortune. The book was *ghost-written* by a professional author with Naomi providing material and ideas in the shape of interviews and tapes.

The girl from Steatham, South London, who *rose* from obscurity to become one of the world's highest-paid models, is also due to *launch* her first record, *Love and Tears*. *Even so*, she declined to sing at the book *launch*.

Текст 2

I had a fairly conventional upbringing and, although I was at grammar school, I *drifted* into street life. In some respects I think it was the consequence of having a *workaholic* father who exercised no supervision. *While* I did not respect his *authority*, I didn't dislike him. My feelings were neutral, and he had no influence on me. But I was brought up in the East End and there was a criminal *element* on the streets and it was easy to *drift* into crime.

I think now that fathers need to work not so much at talking with their sons and trying to understand their problems, but *re-claiming the authority* that well-intentioned but misguided theories on raising children have undermined.

This is nothing to do with returning to Victorian values, it is respecting the reality of what has always been and always will be the nature of the parent-child relationship.

Текст 3

We must recognize that it is more *cost-effective* to *anticipate* and prevent international problems than to try to solve them *once* they occur. Often the UN *comes under pressure* to act only when the root causes of a crisis have had time to fester and wreak their havoc. It is often not until conflicts have *escalated* enough to dominate the evening news that countries are seriously ready to provide funds, people, *peacekeepers* and humanitarian assistance.

We need to devote more time and resources to preventive action.

We need multilateral efforts that can *contain* conflict, *anticipate* problems and alleviate humanitarian crises in time. If we don't, we may *face* outbreaks of *hostility*, and the disintegration of states, with the consequent migration of millions of people. The international *bill* for restoring peace and providing humanitarian aid will *escalate* as crises worsen.

Раздел 2

Лексические и грамматические преобразования при переводе

Межъязыковые преобразования, требующие перестройки на лексическом и грамматическом уровне, называются *переводческими трансформациями*. *Лексические* трансформации имеют место в случае замены отдельных конкретных слов или словосочетаний исходного языка словами или словосочетаниями языка перевода, которые не являются их прямым словарным соответствием. К *грамматическим* трансформациям относятся изменение порядка слов в предложении и замены частей речи и членов предложения. Разграничение переводческих трансформаций на лексические и грамматические в значительной степени условно, поскольку они редко встречаются в чистом виде и, как правило, представляют собой комплексное лексико-грамматическое преобразование.

А. Лексические замены

Самым распространенным видом переводческих трансформаций являются *замены*. К лексическим заменам принято относить приемы *конкретизации* и *генерализации*.

Конкретизация представляет собой замену слова или словосочетания исходного языка с более широким значением на слово или словосочетание переводящего языка с более узким значением. Например, английскому глаголу *to talu* в русском языке соответствуют два слова — *жениться* и *выходить замуж*, каждое из которых имеет более узкое значение. И наоборот, русскому существительному *рука* в английском языке соответствуют два слова — *hand* и *arm*.

Для английского языка характерно наличие значительного количества слов с общим широким значением, которые при переводе на русский язык, как правило, конкретизируются. Это, в первую очередь, глаголы *to go*, *to get*, *to come*, *to have* и др.; существительные *thing*, *matter* и др.

При переводе глаголов движения конкретизация происходит как с учетом способа передвижения (*идти* — *ехать* — *лететь*),

так и с учетом выражения однократности или многократности движения и однонаправленности или разнонаправленности движения (*идти — ходить — пойти* и т. д.). Например:

I have to go to Warsaw next week. — На следующей неделе мне придется поехать в Варшаву.

I saw him go into the house. He went there every week. — Я видел, как он входил в дом. Он ходил туда каждую неделю.

Генерализация представляет собой прием, обратный конкретизации, т. е. при переводе происходит замена слова или словосочетания с более узким значением на слово или словосочетание с более широким значением. Например, у английских существительных *clock* и *watch* в русском языке имеется одно соответствие — *часы*.

Иногда соблюдение нормы и традиции русского языка требует изменения отдельных деталей сообщения ради адекватной передачи целого. Например:

Wolfe lifted his shoulders an inch and dropped them. — Вольф слегка приподнял и опустил плечи.

Прием генерализации используется при переводе слов-реалий в тех случаях, когда такой перевод оправдывается соображениями доступности текста. Например:

He parked the Lancia at the back of the building. — Он оставил автомобиль во дворе дома.

Практические задания

1. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на глаголы движения *go* и *come*. Укажите предложения, где возможны разные эквиваленты данных глаголов.

1. The path goes nowhere. 2. The signal goes a distance of 100 m. 3. Ruby goes to a private school. 4. His class has gone for an exhibition of Impressionist paintings. 5. July has gone. 6. He will have to go to another bank and get a loan. 7. Bill went to the school to register for the Italian lessons. 8. After work he began to worry. Should he go round to her flat? 9. As she went back to school in the bus she scraped off her lipstick and eye shadow. 10. "And where is he now?" "He went to America," Kathy said. 11. "I really think you'd better leave." "I can't go," he said. 12. They went straight to the room that had been prepared for them. 13. He had even suggested to him that he come home and meet his family. 14. He saw her

come into the bar and he felt happier than he had for a long time. 15. Will you come here, please? 16. Perhaps, you would like to come with me? 17. I know I shouldn't have come. 18. Week after week they came to the school, even the amazing woman in the BMW. 19. She came at last, hands in pockets and head down. 20. It wasn't like Lizzi to come to their house. 21. Brenda had come to the airport to wave them off.

2. Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на контекстуальную обусловленность эквивалентов глаголов *go* и *come*.

1. He had gone into every detail, known everything that went on. 2. He was no longer young, with his hair going gray. 3. Almost half of an investment bank's profit goes to pay workers. 4. What will happen if something goes wrong? 5. It things do not go according to the plan we can end up losing our jobs. 6. He was going to dine at the club. 7. Later, when it was clear to Ella how unhappy her father was at his office, she asked him why he didn't go somewhere else to work. Tim might have left the office where he was so uneasy and gone to another position, but the Bradys were not people to whom change came easily. 8. Two years later she was eighteen and ready to go to college. 9. The offers come from New York, Boston and Paris. 10. It would never have come into my head. 11. A very sweet look had come into the old lady's face. 12. The UN Charter came into force on 24 October 1945. 13. We'll negotiate better terms when the day comes, 14. His comments came as the Security Council met to discuss the Middle East conflict. 15. She phoned to say she wasn't coming. Something had come up.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу глаголов с широкой семантикой.

A. *put, get, make, have*

1. Over the past 30 years they have put a lot of money into new ventures. 2. The new constitution will be put to a referendum and followed by elections late next year. 3. Get a move on. 4. Where will it get you? 5. They (bandits) bribe a servant, get inside the flat, clean you out, and kill you if you get in the way. 6. Try and get him on the cell phone. 7. The winner needs to get at least nine of the fifteen votes. 8. Some middle-class folk only come to church because they want to get their children into religious school. 9. Public services have to be made more local with fewer decisions made in

Whitehall. 10. We must make the tough decisions necessary to show that we are radical and responsible. 11. To his credit, Mr. Paulson has made a better public impression than some who did his job before. 12. China, however, made it clear that it will not tolerate much meddling. 13. Swithin made his own way and his own fortune. 14. They expect to make money from the spread of investments. 15. He made no secret of what he was planning to do. 16. You have to make these guys understand that they have no choice. 17. They had trouble in reading his handwriting. 18. "I still have that anger," said Jennifer, now 15.

B. *take, run*

1. You can stay with me tonight, then tomorrow I'm taking you to my doctor. 2. I'll take what you say as a compliment. 3. It takes two to make a fight and both of the girls were punished. 4. I didn't want to seem inquisitive, so was careful not to ask him what took him there. 5. Take time to choose your business partners carefully. 6. Big utilities are taking the wave-energy seriously. 7. A wave generator known as Aquabuoy, designed by a Canadian firm, takes a different approach. 8. The saltier the water the higher pressure it takes to push water through a membrane in order to leave behind the salt. 9. in a limited and very specified field the Richards brothers bad managed to run a thriving little concern. 10. Mrs. Beavers remains in the area and continues to run the corner post-office. 11. He can't help today. He's running a road-safety campaign in the schools. 12. One recently built desalination plant in Perth, Australia, runs on renewable energy from a nearby wind farm. 13. Mrs. Clinton may find it more attractive to run for the governorship of New York. 14. Each Macintosh PC lets you run more than 4,000 programs that all work in the same consistent way. 15. The opposition refuses to participate in more talks and asks for the appointment of a broader team. But time is running short. 16. Paleontology is much like politics: passions run high, and it's easy to draw very different conclusions from the same set of facts. 17. Unemployment remains the single biggest blot on the economy landscape: it still runs at 10 %. 18. The road to the American presidency is long and hard. Someone embarking on it is well advised to run as himself and not invent a new personality for the purpose.

4. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу существительного с широкой семантикой *thing*.

1. A poor thing – a wretched poor thing! 2. The general opinion is that things are looking good for Mr. Turner's rival. 3. She let herself out of the side door and turned her face to the wind. It moved softly, and it was full of the smell of growing things. 4. Florrie was occupied in washing up breakfast things. 5. His best things have been translated into more than 50 languages. 6. I haven't a thing to wear for tonight's party. 7. One can't have too much of a good thing. 8. I'll talk to the headmaster first thing in the morning. 9. I like sweet things. 10. I tried to help them, but I think I just made things worse. 11. Betty realized she'd left all her painting things at home. 12. My new apartment is very small so I've had to leave most of my things at my parents'. 13. Things haven't changed much since I last saw her. 14. I have always thought the Icelanders are daring, which is why they are so good at many things. 15. As I get older I can't really think of killing things. A few years ago I'd have trodden on a spider without a thought. 16. I watched the children edge nearer the wall. Inquisitive little things, I thought to myself. 17. It was Miss Holiday I had in mind. Poor thing! 18. I've got no standing and couldn't do a thing. 19. She had never done such a thing before, and she didn't want to do it now. 20. The spiders were large, and some of them were hairy. Lucy shuddered. Things with more than four legs had that effect on her. 21. The things, which had happened there, were things she never meant to think about again. 22. If we write down every single thing that happened during the last two or three days, we may spot something that will give us a lead. 23. As you learn more programs, you tend to use your PC to do many more things. 24. I can't stand things not being kept in their proper places. 25. When people say things behind your back there's nothing you can refute or deny, and the rumours go on growing and growing.

5. Переведите предложения, используя прием генерализации при передаче выделенных слов или словосочетаний.

1. To each one he nodded, his usual *eighth-of-an inch* nod, then turned to me and demanded, "The refreshments, Archie?" 2. I didn't see him that evening because mother wanted me to drive down to Wiltshire with her to spend *the Saturday night and Sunday* with my brother. 3. Blair was determined to put *every ounce* of influence and

political capital into one more push for a workable two-state solution. 4. She walked up the lane to the place where she had parked *the Yamaha*. 5. What Tale was taking wasn't coffee. He had just grasped the bottle of *Courvoisier* and was about to tip a further measure into the already half-full glass. 6. The Liberal Democrats are disproportionately middle-class. Three quarters work (or before retirement worked) in a *salaried* occupation. Only one in twenty is working class. 7. Local resident Mark Schaffer told the BBC News that he saw the moment *the Cirrus SR20* hit the ground. "I looked up when I heard a low flying plane and saw it as it crashed," Mr. Schaffer said. 8. But particularly noticeable was the yellow and blue Swedish flag, some *9 inches by 6 inches*, stitched across the main back pocket of her rucksack. 9. Even serious *broadsheets* have carried a story about a fly in a boxed lunch.

6. Переведите тексты, обращая особое внимание на значения выделенных глаголов, реализуемые в контексте.

Текст 1

Peter Kelly, a 14-year-old English boy, *made* headlines by running away to Malaysia on his father's passport.

The first time Peter ran off was two years ago, when he *went* to Edinburgh. "We were really worried," says his mother. "We knew he had *gone* but we didn't know where he *had gone*" Every time Peter runs off he *calls* his mother to let her know he is safe. She then *calls* the police and *arranges* for him to be cared for until he can return home. Each time his journey *gets* longer and longer. Before Malaysia he *had been* to Paris twice before his parents confiscated his passport. This time he solved the problem by *using* his father's passport. As his mother says, Peter just loves travelling and will *go* to any lengths to plan and execute a trip. Usually when he *goes off* there is a row, but he seems to generate them as an excuse for *going*.

It, of course, provokes the question of where and why it all *went* wrong with the Kelly family. His parents are afraid for him. "I don't want him to become a criminal. I imagine they start in a small way and when they *find* they *get away* with it they *progress*," says his mother.

Текст 2

The violent end to the siege in the small mountain town of Bailey *came* after the gunman threatened *to harm* the two female stu-

dents he was *holding*.

Park County Sheriff Fred Wegener *said* police had decided to storm a second-floor classroom at Platte Canyon High School, where the gunman was *holding* the two girls, after he broke off negotiations.

The local sheriff said he *believed* the gunman *had shot* the hostage and then himself, but could not confirm this.

The incident began when the man *entered* the school around noon (1800 GMT) with a gun and a rucksack, which he claimed *held* an explosive device, police *said*. He then *took* six hostages. Negotiators later *arranged* the release of four of them.

Bailey *lies* 56km (35 miles) south-west of the state capital, Denver.

The school *has* nearly 800 students. It was in Jefferson County in 1999 where two students killed 13 people at Columbine High School before *taking* their own lives.

Текст 3

Asda stores chief Archie Norman *was branded* a "Scrooge" yesterday after *withdrawing* Christmas bonuses from women who *have taken* maternity leave.

As part of a crackdown on absenteeism, management is reducing or *withdrawing* the festive pay-out to anyone who *has taken* time off within the last six months.

The company has made no exception for pregnant women and could now be *taken to court* for sex discrimination by GMB general *union*. The fact that fathers who *have taken* paternity leave could also lose their bonus, will *prove* no defence to any lawsuit, employees' representatives *argue*.

Employees will not be paid the bonus if they *have* an absence rate within the last six months of 3,4 per cent – approximately four days on a 37,5 hour shift.

Б. Добавления и опущения

Добавления представляют собой расширение текста подлинника, вызванное необходимостью полной передачи его содержания, а также различиями в грамматическом строе двух языков. В первом случае можно говорить о *лексических* добавлениях, во втором – о *грамматических*. Например:

The workers went on wage strike. — Рабочие объявили забастовку с **требованием повышения** заработной платы (лексическое добавление).

I need help until I find a job. — Мне нужна помощь до тех пор, пока я **не найду** работу (грамматическое добавление).

Лексическое добавление является по сути частным случаем конкретизации. Конкретизация как переводческий прием может быть связана не только с использованием словарной единицы более конкретного значения (см. раздел 1), но и с расширением текста подлинника за счет включения в него дополнительных, уточняющих элементов. Например:

*The authorities are scared of a **leakage**.* — *Власти опасаются утечки **информации**.*

*The nego plan will only bring **insecurity** to first-time house-buyers.* — *Новый план только вселит чувство неуверенности в **завтрашнем дне** в тех, кто покупает дом в первый раз.*

*Like other European carmakers, **Volkswagen** is suffering from the strength of **the euro** against the dollar.* — *Как и другие европейские производители автомобилей, **компания** «Фольксваген» испытывает трудности из-за усиления **курса евро** по отношению к доллару.*

Опущение как тип переводческих трансформаций представляет собой операцию, обратную добавлению, т. е. оно подразумевает сокращение текста перевода по сравнению с подлинником. Такого рода опущение может быть следствием объективных расхождений между грамматическими системами двух языков. Например:

*He **is** a scientist.* — *Он **ученый*** (грамматическое опущение).

В других случаях опущение может затрагивать избыточные компоненты традиционного словоупотребления. Например, излишним с точки зрения русского языка может быть употребление двух близких по семантике слов (так называемых парных синонимов). В таком случае один из двух синонимов опускается. Например:

*The UN agencies should be **streamlined and tailored** to the present situation.* — *Агентства ООН должны быть приспособлены к **нуждам** сегодняшнего дня (лексическое опущение).*

Иногда избыточными с точки зрения традиций русского языка могут оказаться и другие части предложения, а также придаточные предложения. Например:

Summer rains in Florida may be violent while they last. — Летом во Флориде бывают слитные дожди.

Еще один случай опущения связан с частым употреблением в английском тексте (особенно в газетно-информационных материалах) числительных, названий мер и весов и т. д., что несвойственно русской языковой традиции. Например:

The plane went down in a rural area. Joe Morris, 46, who lives nearby, said he was sleeping when he heard a loud noise. — Самолет упал в сельской местности. Джо Моррис, живущий поблизости, сообщил, что он проснулся от сильного шума.

Практические задания

1. Переведите атрибутивные словосочетания. Обратите внимание на то, что для адекватного перевода данных словосочетаний на русский язык необходимо использовать прием добавления.

safety violations	Labour ministers
wildlife movement	sports editor
environmental protest	bank raid
bilateral countries	defence cuts
teenage smoking rate	economic proposals
nuclear non-proliferation treaty	oil painting
frontline soldiers	German election
military technology programs	opinion poll

2. Переведите предложения, используя прием добавления при передаче выделенных слов и словосочетаний.

1. If convicted, he could face *life in prison*. 2. *Safety and environmental* considerations have kept restructuring costs high. 3. It is general knowledge that Susan has already confessed *to the crime*. 4. Georgine hesitated, then *shook* her head. 5. He was wearing a velvet jacket with frogged fastening, reminiscent of a *Victorian smoking-jacket*. 6. Do you know what I'd really like now? What I need is *a good strong black coffee*. There's a chance of any, I suppose? 7. We heard small arms fire, but *the resistance* fought back. 8. *United Airlines* was forced to seek new financing after the Government denied its bid for \$1 bn loan guarantee. 9. *De Beers* yesterday admitted that production problems had left it unable to keep up with raising gem demand. 10. The policeman *waved me on*. 11. Workbooks for

home-schooling were created *to accommodate mass education*. 12. *Titanic* was made by *Fox* which is owned by Rupert Murdoch. 13. Cigarette manufacturers must place *health warnings* on cigarette packages. 14. The researchers believe that the risk of death is lower in men who jogged for a number of years compared to men who were *sedentary* over a 20-year period. 15. The police confirmed the device was a battery charger from *Argos*. 16. Bilateral aid tends to favour allies and ex-colonies. *Nordic aid* is an exception to this dismal trend.

3. Переведите предложения, используя прием опущения при переводе выделенных слов и словосочетаний.

1. The Liberal Democrats have to fight for *each and every* seat and about the only weapon they have in that fight is their membership. 2. The Japanese have a strong aesthetic sense: they *beautify, embellish, adorn and decorate* everything they touch. 3. The present urgency, while not as great to you personally, warrants an equal sacrifice of your *comfort, and convenience*. 4. Nowadays society is more complex and government listens mainly to specialized opinion, which requires MPs to concentrate on a small number of *issues and causes*. 5. Even the ebullient Dr. Benson was *remote and withdrawn*. 6. Dr. Kennedy remained *stiff and unbending*. 7. Commander David Tucker, the head of the anti-terrorist squads said the bombs were "unjustifiable, dangerous and destined *to injure and maim and disrupt* London. 8. Despite *the chaos and disruption* of London's busy streets, thousands of commuters struggled into work. 9. Once I turned back to music I *really and truly* enjoyed, then a kind of success came. 10. Justin Vaisse, author of a new book about Muslims in France, told the Guardian that Mr. Redeker's article stemmed from an "anti-Islam agenda" and "was stupid, politically irresponsible and very *weak and feeble*". 11. He apologized for his wife who was not able *to come and call on us*. 12. Though he was outdoors only briefly, he was *chilled to the bone by the bitter cold*. 13. The colleague who came to see her talked at great length about his future in the new institution *that was being created*. 14. I knew she went for nocturnal walks. Presumably it was because she was foolish enough to venture further that she met the end *she did*. 15. She greeted Mandy unsmilingly, cast *a surprised and rather startled* look at her hair and, without introducing herself, invited Mandy to follow her. 16. "He has a good support in Iran, and people really re-

spect him," says Behrooz Norouzi, 36, a theology instructor in the city of Isfahan. 17. After some *Kellogg's Corn Flakes* and a cup of coffee, he strolled along the edge of the sea once more. 18. Clare parked her car on the rusty-red asphalt in front of the double-fronted guesthouse, built of honey-coloured *Cotswold stone*. 19. Not a single dentist had come forward to report a young woman coming to *him or her* with a missing tooth crown. 20. These values of freedom are *right and true* for every person. 21. The officials still hoped to finish the *rescue and salvage* operations in a day or two. 22. Renewable energies such as wind, hydro, solar and biomass emit no greenhouse gases, but tend to cost more than coal, oil or gas, *which do*.

4. Переведите тексты.

Текст 1

Television Sponsorship Hoping to Change Image

American television was founded on the idea of sponsorship — the term "soap opera" originates from soap manufacturers like Procter & Gamble which commissioned daytime programmes — yet in the UK the idea is only five years old and in some quarters is still regarded with suspicion by advertisers, agencies and some viewers.

All that may be about to change, however. One of the country's biggest and canniest advertisers, Mars, is negotiating sponsorship deals with Granada TV for *Coronation Street* and *Gladiators*.

The idea is that Mars's Pedigree pet foods division would sponsor the *Street*, Britain's most popular programme. For a nation of pet-lovers, the idea makes sense. But it won't come cheap, with figures of £10m bandied about for a programme that goes out three times a week and attracts 18m viewers a time. Separately, one of Mars's confectionary brands, possibly Snickers, would sponsor *Gladiators*. The latter programme attracts a large proportion of children, a fact recognized by its previous sponsor, Kellogg's Frosties.

Текст 2

Soap Gets Lost in Rush to Take a Quick Shower

More than a century of soap production is ending at Lever Brother's Port Sunlight factory on Merseyside because so many people are switching to shower gels, moisturizers, liquid soaps and body washes.

A decade ago Lever Brothers' share of the British market in "personal washing products" was 40 per cent. Today it is 20 per cent with the rest made up of gels and liquid cleansers.

Helen Fenwick, a Lever Brothers spokesman, said: "This isn't the end of soap but anyone who's ever chased a bar of soap around a shower will appreciate the new products that have replaced it.

People everywhere are looking for convenience, whether in washing, cooking or shopping. For example, we have had tremendous success with laundry tablets.

Elsewhere people are turning more and more to ready-made meals, prepared salads and even throwaway contact lenses.

Liquid soaps, gels and the like made up 60 per cent of the market in personal washing products in the early Nineties. Now they're up to 80 per cent."

В. Антонимический перевод

Антонимический перевод представляет собой комплексную лексико-грамматическую замену, которая заключается в трансформации конструкции, содержащей отрицание, в конструкцию, которая не содержит отрицания, или наоборот, происходит замена утвердительной конструкции отрицательной. Антонимический перевод позволяет переводчику создать более естественную лексико-грамматическую структуру на языке перевода в тех случаях, когда данная форма приходит в противоречие с правилами лексической сочетаемости. Например:

*His reputation is **not undeserved**, — Он заслужил свою репутацию.*

*It became clear that Patrick meant business and that he was **not without support**. — Стало ясно, что Патрик взялся за дело всерьез и у него была поддержка. The bullet just **missed him**. — Пуля чуть не задела его. **Remember** to post the letter. — **Не забудь** отправить письмо.*

В английском языке существует ряд лексических единиц и грамматических структур, при переводе которых прием антонимического перевода является наиболее приемлемым, например, герундий с предлогом *without* в функции обстоятельства образа действия, конструкция с наречием *hardly* в позиции перед глаголом и некоторые другие.

*He left **without** saying a word. — Он ушел, не сказав ни слова.
She fell down and **nearly** broke her leg. — Она упала и чуть
не сломала ногу.*

Типичным случаем применения антонимического перевода является перевод на русский язык предложений со структурой *not ... until/till*.

*Marlene stipulated that the book should **not** be published **until** after her death.*

Марлен поставила условие, что книга будет опубликована только после ее смерти.

В ряде случаев использование приема антонимического перевода не является обязательным и выбор варианта перевода остается за переводчиком. Например:

He didn't say anything. — 1. Он промолчал. 2. Он ничего не сказал.

Обратите внимание на следующие регулярные соответствия:

Keep off the grass. — По газонам не ходить. Keep in touch. — Не пропадай. Звони. Hold on. — Не вешай трубку.

I had to come. — Я не мог не прийти.

Could you tell me the time, please? — Вы не знаете, который час?

Практические задания

1. Переведите предложения, содержащие отрицание, используя прием антонимического перевода.

1. He suffered from anorexia, an eating disorder, which is rare in young men but not unknown. 2. The lieutenant was known as a stickler for discipline and a bit pompous with it; but he was not an unpopular officer. 3. His appearance was never less than dignified. He was tall with a face of surprising asceticism. 4. He was not unenthusiastic about science and technology. 5. They were not unhelpful but seemed to take it axiomatic that he was stupid and idle. 6. I remember when Sarah was no more than a schoolgirl she could swim across the lake. 7. He took the cake to the bird table, not without an uneasy glance back to see if anyone was watching him. 8. Young women are not invulnerable, but heart disease typically strikes women in their late 50s or 60s. That's about ten years later than it does men. 9. Dealing with football fans required different methods. But it cannot be impossible to devise ways of dealing with

them. 10. Exhausted though I was, I had never felt less like sleep in my life. 11. Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon. 12. "See here, Jonathan," said is father, not unkindly. "Winter isn't far away". 13. England is talking of nothing else but the forthcoming big fight tonight at Burlington house. 14. He was coming to the meeting with few expectations but he was not coming totally unprepared. 15. This place looked like a show flat, carefully furnished to attract a purchaser. But it would be a rich purchaser; nothing in this apartment had been inexpensive. 16. Everyone was sorry for Mabel and could not do enough to make up for the unjust suspicions they had had. 17. She didn't dislike the village. But for twenty-seven years the centre of her life had been elsewhere. 18. She doesn't always let people know what her real feelings are. 19. Anyone looking around the tasteful and expensive decor of her flat would have guessed that Miss Baker was a young woman of not un-substantial means. 20. It's not uncommon for me to be called in to operate on an emergency.

2. Переведите предложения с конструкцией *not ... until/till*, используя прием антонимического перевода.

1. Science fiction as a genre did not exist until 1926 when Hugo Gernback started *Amazing Stories* as a monthly magazine. 2. It was not: until she was out in the corridor that it occurred to Ellie that he was probably looking for the diary. 3. The teacher didn't know the boy was homeless until a reporter asked her for an interview. 4. It wasn't until he joined the Air Force in 1985, that his life began to deteriorate. 5. As early as the fifth century, the great Christian theologian warned against taking the six days of Genesis literally. He argued that the days of creation were not successive, ordinary days – the sun, after all, according to Genesis, was not created until the fourth "day" – and had nothing to do with time. 6. I didn't think about what she'd said to me until years later, after I moved to New York. 7. It was not until 1930 that an American scientist won a Nobel Prize in medicine. 8. *You've Got Mail* was the first time IV4eg Ryan and Tom Hanks worked together. In *Sleepless in Seattle* their characters didn't meet until the last scene. 9. Electric washing machines didn't take off until the 1960s. 10. It wasn't until the early 1990s that phones with moving pictures became a practical reality, the key development being digital image processing. 11. It wasn't until he died and his son came on from New Jersey for the funeral

that I found out he had never been in the Far West in his life. He had been born in Brooklyn. 12. It is often not until conflicts have escalated enough to dominate the evening news that countries are seriously ready to provide funds, people, peacekeepers and humanitarian assistance. 13. I did not meet Matty until after lunch when I joined the infant class.

3. Переведите предложения, используя прием антонимического перевода.

1. Our bus just missed a car in the thick fog. 2. It seems they are in danger of missing the point. 3. The potato crop has failed this year. 4. He failed in his second attempt to pass a driving test. 5. Rules prevent any college athlete from accepting money. 6. He could hardly wait to tell them his good news. 7. He withdrew into his own little sitting room all the time and hardly ever came out. 8. There was a macaroni cheese on the kitchen table but hardly anyone was eating. 9. Feel free to do whatever you need here, but please remember to lock up when you leave. 10. His father hardly said anything at all. 11. Sometimes I don't think she knows who I am and what position I hold at County Hall. 12. She hardly ever saw her daughter, couldn't she stay in Dublin for another day? 13. I fail to understand how people can fail to be moved by art. 14. It is tomorrow that I see her and I can hardly wait to watch the hours go by. 15. I confirm that I am ignorant of Rachel's current whereabouts. 16. Some analysts believe that the ECB (European Central Bank) is reluctant to take new members. 17. All the countries but Poland miss the test for low inflation by a mile. This could prove a barrier to euro entry. 18. All that time he was a little reluctant to join one of the city's prestigious bridge clubs. 19. She's looking a bit off colour this morning. 20. The local firms failed to take advantage of the situation. 21. Because the Baltic countries fail the inflation criterion, the chances of their joining soon are slim. 22. It did not matter that he failed to influence the outcome. 23. If you see anyone hanging about the bus stop without catching a bus, let me know, will you? 24. Twice during the week he picked up the phone to call her, and twice he put it down without dialing.

4. Переведите тексты.

Текст 1

Vancouver

Vancouver is my favourite city – clean, attractive, thoroughly modern, with a stunning location on an inlet where the Fraser River meets the Pacific Ocean. The combination of high-rise architecture and views across the water to the mountains (which rise to 1,723 m) is hard to beat. Very few cities have a more dramatic position.

Vancouver's rapid growth in the last few decades is, of course, no different from that of many other cities. It now surely ranks as one of the world's great cities and indeed, situation apart, its modern cityscape could almost be anywhere on the globe.

So, are all modern cities the same? Are there no geographical variations? Has globalization produced a series of city-clones, each indistinguishable from the next? Let's think about how Vancouver has developed during its relatively brief history, and how its place in the world has involved.

People have been living along this part of the coast for 10,000 years. In the past they lived off the ocean and the land, both abundant in natural resources, especially in salmon. It is easy to forget this element of Vancouver's history, but today, native influence permeates the city and is one part of its appeal.

Текст 2

A Shortage of Sirs

Trying to teach quadratic equations to a bunch of unruly teenagers is hardly the cushiest of jobs. So as unemployment continues to fall, it is not surprising that teacher-training colleges are finding it hard to recruit prospective maths teachers. But there are growing worries that the supply of teachers may be dwindling just as the number of school-age children is growing.

The government asked teacher-training colleges in England and Wales to recruit about 2,000 people to train as maths teachers this autumn. John Howson of Brookes University in Oxford, who has just been appointed as the government's adviser on the supply of teachers, reckons they will end up with only 1,500, a shortfall of 25 per cent. He also predicts shortfalls in other secondary-school subjects: 15 per cent in science and 10 per cent in languages. So far,

though, there is no lack of people wanting to become primary-school teachers or to teach history or games.

Teaching is not the best-paid job, especially for those with degrees in maths and science. But it is not badly paid either. Between 1980 and 1992, teachers' pay grew faster than that of nurses, hospital doctors, police officers and most other non-manual workers, although their pay has been squeezed slightly since. Mary Russell, secretary of the Universities Council for the Education of Teachers, says that it is not starting salaries (at least £12,400 a year) nor (he pay of head teachers (up to £55,600 a year) that pose the problem: it is a lack of mid-level jobs which discourages people from joining and staying in the profession.

Текст 3

Sleep Tight

President Clinton gets by on five or six hours of it a night, Rolling Stones Keith Richards is said to have gone for 13 days without any, and ex-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made do with just four hours a night. Albert Einstein, on the other hand, insisted on a full 10 hours. For most of us, however, seven to eight hours sleep each night is about right.

Recent research conducted by Professor James Maas of Cornell University, New York, suggests that we live in a society suffering from chronic sleep deprivation, with the majority of us getting 60 to 90 minutes less sleep each night than we need.

Sleep is vital to health and wellbeing. A good night's sleep keeps our immune system strong, to fight against illness, so if you think you're not getting enough, try following these tips from The Sleep Council to help you get a better night's sleep.

1. Keep regular hours. Going to bed and getting up in the morning at the same time every day will help your body programme itself to sleep better.

2. Create a restful environment for sleep. Make sure your bedroom is not too hot or too cold and is as quiet and dark as possible.

3. Relax in the hours before going to bed. A good way to do this may be to read a good book or magazine or listen to some restful music in a nice warm bath. Watching television may seem like a good way to relax, but it can act as a stimulant on the brain and sleep may not come easily if you get into the habit of switching off just before nodding off.

4. Above all, if you can't sleep, don't worry about it, Get up and do something you find relaxing until you feel sleepy again – then go back to bed.

Раздел 3

Транслитерация, транскрипция, калькирование

Транслитерация представляет собой передачу английского слова на русский язык путем воспроизведения его графической формы (буквенного состава) с помощью алфавита русского языка. Используя прием транслитерации, переводчик создает слово русского языка, которое представляет собой буквенную имитацию английского слова. Например:

Washington Post (название газеты) — *Вашингтон Пост*; *Jersey* (название острова) — *Джерси*.

Транскрипция представляет собой передачу английского слова на русский язык путем воспроизведения с помощью русских букв его звукового облика (фонемного состава). Например:

Times (название газеты) — *Таймс*; *City* (район Лондона) — *Сити*.

Приемы транслитерации и транскрипции используются для передачи собственных имен и названий, при этом преобладающей тенденцией в настоящее время является использование приема *транскрибирования*.

Discovery (космический аппарат) — *Дискавери*; *OptimaNumerics Company* — компания «*ОптимумаНьюмерикс*»; *Trident Capital firm* — фирма «*Трайидент Кэпитал*».

В устоявшихся написаниях англоязычных имен и названий часто сочетаются элементы транслитерации и транскрипции.

Например:

Herald Tribune (название газеты) — *Геральд Трибюн*.

Правила переводческой транскрипции с английского языка на русский разработаны достаточно полно и отражены в ряде словарей и публикаций (см. Приложение). Данные правила регулярно применяются в отношении собственных имен, названий газет, журналов, кораблей, фирм и компаний, гостиниц и т. д., а также лексических единиц, заимствуемых по принципу внешней формы (некоторых реалий, терминов, товарных знаков и т. д.).

Правила практической транскрипции не распространяются на исторически сложившиеся (традиционные) имена и названия,

которые зафиксированы в географических атласах, энциклопедиях, словарях и других источниках. Например:

Dorsetshire (название графства в Великобритании) — *Дорсетшир*;

Texas (название штата) — *Техас*; *George V* (король Великобритании) — *Георг V*;

но:

George (мужское имя) — *Джордж*.

Калькирование используется для перевода слов или словосочетаний, которые не имеют непосредственного соответствия в языке перевода. Данный прием заключается в переводе по частям слова или словосочетания с последующим соединением переведенных частей.

С помощью калькирования на русский язык переведены многие заимствования из области политики, науки и культуры. Например:

shuttle diplomacy — *челночная дипломатия*;

hot-house effect — *парниковый эффект*;

non-confidence vote — *вотум недоверия*.

Калькирование используется также для перевода названий исторических документов, организаций, историко-культурных событий и объектов, названий учебных заведений, государственных учреждений и т. д.:

Практические задания

1. Дайте русские соответствия следующим именам.

Claire Osborne	David Parker
Agatha Wooster	Herbert Wigmore
James Mackenzie	Harris Peckham
Edith Wharton	Edward Dowling
Francis Bellingham	Arthur Whitby
Gerald Warren	Alice Curtis
William Douglas	Elizabeth Barrington
Stephen O'Brian	Walter MacAlpine

2. Дайте русские соответствия именам и географическим названиям с учетом существующей традиции в передаче данных имен.

A

Walt Disney	Thomas Moore
John Galsworthy	Ronald Reagan
Jane Eire	Margaret Thatcher
Somerset Maugham	Gabriel Fahrenheit
Oscar Wilde	Alexander the Great
Thomas Gainsborough	Hippocrates

Б

Ulster	Middle East
Rivera	Pearl Harbour
New Jersey	Rhode Island
Edinburgh	Canary Isles
Devonshire	Persian Gulf
Canaveral Cape	Suez Canal
North Cape	Gaza Strip

Carnegie Foundation — Фонд Карнеги;

*the African National Congress — Африканский национальный кон-
гресс.*

3. Дайте русские соответствия следующим названиям.

A

Park Lane	Fleet Street
Weston Road	Whitehall
Western Way	Leicester Square
West Row	Trafalgar Square
Benton Avenue	Piccadilly Circus
Ash Grove	Greater London
Hemlock Close	Westminster Abbey

Б

Jones Bros.	Motorola, Inc.
Singapore Airlines	Toshiba Corp.
Thomson Consumer Electronics	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
Miramax	Nikon Corp.
Caterpillar	Texas Instruments, Inc.
SabMiller, Ltd. ¹	Hewlett-Packard Company

¹ Обратите внимание на правило передачи следующих сокращений:
Ltd. — Лтд., Inc. — Инк., Co. — Ко.

4. Дайте русские соответствия названиям. Обратите внимание на то, что данные названия передаются на русский язык методом калькирования.

А

the Irish Sea	Montenegro
the North Sea	Easter Island
the Salt Lake	Cape of Good Hope
the Orange River	the Rocky Mountains

Б

the Royal Academy	the World Health Organization
the Winter Palace	the Federal Bureau of Investigation
the White House	the American Astronomical Society
the National Gallery	the Table Tennis Association
the British Museum	the Farmers Union, Natl
the Church of England	

5. Переведите слова и словосочетания, относящиеся к сфере политики и дипломатии. Прокомментируйте прием, использованный при переводе.

cold war	global warming
iron curtain	nuclear umbrella
civil rights	collective security
political settlement	sustainable development
silent majority	arms race
developing nations	military presence
superpower	strategic partnership
backbencher	partnership for peace
weapons of mass destruction	neutral and non-aligned countries

6. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу названий и имен собственных.

1. John Harris, a Republican, and heir to the Standard Oil fortune, donated to the environmental causes. 2. Linda Pritzker, a Tibetan Buddhist, is heiress to the Pritzker family fortune, the founder of Slimfast. 3. The French Trade Minister said France would urge other EU countries to reject the WTO draft at a meeting of European foreign ministers in Brussels on Monday. 4. The five richest states (Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and

Maryland) all voted for Mr. Gore. Mr. Bush won the 14 poorest states, except New Mexico. 5. Mr. Dahlan was arrested 11 times by the Israelis and served five years in Israeli jails, picking up fluent Hebrew in the process. He was expelled from Gaza in 1988 and made his way to Mr. Arafat's headquarters in Tunis from where he helped direct the first antifada. 6. De Beers recently signed a deal with African Diamonds, a Dublin-based diamond exploration company that also has projects in Sierra Leone, Lesotho and Guinea. 7. Miramax movie mogul Harvey Weinstein was so impressed by the Christian Dior *hante-couture* show in Paris that he has asked their flamboyant designer John Galliano if he'll direct one of his films. 8. The US Marines arrived in Somalia last week to orchestrate the evacuation of the last of the UN's peacekeepers. 9. Tour de France winner Floyd Landis was sacked by his team after the back-up doping sample taken during the race confirmed that he had excessive levels of testosterone in his body. 10. In September 2003, an International Atomic Energy Agency team said it had found traces of weapon-grade uranium in Iran. 11. Research from Boston College's Centre on Retirement suggests that no more than 10 per cent of those drawing benefits at 62 are genuinely unable to work. 12. All but one member of the commercial alliance is owned by American media giants: Turner is part of the world's largest media company, Time Warner — AOL, and owns CNN and Cartoon Network. Viacom owns MTV and Nickelodeon, and Discovery and Telewest are also American-owned conglomerates.

7. Переведите тексты, обращая внимание на передачу названий и имен собственных.

Текст 1

Grand Canyon

It's universally agreed that no one has ever been able to do justice to the Grand Canyon, the crown jewel of natural wonders and America's number-one beauty spot. Located 60 miles north of Williams and 80 miles north of Flagstaff, it lies inside the state of Arizona. For convenience's sake, it is divided into four areas, the South, West, North and East Rims, with most of the activity centred on the South Rim.

The course of history can be tracked through the Canyon's layers. The upper layers of rock, the Kaibab and Toroweap formations

of the Permian Age, were formed around 250 million years ago. At the foot of the Inner Corge are some of the oldest exposed rocks on earth – the hard black rocks of the Precambrian Age. The Colorado River began curving its way through the rock between 6 and 25 million years ago.

The Canyon was first sighted by white people in 1540, when a group of Spanish soldiers led by Captain Garcia Lopez de Cardenas stumbled across it. But the Captain had been sent on an expedition by Vasquez de Coronado to find settlements described by Hopi Indians; he had embarked on a treasure hunt for the legendary Cities

of Gold and was not in the least impressed by the canyon, which to him was an obstacle and an irritation.

Текст 2

Royal Academy Wins Battle over Botticellis

London has beaten New York in a battle to show one of the best kept secrets of the Italian Renaissance – a spectacular collection of 92 drawings by Sandra Botticelli illustrating Dante's Divine Comedy

They disappeared for 250 years and became separated. They have rarely been seen in public and have never been exhibited together. The Royal Academy will display the 500-year-old drawings next March.

The drawings were commissioned by Lorenzo Medici between 1480 and 1495. Botticelli, the most influential artist in Florence at the time, was asked to illustrate the Divine Comedy, written by Dante Alighieri 200 years earlier. Many drawings show Dante accompanied by Virgil, or Beatrice, his love, or with Lucifer. They show the poet's journey through the circles of hell.

For unknown reasons, Botticelli never completed the enormous task but it is likely that the incomplete work left Florence when the Medicis were banished from the city in 1494.

The drawings vanished and have had a chequered history, passing through some of the greatest houses of Europe. They first resurfaced in the mid-17th century in France in the ownership of a Parisian bibliophile. Queen Christina of Sweden bought some or all of them and when she died in 1689 her nephew, a cardinal, passed eight of them to the Vatican library where they have been ever since. Eight drawings have been lost but the bulk of the collection passed to the Dukes of Hamilton at the start of 19th century. They kept them in

Scotland but put them up for sale, then bound in a volume, at Sotheby's in 1882.

Текст 3

In their book *When Illness Strikes the Leader* Jerrold Post and Robert Robins show that the medical advisers to heads of state have a difficult task. It is no longer true that the royal physician who lets his illustrious patient die will suffer the same fate, but professional ruin and notoriety will follow any physician who by his mistakes allows his most important client to die, and so changes the course of history.

Sir Morrell MacKenzie was the most famous ear, nose and throat surgeon of Victorian England, and would have been commemorated as such but for one mistake. He was called to Berlin to examine the crown prince, the future Frederick III of Prussia. A pleasant, liberal Anglophile, the prince had begun to lose his voice. Cancer was suspected, but MacKenzie was adamant there was no malignancy. By the time he had changed his mind Frederick was terminally ill. He was succeeded by his son, William II, the infamous Kaiser Bill, who did more than any other man to bring about the First World war.

Раздел 4

Грамматико-синтаксические преобразования при переводе

Изменение порядка слов в предложении (перестановка)

Синтаксическая структура предложения часто претерпевает изменения при переводе с одного языка на другой. Одним из часто встречающихся случаев изменения структуры предложения при переводе с английского языка на русский является *изменение порядка слов (перестановка)*. Для английского предложения типичен так называемый прямой порядок слов: подлежащее + сказуемое + дополнение + обстоятельство. Для русского предложения характерен относительно свободный порядок слов. Общей тенденцией для обоих языков является тяготение логического центра высказывания (нового в сообщении) к концу предложения. Однако нередко логический центр высказывания в английском предложении находится в начале предложения, и в таких случаях при переводе с английского языка на русский осуществляется перемещение логического центра в конец предложения путем изменения порядка слов. Например:

Radical changes have taken place over the last decade. — За последнее десятилетие произошли радикальные изменения.

Определить место логического центра в предложении и соответственно выбрать правильную стратегию перевода помогает *контекст*. Одним из главных средств выделения логического центра в предложении в английском языке является артикль.

Сравните:

An agreement was reached after three days of talks. — После трехдневных переговоров было достигнуто соглашение.

The agreement was reached after three days of talks. — Соглашение было достигнуто после трехдневных переговоров.

Изменение порядка слов осуществляется, как правило, при переводе на русский язык эмфатической конструкции *it is/ was ... that*. Например:

It was a decade ago that historians discovered her existence. -
Историки узнали о ее существовании десять лет назад.

В английском языке обстоятельства времени и причины тяготеют к конечной позиции в предложении, а в русском языке — к начальной позиции (за исключением случаев, где обстоятельство в русском предложении является его логическим центром). Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский осуществляется, как правило, перестановка группы обстоятельства в начальную позицию в предложении. Например:

When H.G.Wells published "The Time Machine" 100 years ago, he laid the foundations of modern science fiction. — *Когда 100 лет назад Герберт Уэллс опубликовал «Машину времени», он положил начало современной научной фантастике.*

The train may be late due to the maintenance work on the line. — *Из-за ремонтных работ на линии поезд может опоздать.*

Но:

The train was late due to the maintenance work on the line. —
Поезд опоздал из-за ремонтных работ на линии.

Очевидно, что в последнем примере выбор порядка слов будет определяться контекстом.

Аналогичные перестановки имеют место при переводе простых и сложных предложений с вводными конструкциями.

Сравните следующие английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами:

Births outside marriage continue to rise, according to a Government report. — *По данным правительственного отчета количество детей, рожденных вне брака, продолжает расти.*

The surge in the number of asthma cases may be linked to rising levels of obesity, doctors say. — *По мнению врачей, рост случаев заболевания астмой может быть связан с увеличением числа людей с избыточным весом.*

Грамматико-синтаксические преобразования при переводе предложений с обстоятельством в роли агента действия

Жесткий порядок следования компонентов предложения в английском языке компенсируется более широкой сочетаемостью имен существительных, выступающих в роли подлежащего,

с глаголами, которые используются в качестве сказуемого.

Отличительной чертой английского языка является возможность выражения английским подлежащим причины, способа действия, местонахождения или времени событий, т. е., по сути дела, обстоятельство выступает в роли агента действия при сказуемом, выраженном глаголом, который по своему значению обычно относится к одушевленному лицу. Например:

The economic boom has produced a big group of well-off people.

Буквальный перевод в данном случае будет нарушением Норм русского языка. По-русски нельзя сказать: *Экономический подъем произвел большую группу состоятельных людей.* Естественным для русского языка будет выражение мысли следующим образом: *В результате экономического подъема появилась большая группа обеспеченных людей.*

Сопоставьте следующие английские предложения с их русскими эквивалентами:

The airliner crash killed more than 50 people. — *В результате авиакатастрофы погибло более 50 человек.*

The article discusses the problem of juvenile delinquency. — *В статье обсуждается проблема подростковой преступности.*

Практические задания

1. Переведите предложения. Обратите внимание на то, каким образом позиция логического центра определяет порядок слов в предложении.

1. A lecture followed on the inadequacies of modern policemen and the immorality of modern youth. 2. He clicked on the Word 95 icon and almost instantly a blank document page appeared, with the word *toolbars* across the top. 3. Suddenly a gate opened in the fence of the last house in the pathway and a man came out. 4. A tall bespectacled man in his mid-thirties joined them. "Ah, Anthony! Let me introduce you to Dr. Williams." 5. A door at the opposite end of the room opened and a man came out in a very hurried way. 6. Very little attention is being paid to all of this. 7. Spring came, and summer. The swimming pool was opened. An opening swimming tournament was arranged. 8. A month went by, or something like that, and Jonathan learned at a tremendous rate. 9. A pause followed this apparently pointless remark. 10. As I headed for the hut,

the door opened and there appeared a small, spherical individual with a smile visible from fifty yards. 11. It takes a month to get deliveries from China, so fast changing fashion tastes can be satisfied only by clothes made in Japan. 12. It's against the law to trade on inside information about an imminent merger. 13. She dialed 34 Parkview Avenue and waited. There was no reply. 14. A call came through eventually explaining the situation and she was disappointed and upset.

2. Переведите предложения, делая необходимые перестановки.

1. It's not my choice. It's what you think that matters. 2. She decided to sell the house. It wasn't the money she wanted, though the upkeep must have been considerable. It was London she missed. 3. It is not because they love foxes that they want to abolish hunting; it is because they detest foxhunters. 4. It's the seventh year that Elton has hosted an Oscar-night party and it's now become an annual event. 5. It was after a thorough investigation that the owner of the car was traced. 6. It was for Philip's thirteenth birthday that George bought an air-gun. 7. It was the digital camera that had claimed most of Davidson's attention. He'd promised a camera to his son. 8. It was quite incidentally that they found the letters away inside one of the local newspapers. 9. It was on such expeditions that her faith in life was based.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на позицию группы обстоятельства и вводных конструкций.

1. Women in most countries are choosing to have fewer children than ever before, according to a report on world population trends released yesterday. The average number of children in families in developing countries has fallen from six to three in 25 years. 2. The Jersey Zoo that Durrell founded in 1959 lurched from one financial crisis to another in the initial years. 3. Young children who sleep with the light on are much more likely to be short-sighted when they grow up, according to new research published yesterday. 4. Black-cab fares in London are to rise so that taxis can meet strict standards on pollution by 2007, the Mayor said. 5. Jesse Jackson discussed an Izrael-Hezbollah prisoner swap with Syrian president on Sunday in Damascus. 6. They are not allowed to own more than 49 per cent of a fishing boat under Lebanese law, or even to join fishermen's unions; so they are even more vulnerable than many of

their peers. 7. "There is no statistical correlation between stars and success," said Abraham Ravid, a professor of economics and finance at Rutgers University in New Jersey. Yet there is a bedrock belief that the winning formula consists of the right star in the right movie. 8. Several of the plotters had travelled to Pakistan within weeks of the arrests, according to an American counterterrorism official. 9. Several of the suspects met through their involvement in the charity, a friend of one of the suspects said. 10. Iran took in \$45 billion in oil revenue last year, the Council on Foreign Relations in New York says. 11. A new book by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Norman Mailer — his first novel in 10 years — will be released in January, publisher Random Mouse announced. 12. There had been a boy among Fred's fellow pupils in the sixth form who possessed a virtually photographic memory.

4. Переведите предложения с обстоятельством в роли агента действия, производя необходимые грамматико-синтаксические преобразования.

1. At ten to five it was already dark and pockets of fog made very slow, cautious driving essential. 2. Although the official story states that Ludwig killed himself, the circumstances of his death have never been satisfactorily explained. 3. She was the direct target of an attempt that killed four people and injured a further fourteen. 4. The train hit the bridge and the impact killed the driver and a passenger. 5. After the Normans, Malta saw troubled times, attacks by Saracens and pirates, falling by marriage and inheritance into various hands, including those of Spain. 6. Yesterday saw the publication of not one set of crime but two. The first, the police figures, tells of crimes reported to local police stations. The other, the British Crime Survey, records the public's experience of crime. 7. The Renaissance saw the beginning of the great writing rift, the splitting away of literature from everyday speech. 8. Several things explain these differences. 9. This century has seen a long and tortuous journey towards today's liberties. 10. The Santiago summit launched talks aimed at creating a 34-country Free-Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). 11. The headlines of Saturday, 6 June 1970 drew parallels with another case that took place less than a year earlier. 12. The news that evening was bleak. London felt ominous, even leaderless. 13. Last week, Britain froze the charity's bank accounts and opened an investigation into possible terrorist abuse of charitable

funds. 14. Bombings in Iraq left at least 18 people dead and dozens wounded. In the worst of the attacks, a bomb blew apart a minivan used as a public bus in Baghdad, killing at least nine people and injuring 16, police said. 15. A survey published today finds that of the 1346 motorists questioned, 29 per cent claimed that partners criticizing their performance at the wheel was the biggest source of friction. 16. This type of cancer kills 4,000 a year and a trial suggests that screening could extend the lives of those who develop it by two and a half years. 17. The raid killed four civilians and a soldier. 18. Last week saw Hezbollah's guerilla force inflict further casualties on one of the world's most powerful armies in Southern Lebanon. 19. The up-dated, fictionalized version of the story will see the women of a Yorkshire farming community take the place of the Hungarian villagers. 20. Some estimates suggest that the trial process has already cost close to €20 million, money that Diïsseldorf's tax payers can ill afford. 21. The following Saturday morning found me at the Staff Development Centre. 22. This week sees the announcement of a significant advance in the science of cloning animals.

5. Переведите тексты.

Текст 1

Renewables

A fifth of energy is to come from renewable sources — wind, wave and solar power — by 2020.

As they produce no carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases, they will play an "important" role, the review says.

Electricity companies are to be compelled to produce more energy from renewables.

The review sets out the advantages of tidal power. Plans for a barrage across the Severn could provide five per cent of UK electricity demand by 2020.

The cost would be around £14 billion but could raise environmental concerns, it said.

Wind power already generates enough power to supply a million homes. The planning system will be reformed to make it easier to build new turbines.

Текст 2

To advertisers, life is just an endless quest for somewhere to rest our eyes. Research done for London Transport Advertising has just revealed that passengers on the Underground prefer advertisements with a lot of print in them.

Reading the adverts, says LTA, provides "a safe entertainment in an environment where eye contact is virtually prohibited". Perhaps what Procter and Gamble now need is a lot of wordy ways to sell soap powder.

Текст 3

Comet Caused Dark Ages, Says Tree Ring Expert

A comet exploding in the Earth's atmosphere contributed to the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West and ushered in the Dark Ages, it was claimed yesterday.

Studies of tree rings going back thousands of years have shown that the world experienced a sudden and catastrophic drop in temperatures in 540 AD.

The disaster led to repeated crop failures, famines and the spread of bubonic plague that may have wiped out around a third of the population of Europe, according to Professor Mike Baillie, a tree ring expert at Queen's University, Belfast.

The plague of 542, triggered by two years of famines and bad harvests, also may have hindered the attempts of the Roman Emperor Justinian I to re-conquer Western Europe, altering the political make-up of Europe.

Tree rings can provide valuable clues about historical climate changes. A cold year, for instance, appears in the tree record as a narrow ring. Professor Baillie told the British Association that 540 had been shown to be a catastrophic year in Siberia, Scandinavia, North America, South America and Northern Europe. "It very probably started the Dark Ages," he said.

He believes that the drop in temperature was caused by fragments of a comet exploding in the atmosphere, surrounding the world with a cloud of dust and water vapour.

Contemporary accounts from China and the Mediterranean reveal high meteorite activity in the 530s.

Professor Baillie called for historians to help to fill the gaps and look again at mythology from the Dark Ages for clues to the comet's existence.

Other scientists have suggested that a super volcano in the 530s triggered a global climate shift. But Professor Baillie said there was no geological or historical evidence for such a massive explosion.

Текст 4

Sleeping with Light on "Risks Children's Sight"

Young children who sleep with the light on are much more likely to be shortsighted when they grow up, according to new research published yesterday.

The study says that long periods of darkness may be essential for the healthy development of the eye.

Sleeping in a lit room during the first two years could leave a child five times more likely to have to wear glasses for short sight in later life.

The research may also have solved the mystery of why short-sightedness has become so widespread over the past two centuries. The increase in artificial lighting that accompanies urban development may be the answer.

Doctors questioned the parents of 480 children aged between two and 16.

Of those children who had slept in darkness before they were two, 10 per cent were short-sighted; a third of those who had had a night light became short-sighted. But the figure for short-sightedness among those who had slept with a full room light on was 55 per cent.

The researchers, who published their findings in the journal *Nature*, emphasized that they have demonstrated only a link, not a cause.

But experiments with chicken have shown that the proportions of light and darkness to which they are exposed greatly affects the growth of their eyes and the development of focusing.

Professor Richard Stone, of the Scheie Eye Institute at Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, said: "It would seem advisable for infants and young children to sleep at night without artificial lighting in the bedroom until further research can evaluate all the implications of our results."

Gill Adams, a consultant ophthalmic surgeon at Moor-fields Eye Hospital, London, urged parents not to worry about night lights.

"The most important factor in a child later becoming short-sighted is whether the parents are short-sighted," she said. "Envi-

ronmental factors may play an additional role.

In the meantime, I would not deny any child who is frightened of the dark the comfort of a low luminescence night light."

Раздел 5

Грамматические замены при переводе

Грамматические единицы языка могут преобразовываться в иные грамматические единицы в языке перевода. Таким заменам могут подвергаться словоформы, части речи, члены предложения.

А. *Формы единственного и множественного числа* имен существительных существуют как в английском, так и в русском языке. Как правило, при переводе существительные употребляются в том же числе, что и в оригинале. Однако существует ряд имен существительных, которые не совпадают в двух языках по форме множественного и единственного числа. Например:

outskirts — *окраина*; *evidence* — *показания*;

weapons — *оружие*; *wallpaper* — *обои*.

Соответственно, при переводе происходит *замена одной формы числа на другую*.

В некоторых случаях замена формы числа существительных диктуется соображениями контекста и нормы языка перевода.

His activities were severely criticized. — *Его деятельность подверглась жесткой критике.*

We are searching for talent everywhere. — *Мы ищем таланты повсюду.*

Б. Распространенным видом грамматических замен в процессе перевода является *замена частей речи*. Например, для английского языка характерен глагольный способ выражения предикативных отношений, в то время как в русском языке преобладает имя существительное. Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский часто производится замена глагола на существительное. Например:

They did their best to prevent the disaster. — *Они сделали все возможное для предотвращения катастрофы.*

При переводе с английского языка на русский отмечаются и другие случаи замены частей речи. Сопоставьте следующие англо-русские соответствия:

*She is a **good cook**.* — Она хорошо **готовит** (замена существительного на глагол; замена прилагательного на наречие).

*The blonde waved a **graceful hand**.* — Блондинка **грациозно** помахала рукой (замена прилагательного на наречие).

*The government had to permit the sale of products, which cannot be grown **locally**.* — Правительству пришлось разрешить продажу продуктов, которые невозможно выращивать в местных условиях (замена наречия на номинативную структуру).

В. В некоторых случаях замена частей речи при переводе происходит вследствие *различий в словообразовательных средствах* английского и русского языков. Типичным случаем такого преобразования является замена существительных с суффиксом *-er*, обозначающих имена деятелей, на глагольное сочетание в случаях, когда в русском языке у данного глагола отсутствует производное имя, обозначающее лицо. Например:

*He is a fine **performer** on the flute.* — Он прекрасно **играет** на флейте.

Практические задания

1. Обратите внимание на различие в форме числа следующих англорусских соответствий.

insurgency — волнения, беспорядки

means — средство

debate — прения, дебаты

weapons — оружие

information — новости, сведения

wages — заработная плата

within the framework — в рамках

series — серия, последовательность

election — выборы

minutes — протокол

waste — отходы, отбросы

clothes — одежда

relationship — отношения

contents — содержание

2. Переведите словосочетания.

А

UNO headquarters, activities of foreign companies, diplomatic immunities, executive powers, political realities, office premises, activities of a commission, for appearances sake, the customs, the works of a watch, in one's elements.

Б

to ban nuclear weapons, to give testimony, to carry on polemics, to reduce tensions, to take minutes, to paint the future in bright colours.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу числа выделенных имен существительных.

1. One of the exceptions was Stephen Spielberg's *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, in which a benevolent *species* from another planet communicated with human beings to promote peace. 2. This was a good opportunity for me to assess the children's confidence and proficiency as speakers. I could also test them on their knowledge of words and *spellings*. 3. *The pressures* of the job, the late nights, the increasing workload were getting him down so he had tendered his resignation. 4. She was a blunt, hard-working and down-to-earth Yorkshire woman and she kept the *premises* spotless. 5. I felt depressed. My report had been the *means* to end a teacher's career. 6. A lot of scientists chose to concentrate their *energies* in one particular direction, but Burton excelled at practically everything. He journeyed in search of the *origins* of the Nile. He was an outstanding explorer and traveller. 7. Modern science forces us to make some changes in our thinking. Our *institutions* may sometimes turn out to be unhelpful. Seeing things is important to us. 8. Over dinner we exchanged *gossip* and she told me that Sean was getting married. 9. There was a great deal of *speculation* about the possibility of an alliance between the two parties. 10. *Gossip and scandal* is what sells newspapers. 11. The police did not have enough *evidence* to charge anybody with the crime. 12. If we are unhappy, we're expected to suck it up for the kids' sake or our *reputations*. We worry what our parents will think, even if they are halfway around the world and we are middle-aged adults. 13. He may give the impression of being the clown prince of world *politics*, but there is often calculation behind Hugo Chávez's verbal *fireworks*. 14. The builders

of 1912 believed they could conquer the *elements* with an unsinkable ship. 15. The *whereabouts* of the temple have long been a historic mystery. 16. Bad *tactics* on the part of the management made a strike inevitable. 17. I'm sure he'll win *every prize*. 18. A further threat to Lada is that the *dynamics* of the used-car business are about to change again.

4. Переведите предложения, производя необходимые грамматические преобразования.

А

1. I am *a good swimmer*. I can say without false modesty. 2. I'm afraid his wife is *a big spender*. 3. I banged and banged on his bedroom door. He must be *a really heavy sleeper*, I thought to myself. 4. I have never been *an early riser*. 5. As a young man, when he had more spare time and less responsibility, he had been *a great reader*. 6. They were both pleased to see him, after all those years, but, as they soon remembered, he was *a great talker*. 7. Those had been some of the happiest times, the combination of schoolteacher and father, *explainer and entertainer*. 8. He liked a drop of Scotch, as most of us do, but he wasn't *a big drinker*. 9. The Messengers are experienced *party-givers*, and everyone knows their function and how to perform it. 10. There were *the frighteners*, the timid and insecure, who needed constant reassurance before they could utter even one word on a BBC chat-show. 11. That isn't how James operates. He's *a doer not a talker*. 12. The modern MP is required increasingly to be the town's public relations *booster*. 13. In 1998 the two biggest *spenders* were two tobacco companies which increased their lobbying activities and persuaded legislators to block the bill in the Senate. 14. Now he realized how far better a choice was Tony O'Brien, a man, not evil incarnate as he had once believed, but *a genuine achiever*. 15. He wasn't *a very good whistler*, but nobody could remember when he had last even attempted it. 16. I am *a visual thinker*. I think in photorealistic pictures.

Б

1. The Inspector *gave a soft little laugh*. 2. She *took immediate fright* at the mention of the police. 3. Mrs. Stoner *gave him a suspicious glare*. 4. She *gave a nervous laugh*. 5. Miss Marple *gave a small prim smile*. 6. She always *keeps a sharp eye* on what is happening in other parts of the world. 7. Valerie walked down the short front path, turned in the direction of the school, and *waved a cheery*

farewell to her mother. 8. "Come on, Hawks, come and have a pint." "Alright, but just one. *I've got an early start* in the morning." 9. He showed no interest in having a beer. Instead he *said his goodbyes* and took off in his black BMW.

5. Переведите предложения, производя замену выделенных глаголов на имена существительные.

1. In her capacity as First Lady she has developed programmes *to help preserve* the national parks and *protect*, the ecological diversity of the country. 2. It was the right time *to reassess* priorities. 3. The Stamp case was one chapter in a long book that took over a year *to write*. 4. The party is still struggling to find a strategy *to overcome* its humiliating defeat in the 2002 elections. 5. The office of Monika Harms, the chief federal prosecutor, said Saturday that the Syrian, together with the two Lebanese suspects, used his computer *to research* bombmaking instructions in the Internet. 6. The standard way *to produce* colonies of stem cells is to let an early human embryo grow to a size of about 150 cells. 7. Some politicians oppose Item's decision to use part of its oil windfall *to support* Hezbollah in Lebanon. 8. Hard-line Iranian President opened a heavy-water production plant that could be used *to make* nuclear weapons. 9. The study reports that 62 per cent of GPs would encourage their patients to use garlic *to maintain* a healthy heart and blood circulation. 10. Edison's primary goal was the adaptation of science *to benefit* people. 11. A classic example of applying abstract scientific principles *to create* a new field of technology was provided by three American physicists in the 20th century. 12. Modern fire brigades have many specialist vehicles *to fight* fires in all sorts of circumstances. 13. There is not much stone in the delta of the Nile so they often use old buildings *to create* new ones. 14. Although the Egyptian government has brought in new measures *to prevent* the destruction of ancient historical cities, it is too late to save some of them. 15. In those days, my grandfather regarded me as his companion *to go* hunting and fishing with. 16. There are essentially seven methods which pressure groups use *to influence* government. 17. Action groups have urged the government to take action *to protect* poor countries from the effects of climate change.

6. Переведите предложения, производя замену выделенных наречий на номинативные структуры.

1. The result *nationally* was the worst for the Conservatives in

modern times. 2. He wondered if the old woman was using the phrase *literally* or *conventionally*. 3. Although *musically* Neil Young is most conspicuous for his high-pitched voice, he is also renowned for being a ferocious guitarist. 4. Although the island is *perennially* popular and crowded in summer, it is still possible, even in the height of the tourist season, to explore the island's lesser-known beaches with only one or two other people around. 5. To think *sociologically* about education requires you to consider the effects upon individuals of class, income, gender, race and the possible efforts of schools themselves. 6. Europeans are less prepared than Americans to buy *electronically*. They are more conservative in their shopping habits. 7. Public sports facilities have always been available in great number for participants. This may explain why Americans have traditionally done well *internationally* in a lot of sports. 8. Georgina was waiting for them in the living room, sitting *apathetically*, staring at the wall. 9. One of the most important aspects of doing business *internationally* is being able to speak other languages. 10. What remains to be seen is whether her methods and ideas will spread nationwide, or even be applied *internationally*. 11. The young man was frying sausages over a gas burner while his friends sat cross-legged beside him, entertaining him *vocally* and on a guitar. 12. She said *bitterly*, "That would be a neat way out of our troubles, wouldn't it?" 13. He has *unhesitatingly* thrust open the double mahogany door and, striding confidently into the room, had taken his seat in Henry Peverell's old chair. 14. Sonia wouldn't have known to do that. She wasn't *mechanically* minded. 15. The verdict of the inquest was correct. *Legally* that is the end of it. 16. But *privately*, Blair was said to be more cautious. 17. "He's just amazing *physically*," coach Bob Stoops says. 18. *Medicinally*, rosemary infusions have been recommended for giddiness, tiredness and toothache.

7. Переведите тексты.

Текст 1

Although managers should be numerate (and many are not) they don't require skills in higher algebra; and many great businesses have been created by men who all but count on their fingers.

A story tells of two schoolboy friends, one brilliant at maths, one innumerate to the point of idiocy, who meet much later when the first is a professor and the second a multi-millionaire. Unable to control his curiosity, the professor asks the figure-blind dunderhead

how he managed to amass his fortune. "It's simple," replies Midas. "I buy things at £1 and sell them at £2, and from that 1 per cent difference I make a living." The business world is full of successful one-percenters who live, not by their slide rules, but by knowing the difference between a buying price and a selling price.

Текст 2

What is the Best Solution to Dispose of Britain's Nuclear Waste?

Radioactive waste is generated by the use of radioactive materials in medicine and industry, and by the nuclear-power generators. It is also produced by the military either as a result of Britain's nuclear weapons programme or by nuclear-powered submarines.

Some of the waste is long-lived and highly radioactive. Some of the radioactive elements within the high-level waste can remain dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years, making it essential that any long-term storage facility is built in a geologically stable region.

Текст 3

Iraqi Education System on Brink of Collapse

Iraq's school and university system is in danger of collapse in large areas of the country as pupils and teachers take flight in the face of threats of violence. Professors and parents have told the Guardian they no longer feel safe to attend their educational institutions.

In some schools and colleges, up to half the staff have fled abroad, resigned or applied to go on prolonged vacation, and class sizes have also dropped by up to half in the areas that are the worst affected.

Professionals in higher education, particularly those teaching medicine, biology, and maths, have been targeted for assassination. "The people who have got the money are sending their children abroad to study. A lot — my daughter is one of them — are deciding to finish their higher education in Egypt," says Wadh Nadhmi, who also teaches politics in Baghdad. "Education here is a complete shambles. Professors are leaving, and the situation — the closed roads and bridges — means that both students and teachers find it difficult to get in for classes."

"Education in my area is collapsing," said a teacher from a high

school in Amariyah, who quit four months ago. "If children have to travel by car rather than making a short journey on foot, we are much less likely to see them. When I left, we had 50 per cent attendance at the school. We see the parents when they come in to ask for the children to have a "vacation" – and they admit they are too scared to let them come. The teaching staff was supposed to be 42. Now there are only 20. Some applied for early retirement or they asked to be transferred to other safer areas."

Текст 4

"I'll have a Big Mac and fries, please," I said to the uniformed girl behind the till.

Yes, I'm afraid it had come to that. My search for nightlife and culture had led me to McDonald's.

I made my way over to a characterless synthetic table and planted myself on the standard McDonald's plastic seat, designed in such a way as to provide adequate comfort for the consumption of a meal but not to nurture any desire to sit back and relax after its completion. You can imagine some ambitious American go-getter standing up to speak at the "Profit Maximization" meeting. "Every second that a table is occupied by a non-eater costs us dollars and cents. Remember – time is money."

I walked home, as unsatisfied with my meal as by what it had come to signify for me. I found it upsetting that however hideously wrong their previous economic system had been, countries like Moldova were so eager to replace it with one which was also so manifestly flawed.

Текст 5

Channel Hoppers Zap Television Commercials

Thanks to the remote-control channel-changer, it is now easy to avoid the commercial "messages" stuck in and around television programmes. You simply click away – "zap", in the jargon of the advertising industry – to something more interesting until the sales pitch is over.

Between four and 15 per cent of us, according to industry research, are regular zappers. My own guess, based on research in a single household, is that the heaviest rappers are those with advertising-laden satellite television.

Trying to watch the news on CNN on Monday evening, I

counted six advertisements for hotels in Nagoya, Japan, before zapping to

Sky News, to land in the midst of a family extolling the virtues of Domestos multi-purpose cleaner.

The prospect of a zapping epidemic terrifies advertisers. In the United States recently, the head of the soap-powder giant, Procter and Gamble, recently uttered the dire warning that the conventional TV commercial will disappear. The company is afraid that the advent of digital technology and the proliferation of subscription channels, on which little or no advertising appears, will take away the willingness of viewers to sit through any commercials at all.

Philip Bird, British marketing manager for the international publishing group G&J, agrees. "The writing is surely on the wall for television advertising," he says. "Avoiding ads will be child's play, albeit rich child's play." It's only the chattering classes, he believes, who like clever commercials; the great mass of the audience is fed up with being bombarded with them and will pay a premium to avoid them.

Therefore, Procter and Gamble is probably right to suspect that the days of the old-fashioned commercial break are numbered. The betting is that in the future such big advertisers will try to slide away from hard-edged television commercials into the far more flattering role of sponsor.

Раздел 6

Особенности перевода некоторых частей речи

Особенности перевода английских глаголов

А. По правилам английской грамматики, если глагол-сказуемое в главном предложении сложноподчиненного предложения употреблен в прошедшем времени, выбор формы глагола в придаточном дополнительном предложении не свободный, а определяется формальным правилом согласования времен, т. е. глагол в придаточном предложении должен стоять в форме прошедшего времени. Например:

He says he is interested in sports.

He said he was interested in sports.

Поскольку употребление формы прошедшего времени в английском языке в данном случае является связанным, при переводе на русский язык, согласно правилам русского синтаксиса, данная форма должна заменяться формой настоящего времени при одновременности действия и формой прошедшего времени при предшествовании действия придаточного предложения главному. Например:

He says he is interested in sports. — Он **говорит**, что **интересуется** спортом.

He said he was interested in sports. — Он **сказал**, что **интересуется** спортом.

He said he had been interested in sports. — Он **сказал**, что **интересовался** спортом.

Б. Значения, являющиеся грамматическими в одном языке, в другом языке могут оказаться лексическими. Так, из-за отсутствия в русском языке глагольных форм, сходных с Present Perfect; и Past Perfect, временная отнесенность действия передается с помощью лексических добавлений, а именно слов *прежде*, *раньше*, *уже*, *еще* и т. д. Например:

"But I haven't finished my story," she said. — «Но я **еще** не закончила рассказ», — сказала она.

Darkness had fallen by the time he returned. — Когда он вернулся, **уже** стемнело.

Необходимость этих слов в русском языке определяется тем, что они передают лексическим путем ту информацию, которая в английском тексте выражена грамматически.

В. В материалах оригинально-информативного характера в английском языке может употребляться форма будущего времени в случаях, когда в соответствии с нормами русского языка употребляется форма настоящего времени. Например:

*Each member of the Economic and Social Council **shall have** one vote.* — Каждый член Совета по экономическим и социальным вопросам **имеет** право одного голоса.

Особенности перевода местоимений

А. Для английского языка характерно частое употребление притяжательных местоимений, что с точки зрения русского языка является во многих случаях избыточным. Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский притяжательные местоимения во многих случаях опускаются. Например:

*She took off **her** coat and walked into the room.* — Она сняла пальто и зашла в комнату.

Б. Если выраженное личным местоимением действующее лицо в главной и придаточной части сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке одно и то же, при переводе на русский язык местоимение в придаточной части предложения обычно опускается. Например:

*He'll come as soon as **he** can.* — Он придет, как только сможет.

В предложениях данного типа местоимение часто опускается и в случаях, когда в главном предложении подлежащее выражено существительным (нарицательным или собственным). Например:

*Frances said **she** didn't know about his arrival.* — Фрэнсис сказала, что не знает о его приезде.

В. Местоимение *one* выполняет функцию подлежащего в *неопределенно-личных предложениях*. Например:

***One** can't help admiring the monument.* — Этим памятником нельзя не восхищаться.

В такой же функции может выступать и личное местоимение *you*. Например:

"I don't know if **you** can call it a fortune," said Ellie. — «Не знаю, можно ли это назвать удачей», — сказала Элли.

Практические задания

1. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу «связанных» глагольных форм.

1. He said his teaching method *worked* best with young children. 2. She argued that Mike *was* the best person for the job. 3. I told Jim that I *did not like* going to parties. 4. They noted that the rate of inflation *was slowing* down. 5. Mary said that she *learnt* how to eat with chopsticks. 6. The President announced that the country *was* at war with its neighbours. 7. The researchers estimated that between five and ten people *died* each day from food poisoning. 8. Scientists often commented that there *were* no easy solutions in energy conservation. 9. I explained that my paintings *were* not for sale. 10. He studied the menu in some detail but instead of ordering food asked if there *was* a good fish-and-chip shop nearby. 11. She's not here this afternoon. She said she *was going* to spend the weekend with some friends. 12. Researchers found that a burst of exercise half an hour before going on stage *reduced* stress and anxiety. 13. The Home Office yesterday reaffirmed its analysis that a link between licensed firearms and crime *could be shown*. 14. Don Wales said they were confident and determined to succeed, provided the weather *was* with them.

2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу глаголов в форме Past Perfect. Прокомментируйте случаи, где для адекватной передачи временной соотнесенности глаголов требуется введение лексических элементов.

A 1. I returned to the office even more depressed than before. Geraldine *had gone* but Julie was there. 2. As I approached the building now, I recalled the first occasion, eighteen months before, when I had driven up that twisting ribbon of gold. What a glorious place to live, I *had thought*. 3. Aidan Dunne watched the flowering of the Italian class with a pleasure that he *had not known* possible. 4. Peggy said Jerry's English teacher was delighted with him. He *hadn't understood* what poetry meant and now he did. 5. The Garaldis *had never been made* so welcome as in Ireland. Today was just one more example of it. 6. "I don't believe it," she cried out. I

had never seen her quite so angry. 7. Liza *had heard* the music. She could even have said what it was, something called *Swan Lake*, by Tchaikovsky. 8. I was sure I'd be able to get home alone. Anita *had given* incredibly detailed instructions, right down to the last lamp post. 9. This was a land where the people *had suffered*, were still suffering and expected to suffer tomorrow. 10. The family began to warm to me in a way that I *had not expected*. 11. I was stunned. A quite brilliant thought, and one, which *had simply not occurred* to me. 12. In truth there was no coincidence at all. Claire *had seen* to that. 13. If you work until six, seven at night, and everybody *has gone* home, it's not a good idea for you to be walking out into a dark parking lot to get in your car. 14. The voice was icy now, and Bernard quickly nodded his understanding. He *had never realized* how frightening the Inspector could be. 15. Lewis thanked him and decided to communicate the information immediately. Morse *had told* him that if anything" important came up, a message would always get through to him. 16. As they *had agreed*, Plant picked him up outside the college at one o'clock. 17. Her dining table was still set when he arrived. She *had obviously had* soup but nothing else. He could see, too, that she *had been crying*. 18. She *had been frightened*, but she wasn't frightened now; this must mean he had not asked the question she feared to hear. 19. Caroline who *had been* an almost silent member of the party spoke for the first time. 20. She pushed open the door and saw almost at once that she had been right. The reading-lamp had been left on and there were two volumes on the table. Someone *had been reading*. 21. There was nothing around her to show that eight years *had passed*. 22. Suddenly the sky, which *had been* an expanse of clear azure blue, was darkened by a rolling cloud as grimy as factory smoke.

B. When Victoria came round she realized almost instantly, although it *had never happened* to her before, that she must have fainted. She had a dim memory of falling off her chair in the Geography room. *Had* she really *asked* permission, *got up* and *left* the room? She remembered thinking about it, but not actually doing it. She felt very much better now. The nausea and the noise in her head *had gone*. Well, what a very strange thing. She *had fainted*. How annoying that there *had been* absolutely nobody to see it.

By the time Miss Wells, the younger and the nicer of the two games teachers, came into the room, Victoria *had been awake* for some time. The events of the day *had come back* to her with a dis-

maying clarity, right up to her collapse, in the corridor. What she wanted, desperately wanted, to believe was that all those odd happenings *had been* in some way hallucinations, distortions brought about by the build-up to the faint.

It occurred to her to look through one of her exercise-books — her bag *had been repacked and brought* to the sick bay by Lesley.

3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола *shall*.

1. No member *shall use* force against the territory and political independence of any country, or threaten to use force. The United Nations *shall not intervene* in the domestic affairs of any country, except when it is acting to enforce international peace. 2. All legislative power herein granted *shall be vested* in a Congress of the United States, which *shall consist* of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives *shall be composed* of Members chosen every second year by the Peoples of every State. No Person *shall be* a Representative who *shall not have attained* to the age of twenty-five years, and *been* seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who *shall not*, when elected, *be* an Inhabitant of that State in which he *shall be chosen*. 3. Each State Party *shall take* effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 4. Such State *shall immediately make* a preliminary inquiry into the facts. 5. The Committee *shall elect* its officers for a term of two years. 6. The Secretary-General of the UN *shall transmit* the reports to all State Parties. 7. Mr. B *shall promote* the product both by direct mail and by personal representation, creating local editions of the annual catalogue and special leaflets from time to time. 8. The stock *shall be consigned* by Mr. A to Mr. B and *shall remain* Mr. As property until sold. Mr. B *shall hold* the stock insured to the extent of its replacement cost. Mr. B *shall bear* the shipping cost. 9. Mr. A *shall provide* artwork or film of promotional material for the agent's.

4. Переведите предложения с учетом особенностей употребления местоимений в английском и русском языках.

A. 1. The Orient Express started on its three days' journey across Europe. 2. He slipped his hands into his pocket and produced a matchbox. 3. Then he rose himself and pushed back his chair. 4. He blinked and his hands went to his face. 5. He waved his hand to

her. 6. There was perfume around her, and a hint of makeup on her eyes. 7. He found his coat in one of the bedrooms, along with his gloves. 8. He left his car and went to the front door. 9. The watch was expensive: it had no numbers on its face. 10. It was Michael's turn to shrug his shoulders. 11. He picked a grape from the bunch and popped it into his mouth. 12. He finished his coffee and rose to go. 13. He made no attempt to hide his anger. He puffed out his checks, shook his hand and grimaced theatrically. 14. Tim wanted to play first, since he was already in his track suit. 15. Gary jumped to his feet and demanded that he be given the opportunity of a rematch. 16. At seven-thirty he looked at his watch, then at his wife, and having received a nod, rose to his feet. "I think we must begin," he said, turning his gentle smile upon us.

B. 1. Did she appear excited? — She was just as she always is. 2. He was only a policeman and he didn't have a university degree. 3. He said he was glad to hear it. 4. After the weekend she said she wouldn't disturb us any longer, and anyway she'd got to get back to her job. 5. She said she was going to buy a horse, perhaps more than one. 6. He said he couldn't speak then because he had a visitor with him. 7. My wife said so once. She said she thought she had some special grudge against her. 8. Frances realized that she had been talking too loudly. 9. He felt tired, and recalled that he had not slept, that he had been involved in strenuous labour throughout the short night. 10. Andrew is nice, but he's a bit weird. 11. I'll be back as soon as I can. 12. Michael said he preferred to sit on the balcony. 13. He had moved into the house seven years ago, at the time when he had started work as a librarian. 14. The wall was magnificent. Straight and solid it looked as if it had been there for centuries. 15. I didn't know what I had expected, but Nazareth was something of a disappointment. 16. He's a big football fan. He says he knows all the players.

B. 1. "It shows that *one* should be careful what *one* says," she said lightly. 2. After so many days of hard work *one* wants a few hours of rest. 3. He was the sort of guy *you* wouldn't mind hanging round for. 4. Do you really believe *one* could do that? 5. *One* couldn't deny the resemblance. 6. *One* has to think of the practical side of the things. 7. *One* never knows what to say in such situations. 8. *One* always thinks other people's lives are more interesting. 9. *You* can not learn a language in six months. 10. *One/You* should never give people advice. 11. If *one* wishes to make oneself thoroughly un-

popular, *one* has merely to tell people the truth. 12. There are three principles routes by which *one* drives to North Wales. 13. She's one of those people who bore *you* to death with account of their important acquaintances. 14. It was always the same at these interviews. *One* had to be as honest as possible, but in a dishonest kind of way. 15. *You* can't force people to love you ... *you* can't force them to be loyal. All *you* can do is keep affection alive and hope for the best.

Г. ... Once I went for a walk with him along Town Street on a Saturday afternoon. It was a warm day, and after a while I said I wanted a soda. Well, he said, he didn't care if he took something himself. We went into a drugstore, and I ordered a chocolate soda and he had a lemon phosphate. When we had finished, he said, "Jimmy, my son, I'll watch you to see who pays for the drinks." He handed me a quarter and he told me to toss the quarter and he would call the turn. He called heads and won. I paid for the drinks. It left me with a dime.

The last time I saw Doc Marlowe was just a few days before he died. I didn't know anything about death, but I knew that he was dying when I saw him. His voice was very faint and his face was drawn; they told me he had a lot of pain. When I got ready to leave room, he asked me to bring him a tin box that was on his bureau. I got it and handed it to him. He poked around in it for a while with unsteady fingers and finally found what he wanted. He handed it to me. It was a quarter, or rather it looked like a quarter, but it had heads on both sides. "Never let the other fellow call the turn, Jimmy, my hoy," said Doc, with a shadow of his old twinkle and the echo of his old chuckle.

5. Переведите следующий текст.

US Business Says Elizabeth I was "Perfect Chief Executive"

America's business leaders have a new role model. She has been dead nearly 400 years. According to a leading business writer, Elizabeth I was the perfect chief executive officer, who engineered "one of the most dramatic corporate turn rounds ever seen" after inheriting the throne of England in 1558.

The Virgin Queen, says Dr. Alan Axelrod, was "an example of a leader who assumed power under the worst possible conditions.

Mary had left the Kingdom in a pretty sorry state, on the verge of civil war and close to bankruptcy. By the time of her death 45 years later, the English had one of the strongest economies in

Europe and had laid the foundations for the greatest empire the world had ever seen."

Dr. Axelrod, the author of the book *Elizabeth I, GEO*, believes Elizabeth's reign provides valuable lessons for aspiring modern business leaders. "She both led and managed England as a brilliant executive runs a great corporation," he says. "The life of Elizabeth has much to say to those beginning their climb up the corporate ladder as well as those who, having attained the top rung, do not want to slip from it."

He lists 10 leadership qualities in which Elizabeth excelled, including creating an image, building a loyal staff and "growing the enterprise and crushing the opposition." She compares favourably with monarchs such as George III, who lost the American colonies and who, Dr. Axelrod says, fatally believed his rights as king mattered more than his leadership qualities.

Elizabeth, by contrast, he says, used her feminine wiles to consolidate her power. She knew that being a leader was something you earned. Elizabeth could be ruthless, but she also understood if she lost the support of the people she would not survive.

Раздел 7

Перевод атрибутивных словосочетаний

Атрибутивные словосочетания играют особую роль в общей системе языка, поскольку они описывают качества, свойства, признаки, присущие тому или иному предмету, и, следовательно, устанавливают, по каким параметрам происходит выделение вещи из класса ей подобных и ее оценка. По данным многих исследований, атрибутивные словосочетания являются самыми распространенными в английском языке.

В зависимости от того, что может выступать в качестве атрибута, в английском языке выделяются *четыре типа атрибутивных конструкций*: *атрибутивные конструкции с адъективным атрибутом* (в качестве атрибута чаще всего выступают имена прилагательные, а также слова других частей речи в функции определения); *атрибутивные конструкции с глагольным атрибутом* (в качестве атрибута используются глаголы в разных своих формах); *атрибутивные конструкции с субстантивным атрибутом* (роль атрибута выполняет имя существительное); *атрибутивные конструкции с внутренней предикацией* (в качестве атрибута выступают фразы или предложения). В рамках данного практикума наиболее подробно будут рассмотрены субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания и атрибутивные конструкции с внутренней предикацией, поскольку именно они представляют наибольшую сложность и интерес для перевода с английского языка на русский.

Структурные и семантические особенности субстантивных атрибутивных словосочетаний в современном английском языке

Субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания — это сочетания, состоящие из двух имен существительных, одно из которых выступает в качестве определения к другому. В современном английском языке имеются их следующие базовые разновидности: отсубстантивное прилагательное + существительное (*an American citizen*); существительное + существитель-

ное (*defense pacts*); существительное в притяжательном падеже + существительное в общем падеже (*Isabelle's laughter*); существительное + предлог + существительное (*the track of a fox*). В процессе речи говорящий, как правило, не ограничивается одним определением, и перечисленные базовые структуры получают распространение с помощью прилагательного, местоимения, наречия, числительного, первого и второго причастия и их различных комбинаций. Например: *the three little baby foxes, a partially opened oak door*. Таким образом, субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания функционируют в речи в двух разновидностях: *базовых* и *распространенных*. В комбинации из двух соположенных имен существительных в английском языке первое всегда идентифицируется как определение, а второе — как определяемое. С возрастанием количества существительных в субстантивных атрибутивных словосочетаниях отношения усложняются, хотя последнее существительное всегда идентифицируется как определяемое.

До настоящего времени вопрос о природе атрибутивных словосочетаний типа NN, получивших в англистике название конструкции *stone wall*, является объектом многочисленных споров. Такие конструкции относят к словосочетаниям или к сложным словам либо трактуют как самостоятельные номинативные единицы. В рамках данного пособия авторы не ставили своей задачей поддерживать или опровергать ту или иную точку зрения. Их целью является рассмотрение этих конструкций с точки зрения перевода. Наличие большого числа разнообразных внутренних семантических связей, которые устанавливаются между компонентами данных конструкций, детерминирует многообразие способов их перевода. Поскольку способ и вариант перевода напрямую обусловлены типом смысловых связей, реализуемых между определяемым существительным и определением, остановимся на них подробнее. Многообразие отношений, возникающих между членами атрибутивных субстантивных словосочетаний, может быть сведено к следующим:

- посессивные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'have') — *family album, police laboratory* и др.;
- отношения 'часть — целое' (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be part of') — *cage bars, apartment door* и др.;
- субъектные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'act') — *dogfight, the Heathrow influence* и др.;

- локативные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be situated in/on/at/near') — *park bench, hill orchard* и др.;
- объектные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be acted upon') — *gold consignment* и др.;
- темпоральные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'take place during / for') — *late afternoon sunlight, a day trip* и др.;
- специфицирующие отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be type of') — *orange trees, high-school basketball game* и др.;
- тематические отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be about, deal with') — *another love story, next cancer report*, и др.;
- отношения предназначения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be for') — *waste-paper basket, passenger door* и др.;
- композитивные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be made of / with') — *lace handkerchief, lamb cutlets* и др.;
- компаративные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'be like, resemble') — *his rabbit nose, iron stomach, his pearly little milk teeth* и др.;
- квантитативные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'indicate quantity of') — *mass meeting* и др.;
- результативные отношения (идентифицирующий предикат — 'result in, lead to') — *rain pools, laugh wrinkles* и др.;
- идентифицирующие отношения (элементарный предикат — 'identify as') — *spinster daughter, woman doctor* и др.

Общеизвестны примеры, когда замена одного из компонентов атрибутивного субстантивного словосочетания приводит к формированию иного контекста, в результате чего изменяются отношения между членами всей атрибутивной конструкции. Так, в словосочетании *alligator shoes* элементы связаны композитивными отношениями, поэтому речь идет об *обуви из крокодиловой кожи*, тогда как в словосочетании *horse shoes* — налицо отношения предназначения, которые и обуславливают соответствующий перевод — *подковы*.

Наиболее наглядно многообразие смысловых связей между элементами атрибутивных субстантивных конструкций и их учет при переводе можно продемонстрировать на примере сочетаний разных существительных с существительным *water*.

- water biscuits* — печенье на воде;
- water cannon* — брандспойт, гидропульт;
- water heater* — кипятильник;
- water meter* — водомер;
- water meadow* — заливной луг;

water fall — водонад;
water level — уровень воды;
water fowl — водоплавающая птица;
water pistol — игрушечный водяной пистолет;
water tower — водонапорная башня;
water trough — поилка для скота;
water works — система водоснабжения;
water rate — налог на воду, плата за воду.

Следует иметь в виду, что некоторые атрибутивные группы могут иметь два и более значений. Например, словосочетание *London talks* может означать *переговоры, состоявшиеся в Лондоне*, или *переговоры, предметом которых был Лондон*. Конкретное значение таких групп определяется с учетом контекста.

Распространенные субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания представляют, по сравнению с базовыми словосочетаниями, еще большую сложность с точки зрения перевода. Трудности перевода возникают, в первую очередь, в силу того, что помимо связей с определяемым существительным в таких сочетаниях существуют и свои собственные смысловые связи между отдельными определениями. Так, например, в словосочетании *distance telephone call* слово *telephone* выступает в роли определения к слову *call*, и в первую очередь семантически связанными оказываются они, а компонент *distance* выступает уже как определение к словосочетанию *telephone call*. Поэтому данная атрибутивная конструкция будет переводиться как *междугородный телефонный звонок*. В словосочетании *war-worn region* семантически связанными оказываются элементы *war* и *worn*, и они вместе выступают уже как определения к слову *region*. Поэтому правильным переводом будет *район, опустошенный войной*.

В словосочетании *cruel war law* возникает возможность двоякой интерпретации в зависимости от того, к какому элементу — *war* или *law* — относится слово *cruel*. Речь может идти либо о *жестоких законах* либо о *жестокой войне*. Более того, в данном словосочетании неопределенность контекста позволяет двояко истолковать тип отношений между определяемым словом и определениями к нему, и перевод будет непосредственно зависеть от установления типа реализуемых отношений. Если, исходя из контекста, речь идет об объектных отношениях (*law of warfare*), то данное словосочетание будет переводиться как *законы ведения войны*. Если же компоненты связаны темпоральными отношениями (*law during a war*), то правильным переводом будет *зако-*

ны военного времени. Следовательно, возможны три варианта перевода словосочетания *cruel war law* в зависимости от контекста: *жестокие законы войны*, *жестокие законы военного времени* и *законы жестокой войны*.

В английском языке существует множество терминов, образованных по модели NN. При переводе этих терминов необходимо использовать их точные эквиваленты, а не переводить каждый член конструкции в отдельности. Нередки случаи, когда соответствие состоит из совершенно других компонентов или переводится одним словом. Например, *twin conductor* — (тех.) *двужильный провод*; *gun carnage* — (воен.) *лафет* и др.

Особую трудность для перевода представляют словосочетания, в которых опущен ведущий компонент словосочетания, с которым определение связано логически, т. е. называется не качество существительного, перед которым стоит определяющий компонент, а качество другого, связанного с ним предмета или явления. Например, в словосочетании *tenor suspect* слово *tenor* логически может быть связано со словом *activity*, *act*, *operation* и т. д. При переводе с английского языка на русский этот опущенный элемент восстанавливается, и с учетом контекста данное выражение может быть переведено как *подозреваемый в террористической деятельности* или *подозреваемый в совершении террористического акта*. Используемый при этом прием представляет собой *дополнение*, т. е. включение дополнительных компонентов в структуру словосочетания.

Атрибутивные конструкции с внутренней предикацией

Особый интерес с точки зрения перевода представляют атрибутивные конструкции, атрибутами в которых выступают словосочетания или предложения. В художественной литературе подобные атрибутивные группы нередко используются для окказиональной эмоционально насыщенной характеристики определяемого: для описания выражения лица, внешности, манеры поведения и т. д. Достаточно часто они указывают на шутливо-ироническое отношение автора к описываемым явлениям. Например:

There is a sort of Oh-what-a-wicked-world-this-is-and-how-I-wish-I-could-do-something-to-make-it-better-and-nobler expression about Montmorency. (Jerome K. Jerome)

В приведенном примере конструкция состоит из двадцати одного слова. Естественно, при переводе происходят определенные потери в силу того, что в русском языке такого рода эпитеты практически не употребляются: *Монморенси глядит на вас с таким выражением, словно хочет сказать: «О, как испорчен этот мир и как бы я желал сделать его лучше и благоднее».*

В публицистике, особенно в английской и американской печати, такого рода атрибутивные группы могут быть нейтральными:

a win-at-any-cost-attitude — позиция 'я должен победить любой ценой';

a take-it-or-leave-it-statement — 'ультимативное заявление'.

Основные приемы перевода английских препозитивно-атрибутивных словосочетаний

Перевод подобных конструкций зависит от семантических отношений между элементами словосочетания, его состава и стилистического статуса, определить которые можно при помощи следующей схемы, приведенной В. И. Крупновым².

Antifriction bearing lay-out diagram

Первым шагом при переводе данного примера, как и других атрибутивных конструкций, является определение ключевого слова. В данном случае это слово *diagram*. Рассматриваем определения к слову *diagram*: *lay-out diagram* — букв. *схема расположения*. Необходимо сделать дальнейшие смысловые уточнения: *antifriction bearing lay-out diagram* — *схема расположения подшипников качения*. Так образуется целая цепочка взаимосвязанных слов, относящихся к ключевому слову, и выстраивается вышеуказанная схема.

Например, в словосочетании *Bank Credit Regulation Committee* Переводим последнее слово *комитет*. Далее разбиваем все словосочетание на смысловые группы: 1. *Bank Credit*; 2. *Regulation Committee*. Переводим: *Комитет по регулированию банковских кредитов*.

Принцип перевода подобных конструкций может быть представлен наглядно.

² Крупнов, В. И. В творческой лаборатории переводчика: Очерки по Профессиональному переводу. — М.: Междунар. отношения, 1976.

plant (существительное) 3	construction (существительное) 2	project (существительное) 1
проект строительства завода		

mass (существительное) 2	production (существительное) 3	techniques (существительное) 1
техника массового производства		

all 1	Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers 3	members 2
все члены Объединенного союза рабочих машиностроительной и сталелитейной промышленности		

The Italian Constitution 3	guarantee 1	of personal freedom 2
гарантия личной свободы (записанная в) итальянской Конституции		

Union of Post Office Workers 2	General Secretary 1
генеральный секретарь Союза работников почты	

supersonic 1	vertical take-off 3	bomber 2
сверхзвуковой бомбардировщик с вертикальным взлетом		

Прекозитивно-атрибутивные словосочетания могут переводиться:

а) **прилагательным с существительным** (*power station* – электрическая станция; *emergency meeting* – экстренное заседание; *split hair accuracy* – высочайшая точность; *close-unit fraternity* – тесное братство);

б) **существительным в родительном падеже** (*crime prevention* – предотвращение преступности; *wage rise* – повышение заработной платы; *budget increase* – увеличение бюджета; *space programme* – программа космических исследований; *asset acquisition* – приобретение активов; *treasure island* – остров сокровищ; *job offer* – предложение работы; *opinion poll* – опрос общественного мнения);

в) **существительным с предложением** (*open-air museum* – музей под открытым небом; *mountain war* – война в горах);

г) **с перестановкой членов атрибутивной группы** (*language violence* – ненормативная лексика, *administrative efficiency* – умелое руководство).

Данный прием используется в тех случаях, когда дословный перевод невозможен из-за отсутствия в русском языке соответствующего существительного или прилагательного либо невозможности их сочетаемости друг с другом;

д) переводом одного из членов атрибутивного словосочетания при помощи группы слов. При этом могут вводиться дополнительные компоненты, а структура словосочетания может меняться: (*nuclear dumping site* — площадка для захоронения ядерных отходов, *solar power station* — электростанция, использующая энергию солнца).

В тех случаях, когда в русском языке нет непосредственного соответствия языковым единицам английского языка, применяется калькирование. — полностью воспроизводятся все составные части словосочетания:

information technologies — информационные технологии;
shadow cabinet — теневой кабинет.

Перевод групп с внутренней предикацией часто вызывает необходимость выделять определение в отдельное предложение:

A few months later she issued a mairy-me-or-else ultimatum. —
Несколько месяцев спустя она предъявила ультиматум:
«Или ты женишься, или я...».

Если такие словосочетания не несут особой стилистической нагрузки, они могут переводиться теми же способами, которые используются и при переводе обычных атрибутивных групп: *a life-and-death necessity* — вопрос жизни и смерти; *an all-night coffee shop* — ночное кафе.

Практические задания

1. Определите структурно-семантический тип английских препозитивно-атрибутивных словосочетаний и способы их перевода на русский язык.

Green house effect — парниковый эффект; *safety violations* — нарушение правил техники безопасности; *education strategy* — стратегия в сфере образования; *low-salt wholefood* — натуральные продукты с низким содержанием соли; *referendum ballot* — бюллетень для голосования на референдуме; *waste disposal* — удаление отходов; *media coverage* — освещение в средствах массовой информации; *a three-nation tour* — поездка по трем странам; *high-income developed countries* — развитые страны с высоким

уровнем доходов населения; national security adviser – советник по национальной безопасности; waste reduction measures – меры по сокращению количества отходов; energy-efficient heating systems – энергосберегающие обогревательные системы; environmental assessment project – проект по оценке состояния окружающей среды; young offenders institutions – места содержания малолетних правонарушителей.

2. Проанализируйте развитие цепочки слов и переведите ее на русский язык.

break
negotiations break
treaty negotiations break
ban treaty negotiations break
test ban treaty negotiations break
weapon test ban treaty negotiations break
nuclear weapon test ban treaty negotiations break
Geneva nuclear weapon test ban treaty negotiations break
Three-Power Geneva nuclear weapon test ban treaty negotiations break

3. Переведите следующие словосочетания. Прокомментируйте способ их перевода на русский язык.

А

transition period
a five-time winner
anti-corruption measures
cruise missiles
non-waste technology
high-speed Internet
consumer demand
nuclear chain reaction
single mandate constituency

В

golf course
export ban
cereal prices
search warrant

Б

consumption level
alcohol consumption
acceptance report
crime rate
wildlife habitat
strategic arms cuts
healthcare officials
national health standards
prison building programme
soil fertility restoration

Г

transplant woman
three-men orchestra
nuclear proliferation
terrorist suspect

corruption charges	maternity services
two-thirds majority	Euro members
terrorist trial	private school parents
Middle East conference	three-nation resolution
document shredder	ozone-protection measures
pollution control equipment	free-market approach
per capita food production	chemical weapons facilities
	suicide truck bombers

Д

sister company
brain drain
military presence
money laundering
shuttle diplomacy
computer virus
party platform
NATO Rapid Reaction Force
good will mission

4. Проанализируйте смысловые связи между компонентами словосочетаний и переведите их на русский язык.

Fly-tipping, ocean clumping, mineral-rich country, terror financing, oil summit, fast-food chain, wage restraint, road safety officer, appointment board, market research company, home-based workforce, digital-lock briefcase, emergency spending, social security reforms, prescription drugs, a single-parent household, on-line shopping service, information-driven society, group and pair work, shadow health minister, political prisoner status, pesticide residue level, primary school age children, pollution control expenditures, solid waste incinerator, road accident death rate, long-range nuclear warheads, top foreign policy priorities, Organization of African Unity peace plan, European voter apathy problem, air-pollution control equipment, dual-wage-earner family.

5. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Страны, обладающие ядерным оружием; оружие массового поражения; процедура отбора; сотрудник таможенной службы;

прекращение гонки вооружений; план разработки рыночных реформ; приоритеты в области информационной политики; скандал, связанный с получением взятки; система социальной защиты; активисты, выступающие в защиту прав животных; снижение объема торговли нефтью; план реформирования, состоящий из шести пунктов; комитет по регулированию банковских кредитов; резолюция Совета Безопасности Организации Объединенных Наций; программа по сохранению окружающей среды; система изоляции радиоактивных отходов; план создания энергосберегающих нагревательных систем; меры по предотвращению аварий на дорогах; уровень безработицы среди выпускников университетов.

6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на препозитивно-атрибутивные словосочетания.

1. The rain which had persisted through the previous few days had now cleared up, and the sky was a pale and cloudless blue. Not an umbrella day. 2. The Prime Minister said he would not let peace negotiations be disrupted by the current wave of Islamic suicide bombings. 3. There were rumours of splits in the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's popularity had reached an all-time low. 4. Thousands of Chinese-flagged merchant ships now cross the ocean each year, giving China plenty of justification for increasing naval presence. 5. Franklin Roosevelt, the Depression-era USA president, once said the Dominican republic could become the breadbasket of the Caribbean. 6. Taliban militants have used a heat-seeking surface-to-air missile to attack a Western aircraft over Afghanistan. 7. Sushi chefs yesterday claimed that a European Union health and safety directive would ruin the quality of their food. 8. Germany and Britain improve church attendance over the Christmas period. 9. Industry executives expect job opportunities for home-based workers to grow over the next five years. 10. He has already had two kidney transplants: one from his sister, who made a live donation, and another from a deceased donor. Neither procedure worked, and so he is back on the kidney transplant waiting list. 11. Road deaths for the first quarter of this year have nearly doubled compared with the same period in 1991. 12. Even now, while the time is running so desperately short, the Government is afraid of a green backlash to make firm commitments. 13. A year after the sudden death of sitcom star John Ritter, his family has filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the

hospital where he was treated. 14. The district attorney dropped all cruelty-to-animals charges for lack of evidence. 15. Teenage violence is a problem seen everywhere from minor school fights to headline crime stories. 16. Designers and manufacturers underlined her ability to mix expensive designer clothes with off-the-peg items, often from high-street stores. 17. He motioned him to a blue vinyl-covered sofa which along with a wood-pressed coffee table apparently constituted the conference area of his office. 18. Less memorable but equally unpopular has been the threat of shutting village schools in the name of administrative efficiency. 19. His prominent brown eyes were fixed in an unwavering stare upon Frank's tall elegance. 20. The decline in eurozone labour productivity growth has come to a halt. 21. George Bush stated that he wanted to abolish soft-money contributions from corporations and trade unions. 22. The article rightly concludes that Europe needs more flexible labour-market laws and more crossborder barking mergers. 23. The country is not keeping up with demand for computer-graduates. 24. Edwin smoked cigarettes and Alan was a pipe man. 25. Home shopping is now very much de rigeur with the cash-rich, time-poor mothers who make up Boden's target. 26. One man was killed and another injured in a drive-by shooting in Manchester. 27. In giving him a crushing parliamentary majority voters are handing him an exceptionally strong mandate for a tax-cutting, welfare tightening, business-friendly programme. 28. The two parties, at odds over practically everything else, were committed at least to a land-for-peace deal with Syria. 29. 'Fathers' rights' groups complain of an anti-father bias in the family court. 30. All over the rich world, there are parents who leave the childproof lids off medicines because they find them so fiddly, and office workers so irritated by self-closing fire doors that they prop them open. 31. America's intelligence people say Iran was trying to build the atomic bomb until 2003 but probably stopped. 32. One of the early successes in the green boom is Sun Flower; a solar-energy firm, which now has a stockmarket value of nearly \$6 billion. 33. It is important to understand media consumption within the context of everyday life. 34. Today, thousands of children are members of households where only one of their birth parents – usually the mother – lives, and most have only limited contact with the other non-resident parent, usually the father. 35. The former weather girl has become one of the best-known faces on British television today. 36. As President of the International

Equestrian Federation she is planning to concentrate on some particular aspects, such as horse care, rider safety, international judging standards and compliance with regulations.

7. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на препозитивно-атрибутивные словосочетания.

1. On January 21st the New York Times ran a story alleging that Mr. McCain had a too-close-for-comfort relationship with a female lobbyist.

2. Mr. Kim (Kim Jong Il) is not only party leader, he is also military boss. The shoot-while-you-talk strategy is deliberate.

3. The episode threw me into a what-is-the-world-coming-to mood, a state I am increasingly prone to these days.

4. This region provides a splendid setting for an away-from-it-all holiday for all the family.

5. Managers sometimes moan that their people aren't interested in financial quotations or quality statistics or productivity measures; they are just a time-for-lunch bunch.

6. Proportional representation is needed to force parties to work together and reduce the winner-takes-all confrontation which alienates the public.

7. The I-told-you-so brigade will be reveling in the news that the three-and-a-quarter-year marriage between Oasis's hellraising front-man Liam Gallagher and actress Patsy Kensit now seems to be over, even if it has been on the cards for some time.

8. There is no one-size-fits-all way to reduce stress.

9. His bet-you-can't-afford-me jacket was draped over the back of his chair.

10. He gave a grunt which in itself was a masterpiece of diplomacy, conveying a you-must-be-out-of-your-mind message.

11. How could he afford such an expensive car? That won-it-in-the-lottery story had sounded pretty feeble.

12. He responded with the this-is-no-laughing-matter-these-are-my-feelings-you-are-cropping-on grimace he'd learned from his daughter.

8. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

The Role of the UN

The UN today is both more and less than its founders anticipated. It is less because, from the close of World War II to the end of the 1980s, the rivalry between the United States and the USSR exposed the weakness of great-power unanimity in matters of peace and security. It is more because the rapid breakup of colonial empires from the 1940s to the 1970s created a void in the structure of international relations that the UN, in many areas, was able to fill.

Even during the period of superpower rivalry, the UN helped ease East-West tensions. Through its peacekeeping operations, for example, it was able to insulate certain areas of tension from direct great-power intervention. The UN also established several committees on disarmament and was involved in negotiating treaties to ban nuclear weapons in outer space and the development of biological weapons. The International Atomic Energy Agency has helped to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons by inspecting nuclear installations to monitor their use. Major arms-control measures, however, such as the Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963), the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968), the Strategic Arms Limitation talks (SALT) of 1972 and 1979, and the Strategic Arms Reduction treaties (START) of 1991 and 1993 were achieved through direct negotiations between the super powers.

Beyond providing peacekeeping forces, the UN has played a wider role in the transition to statehood in a few critical areas. It has been a major forum through which newly independent states have begun to participate in international relations, giving them opportunities to represent their interests outside their immediate regions, to join coalitions of nations with similar interests, and to escape the limited relationships of their earlier colonial connections. One problem facing the UN today is the feeling in some Western nations that it has become an instrument of the developing countries and thus is no longer a viable forum for fruitful negotiations.

The United Nations is not a world government; rather, it is a very flexible instrument through which nations can cooperate to solve their mutual problems. Whether they do cooperate and use the UN creatively depends on how both their governments and their peoples view relations with others and how they envision their

place in the future of humankind.

Текст 2

BNFL under Fire on Waste Storage

Safety experts have expressed alarm at significant changes to nuclear waste handling procedures being introduced by British Nuclear Fuels. The revisions include plans for a series of unmanned radioactive waste dumps up and down the country for debris from its ageing power stations.

It has also emerged that the company is scaling back plans to build protective shells around nuclear reactor buildings — which are to be left for periods of up to 135 years after closure — and that reactors and waste stores are to be unmanned and monitored from a central point.

MPs, environmental campaigners and senior industry safety experts say the plans would expose communities to danger and threaten the environment.

The dumps will be established on the sites of BNFL's 11 Magnox power stations — built from the Fifties onwards around the coast of Britain — which are scheduled to close over the next 20 years. They will take "intermediate level" radioactive waste (ILW) — the second most perilous category, which includes items such as contaminated fuel casings, sludges, resins and discarded reactor equipment.

They are expected to remain in place for at least 40 to 50 years and potentially a lot longer, since there are no plans for a permanent store for the nation's nuclear waste. A Green Paper on what to do next, originally planned for the summer, is now expected to be published at the end of October.

According to BNFL, the waste will be put in concrete and placed in purpose-built or modified buildings. A spokesman said: "A separate company whose raison d'être is long-term storage is better placed to deal with it, but this is not our main business."

Nuclear safety expert John Large told *The Observer*, "What is happening is extremely worrying. It is one thing having a working nuclear power station, but it is quite another to store waste for long periods on sites not originally designed for it."

Large also said he had serious concerns about proposals to scale back on protective cladding for reactors, which BNFL plans to leave for around 100 years after they are shut down.

BNFL has also said it no longer plans to use high durability

cladding materials, but would use standard materials to reinforce existing buildings and re-clad where necessary. Large said that would weaken the protection of the reactor cores.

David Chaytor, MP for Bury North, said: "No-staffing at these sites is unacceptable."

Текст 3

Ethanol and Water

Officials in Tampa, Florida, got a surprise recently when a local firm building the state's first ethanol-production factory put in a request for 400,000 gallons (1.5m litres) a day of city water. The request by Enviropuels would make the facility one of the city's top ten water consumers overnight, and the company plans to double its size. Florida is suffering from a prolonged drought. Rivers and lakes are at record lows and residents wonder where the extra water will come from.

They are not alone. A backlash against the federally financed biofuels boom is growing around the country, and "water could be the Achilles heel" of ethanol, said a report by the Minneapolis-based Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy.

The number of ethanol factories has almost tripled in the past eight years from 50 to about 140. A further 60 or so are under construction. In 2007 President George Bush signed legislation requiring a fivefold increase in biofuels production, to 36 billion gallons by 2022.

This is controversial for several reasons. There are doubts about how green ethanol really is (some say the production process uses almost as much energy as it produces). Some argue that using farmland for ethanol pushes up food prices internationally (world wheat prices rose 25 per cent this week alone, perhaps as a side-effect of America's ethanol programme). But one of the least-known but biggest worries is ethanol's extravagant use of water.

A typical ethanol factory producing 50m gallons of biofuels a year needs about 500 gallons of water a minute. Most of that goes into the boiling and cooling process, which is similar to making beer. Some water is lost through evaporation in the cooling tower and in waste discharge.

The good news is that ethanol plants are becoming more efficient. They now use about half as much water per gallon of ethanol as they did a decade ago. New technology might be able to halve

the amount of water again, says Mike Fatigati, vice president of Delta-T Corp, a Virginia company which has designed a system that does not discharge any waste water. But others are sceptical. Perhaps ethanol just isn't as bio-friendly as it looks.

Texts for Translation

Text 1

Nuclear Power

The problem with nuclear power is not that it kills people; it kills very few. Its problem is that humans have a fear of something they cannot see, hear, feel and smell. Humans are used to the idea that a rock can fall on your head and kill you. They have not been able to get used to the idea that an invisible particle they cannot sense can kill them. Nuclear radiation is the ultimate ghost.

But there is another, perhaps more important, dirty little reality about nuclear power that the green movement would rather not talk about. Most of us know with certainty that we will not be the ones killed in a coal mining accident. We don't work in the world's coal mines. Someone else does. They are the ones risking their lives to give us electricity. We don't want to risk our own lives with nuclear power to give ourselves electricity – no matter how small the probabilities may be.

Having spent a few college summers working in an underground copper mine in Montana, my sympathies are with the coal miners. But for most Americans, it swings the other way: It is OK for them to risk their lives to give me the electricity that I want. My death and his death are not equivalent.

Text 2

Sea Water Contaminated by Sewage

One in ten British beaches is polluted by sewage and is a health risk to holiday-makers, according to a report published today.

The Good Beach Guide, compiled by the marine Conservancy Society on behalf of Readers Digest, also shows that 66 per cent of monitored beaches fall below society guidelines for water quality standards.

The North-west was the region that pioneered the British seaside resort, but not a single beach between Cumbria and the Wirral is

judged to have good water quality.

Morecambe North and Blackpool have water "heavily contaminated by sewage".

Other resorts that failed to meet mandatory standards include Scarborough South Beach and Brighton.

But the number of beaches recommended as safe for bathing is up 25 per cent on last year.

The society said that although it welcomed work by water service companies to improve the situation, this was "of little comfort to bathers who fall ill because improvements in sewage treatment will not be completed until the next century".

The society's conservation director Guy Linley-Adams added: "Despite what the water industry may tell us, the truth is that many UK beaches are still unacceptably polluted by the water company sewage works and sewage overflows."

A spokesman for the Water Services Association, which represents the big water and sewage companies, said: "The water companies have in place a £2 billion programme aimed at achieving full compliance with the European Commission directive.

"As a result, beach quality has improved year-on-year since 1992."

The society will now be lobbying for a commitment from the Government to ensure full compliance with the existing directive, the adoption of stricter standards, high quality sewage treatment, and the designation of all recreational waters under a new directive.

Text 3

Thousands of Species "Threatened by Warming"

Global warming could destroy or fundamentally alter a third of the world's plant and animal habitats by the end of this century, scientists said yesterday. They warned it could cause the extinction of thousands of species.

The study, commissioned by the World Wide Fund for Nature, said that the most vulnerable plant and animal species would be in Arctic and mountain areas, where up to 20 per cent could be driven to extinction.

In the north of Canada, Russia and Scandinavia, where warming was predicted to be most rapid, up to 70 per cent of habitat could be lost.

Species identified as most at risk included the rare Gelada ba-

boon in Ethiopia, the mountain pygmy possum of Australia, the monarch butterfly in its Mexican wintering grounds and the snowy owl of Canada and Alaska. Also under threat were the spectacled bear of the Andes and the spoon-billed sandpiper, of which only 4,000 remained, in its breeding sites in Russia's Arctic Far East.

In Britain, the report said the ptarmigan, dotterel and snow bunting, birds of the high Cairngorms, would also come under severe pressure.

The report, *Global Warning and Terrestrial Biodiversity Decline*, was written by Jay Malcolm, professor of forestry at Toronto University, and Adam Markham, the British-born director of the North American pressure group, Clean Air – Cool Planet.

The authors calculated required migration rates for species in all terrestrial areas for a doubling of carbon dioxide from pre-industrial levels, which was expected to take place around 2050.

By comparing these with fossil and historical records, they found that the rate for plant species appeared to be 10 times higher than those recorded after the last Ice Age. It was common for plants and animals to have to move at a rate of a kilometre a year to keep up with the climate they were used to, the report said. But they were unlikely to be able to do so in future because of the barriers placed by oceans and lakes, cities and agricultural zones.

Pests and weedy species would fare best, the report predicted. These included the Japanese honeysuckle and the Canada goose.

But many tropical species, which had never been forced to move by the Ice Age could become extinct.

The report said: "If past fastest rates of migration are a good proxy for what can be attained in a warming world, then radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are urgently required to reduce the threat of biodiversity loss."

Ute Collier, of the World Wide Fund for Nature UK, said: "The rates at which species will have to move are much faster than for 10,000 years, so many species and habitats will probably be unable to adjust."

Ruud Lubbers, the former Dutch prime minister and now president of WWF International, expressed some hope: "There is evidence that society at large, including transnational companies, is beginning to understand the problem."

Text 4

Bite is Worse than Bark

One of the most frightening things that can happen when travelling is to be attacked and bitten by a stray dog. Worse than the pain, is the fear that you might contract rabies.

It is a dreadful illness, invariably fatal once symptoms begin and the symptoms are acutely distressing. Its onset is often heralded by a sense of apprehension, headache and fever. As the disease progresses, it causes weakness or paralysis. Spasms of the swallowing muscles lead to a total fear of water. In the final stages, come delirium and convulsions.

The virus that causes rabies is present in the saliva of a rabid animal and may be introduced when the animal bites or scratches.

In Bangkok, between four per cent and seven per cent of stray dogs are reported to be rabid and more than 100,000 people a year are treated after being bitten. I always advise travellers to avoid any contact with animals as far as possible, but particularly to avoid contact with an animal that is behaving oddly.

Unfortunately, despite this advice, people do get bitten. It is not uncommon to receive calls from panicking travellers who are terrified that they will develop rabies. If you are unlucky enough to be bitten, you should thoroughly cleanse the wound with soap and water and encourage limited bleeding. Dirt and suchlike should be removed and the wound bathed with an antiseptic. If you do not have any antiseptic, gin or whisky will do the trick. The next step is to seek medical attention as soon as possible. You should try to obtain human diploid-cell rabies vaccine.

If you were immunised against rabies before your trip, you will need only two doses of the vaccine, given three to seven days apart, to boost your antibodies. If you have not been immunised, you will need a course of five injections of rabies vaccine over 30 days, but you should also try to obtain human rabies immunoglobulin (HRIG) for immediate injection as this will provide protection until the vaccine acts.

HRIG can be difficult to obtain, so if you are planning to spend long in rabies-infected countries, it is a good idea to be immunised before you go.

Text 5

UK "Tops Energy Wasters League"

Britons are the worst energy wasters in Europe with bad habits, which could cost £11 bn by 2010, a survey of Europe's five most populous nations suggests.

Leaving mobile phone chargers plugged in, appliances on standby and lights on are among their most common failings.

If the levels of wastage continue, an extra 43m tons of carbon dioxide will be pumped into the atmosphere by then, the Energy Saving trust said.

It interviewed 5,000 people in the UK, France, Germany, Spain and Italy. Figures in the Habits of a Lifetime report, commissioned to mark the start of Energy Saving Week, said 71 per cent of UK consumers admit to leaving standby buttons on once a week.

Meanwhile, 65 per cent of UK consumers leave chargers on once a week and 63 per cent forget to switch the lights off when leaving the room. The comparison with German consumers, who top the energy efficiency league, reveals major differences. Britons leave chargers on three times as much as Germans, they leave standby buttons on twice as much and forget to switch off lights four times as much. Almost half (48 per cent) of Britons admit to using the car for short journeys rather than public transport, walking or cycling. The Spanish were said to be the next most efficient users of energy after Germany, followed by France and Italy.

Text 6

Team Players Wanted

Only team players will succeed in Japan's group-oriented culture.

Japan has a very formal, hierarchical culture. When addressing a Japanese associate, use their surname or job title followed by "san". If speaking to a much more senior colleague, use Mr. or Ms. with their surname. Never use first names unless invited to do so. The Japanese will traditionally greet each other with a bow, though western counterparts are more likely to be greeted with a simple nod followed by a light handshake. If someone does bow to you, respond by bowing to the same level, with eyes lowered.

The key to establishing credentials, business cards should be written in both English and Japanese. Present your card with both hands with the Japanese side facing up. Similarly, receive a card

with both hands and take a few moments to read it. A first meeting tends to be very formal. Be careful not to display negative emotions or be too abrupt, which might cause loss of face. Be especially deferential to older associates, who will usually be the most senior in rank.

In Japanese business culture, the group identity always prevails and all decisions are made within the group. Do not single anyone out, either for praise or criticism. Expect every aspect of your proposal to be reviewed in minute detail – the Japanese will gather as much information as possible to avoid potential problems later on.

Once outside the structured office environment, the Japanese are much more informal. Business entertaining might take place at a golf course, karaoke bar or a private room at a restaurant. If uncertain of the intricate dining etiquette, simply follow the lead of your counterparts and remain humble, polite and modest.

Text 7

Information Overload

In India, much information is needed before a deal is struck. India's two official languages are Hindi and English, with English widely used in business. Translators are not required, but it is useful to have an intermediary to help navigate local bureaucracy.

The traditional greeting is the *narnaste*, (hold your hands in prayer position at chest level and bend your head towards your fingertips). Westerners are likely to be greeted with a handshake (women should not initiate a handshake with a man). In formal situations, you may be welcomed with a garland of flowers.

Meetings usually start with tea and small talk. Building personal relationships is vital as subjective feelings weigh heavily in the decision-making process. Bring plenty of business cards and be flexible about timing – itineraries often change at short notice.

Indian society is very hierarchical and everyone is aware of their rank in relation to others. Foreign businessmen should aim to gain access to associates at the highest level in order to advance rapidly. Those in positions of authority are generally decisive and willing to take risks, whilst subordinates are reluctant to get involved in decision making and expect to follow directives.

Business negotiations can be protracted. You might have to provide the same information several times to different people but this is usually an indication that you are making progress.

A deal is often sealed with a meal. Most business meals are lunches, although you may be invited to an associate's home for dinner. Indians enjoy entertaining – "Serving a guest is like serving God" is a commonly held belief. Leave a little food on your plate to avoid offending your host (an empty plate may suggest you are still hungry).

Text 8

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven Emirates located on the Arabian Peninsula. Considered the most liberal country in the Gulf, the UAE is still relatively conservative by Western standards.

Less than half of the UAE's inhabitants are Arabs, though over 70 per cent are Muslim. Arabic is the official language but English is widely used and understood.

People are relaxed about time in the UAE. Meetings generally begin with small talk and an offer of tea, Arabic coffee or soft drink (it would be thought rude to get straight to business). In the same way, discussions should not be brought to a sudden close even if you are pressed for time (impatience is regarded as bad manners). Arabs look badly on displays of ill-temper or annoyance, and negotiations are generally good humored and informal.

Shaking hands on arrival and departure is the norm, although Arab men do not usually shake hands with women. Women should wear a conservative skirt or trousers and jacket and ensure that necklines are modest.

Business entertaining is usually lavish and in the Western style. An authentic feast may feature a whole sheep served on a bed of rice. This should be eaten with the right hand only as the left hand is considered unclean. Most Muslims do not drink and visitors should consult their host before ordering alcohol. Wait for your host to signal that the evening has come to an end – indicating that you are ready to leave would be taken as an insult.

Text 9

What's on the Air Pollutes as Much as What's in It

Among the academics who study the TV-violence link, the effect isn't even controversial. Study after study has shown that television robs families, schools and churches of their ability to show the

young how the world is supposed to work. TV and movies do the job now, and teach that violent solutions to everyday problems are fast, fun and often unpunished. TV is the main culprit because it is routinely watched by young children.

George Gerbner of Temple University calls this "cultural pollution". Instead of having their values cultivated by stories and examples from parents and teachers, children are turned over to the TV set for babysitting. The statistical link between TV and violent actions is found at every level: in studies that follow individuals and those that follow nations.

Children watching television grow up confusing TV's world with the real one. Even as adults they carry a picture of the world inside their heads that remains closer to TV's version of reality than to actual reality.

TV advocates say violent content is a problem of parental control. But even if parents can control their own children's viewing, the kids will pick up violence-friendly attitudes from their peers just like nonsmokers sucking second-hand tobacco fumes.

Text 10

Electronic Commerce

Throughout history, international trade has been helped by all manner of technical advances, from the development of the tea clipper to the invention of powered flight and the telecommunications revolution. The last of these, and especially the Internet, could have a huge effect on trade in the next few years.

Electronic commerce should boost trade in goods: hard-to-find books or music recordings, for example, have become easier to track down on the Internet. But trade in services should benefit even more. Anything that can be put into digital form will be tradable. For example, architects will be able to send and amend designs electronically. Doctors may be able to diagnose and dispense to patients abroad whom they never meet.

One of the best things about electronic commerce is that it is fairly free from interference by governments. America wants to keep it that way. It has called for a WTO accord on electronic commerce that would keep the electronic transmission of digitized information free of customs duties.

This looks like a trade diplomat's dream. In the absence of any barriers at present, nothing needs to be negotiated away. The

WHO's agreement on trade in telecommunications services already guarantees the freedom of some aspects of electronic commerce.

Despite all these plus points, electronic commerce raises two difficulties for the WTO. First, it blurs the distinction between a good and a service. This matters because WTO rules treat goods and services differently. Goods tend to be subject to tariffs; services are not, but trade in services is limited by restrictions on "national treatment" or quantitative controls on access to foreign markets. So the rules that will be devised for electronic commerce may affect the choice between physical and digital methods of trade.

For example, a compact disc sent from one country to another is clearly a good, and will incur a tariff as it crosses the border. But if the music on the disc is sent electronically from a computer in one country to a computer in another, is it still a good, even though it can no longer be dropped on your foot? Customised data and software, which can also be put on CD, are usually treated as services. Who can tell?

Second, electronic commerce poses a headache for national regulators, especially in service industries such as medicine and financial advice where suppliers are much better informed than their customers. Watchdogs may be helpless to stop the electronic sale of quack treatments or dodgy investment schemes.

They could impose trade restrictions, insisting, for example, that financial firms selling on the Internet to residents of their country must also have an office there; or they could work more closely together, with officials in the seller's country monitoring cross-border sales on behalf of regulators in the buyer's country. But such invigilation would take away some of the Internet's free-wheeling charms. More sensibly, they might decide to leave well alone and let the buyer beware.

Text 11

Fundamentalism

Fundamentalism is a product of modernity, it is born out of the clash between modernity and traditional cultures. As we have become more uncertain about the inevitability of progress, religion can be seen to take on a new role. Fundamentalism is one response to an uncertainty born of social change.

An important question to ask about the Islamic faith is why it is seemingly so resistant to secularization. There are several possible

reasons. First, the central doctrines of Islam contain an emphatic monotheism which produces both doctrine and law. This has profound implications for Muslim life as the leaders of the faith become givers of the law. Second, it is pre-industrial faith, a founded, doctrinal world religion, which is effectively challenging the secularization thesis.

Things may yet change in the future. But on the evidence available so far, the world of Islam demonstrates that it is possible to run a modern, or at any rate modernizing, economy, reasonably permeated by the appropriate technological, educational, organizational principles, and combine it with a strong, pervasive, powerfully internalized Muslim conviction and identification.

Fundamentalism thus poses problems of understanding. Some scientists see it as demanding special skills on the part of the sociologist. As western sociologists we must be wary of potential oriental xenophobia in examining Islamic fundamentalism. For feminists especially, Islamic fundamentalism challenges so many of the hard-won victories of women against patriarchy and its ideologies.

Sociology. 2000. Vol. 10, №1 September

Text 12

Planet Hunting

Planets are not, as a rule, very bright. That is only fair, because they do not produce any light by themselves; they just reflect light from the stars they orbit. They also affect the light from their parent star in other ways, first by causing the parent star to wobble (which affects the light's frequency) and second by dimming that light when they pass between star and observer. Up until now, astronomers have relied on these indirect effects to infer the existence of so-called extrasolar planets, which orbit stars other than the sun. They have been very successful in this, for 152 such planets have been found to date. But it would be nice to see some directly, rather than having to infer their existence, and two teams of astronomers have done just that.

Both teams relied on NASA's *Spitzer* space telescope to observe their planets. *Spitzer* observes in the infra-red. This is light with a wavelength longer than that at the red end of the visible spectrum. Because infra-red light has this long wavelength, it is less energetic. And that means that cooler things (like planets) are comparatively brighter, and hot things (like stars) comparatively dimmer, in this

bit of the spectrum. With a little electronic jiggery-pokery it is thus possible to subtract the light from the star alone from that of star-plus-planet, leaving behind only the image of the planet.

For now, directly imaging Earth-sized planets will be difficult. That is why NASA is planning to launch a purpose-built mission, called the Terrestrial Planet Finder (TPF), in 2016. The TPF will rely on a suite of satellites flying in formation, in order to make high-resolution images.

Text 13

Exploding the Myths of "Segregated Britain"

Far from heading towards deeper segregation, Britain is becoming increasingly racially and ethnically mixed, according to a new study released this week. The analysis by Dr. Ludi Simpson of Manchester University is based on the 2001 census. It flies in the face of claims by many politicians that Britain is "sleepwalking" towards greater segregation, as the head of the Commission for Racial Equality, Trevor Phillips, said this summer. Phillips claimed, "Residentially, some districts are on their way to becoming fully fledged ghettos — black holes into which no one goes without fear and trepidation, and from which no one ever escapes undamaged."

What that census data shows is that black and Asian families, just like white families, move out of the inner city to the suburbs when they have the money to do so. The other thing it shows is that the populations are growing and there is a limit to housing. So if people haven't got much money to move to more expensive areas they are going to move to the next-door neighbourhood.

The study challenges the idea of "white flight" — white people flooding out of inner city areas in order to get away from non-whites.

Text 14

Chicago

Chicago is the city that best captures the can-do spirit of the American Midwest. Known throughout the years for its industrial might, iron-fisted politicians, notorious criminals, and fiery political protest, the City of Big Shoulders has emerged in the twenty-first century as a world metropolis. Now the third largest city in the United States, it is recognized for its financial district, spectacular skyline, renowned architecture, and internationally acclaimed parks,

museums, and cultural institutions.

Once famous mainly for stockyards and steel mills, Chicago now boasts more top-rated five-star restaurants than any other city in the United States and has been voted by various publications as one of the "Top 10 US Destinations", one of the "Best Walking Cities" in the United States, and one of the "Ten Best Places to Live".

The single cataclysmic event that shaped the future of the city was the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, which started in the barn of an Irish immigrant family named O'Leary. According to legend, the conflagration started when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern. The real cause of the fire remains a mystery, but its toll is all too well known. Fueled by strong winds and the city's abundant wooden structure, it raged for three days and consumed much of the city. At least 300 people died, and 100,000 people – a third of the city's population – lost their homes.

Amid the devastation and despair, Chicagoans saw an opportunity to redesign and expand the city. Prominent architects drawn to the city in the aftermath of the fire pioneered new steel-frame construction that led to the invention of the skyscraper. The first such structure, the 10-storey Home Insurance Building, was erected in 1885. Today Chicago is home to some of the tallest buildings in the world.

Часть 2
Лексические
проблемы перевода

Раздел 1

Перевод фразеологических словосочетаний

Свободные и связанные словосочетания

В свободных словосочетаниях слова сохраняют свое значение, поэтому их перевод в значительной степени заключается в переводе отдельных компонентов и учете отношения этих компонентов друг к другу:

to do smb. a favour — сделать кому-либо одолжение;

to speak in a low voice — говорить тихим голосом;

a bank robbery — ограбление банка.

Связанные (фразеологические) словосочетания представляют собой лексические единицы, компоненты которых семантически тесно связаны друг с другом, и значение целого не выводится из значений компонентов, входящих в словосочетание. Значение целого, таким образом, преобладает над значением компонентов. Сравните:

a small house — небольшой дом, но: *a small talk* — светский разговор;

to have a green hat — иметь зеленую шляпу, но: *to have green fingers* — быть умелым садоводом;

to get. a telegram — подучить телеграмму, но: *to get the upper hand* — одержать верх.

Ошибка при переводе словосочетаний возможна, если переводчик не смог определить, является ли переводимое словосочетание свободным или связанным. Вероятность появления ошибки особенно велика в тех случаях, где контекст не позволяет с очевидностью установить статус словосочетания. Сравните, например:

*He is a fair-haired, **blue-eyed boy*** (описание внешности).

*Everyone thinks he'll be Director of the firm one day. He's the **blue-eyed boy*** (любимчик).

Перевод устойчивых фразеологических словосочетаний

Фразеологические выражения подразделяются на образные и необразные. Перевод необразных фразеологических оборотов не представляет особых трудностей. Как и при переводе свободных словосочетаний, внимание переводчика должно быть направлено на соблюдение норм сочетаемости слов в языке перевода:

to make an attempt — предпринять попытку;
to pay a visit — нанести визит, посетить;
to break one's promise — нарушить обещание;
to fall in love — влюбиться;
as a matter of fact — на самом деле, по правде говоря;
at first sight — с первого взгляда;
in the prime of life — в расцвете сил.

Наибольшие трудности для перевода представляют образные фразеологические выражения, так как перед переводчиком стоит задача передать не только смысл выражения, но и его образность, стилистическую окраску, а также выполнить перевод с учетом национально-культурных различий между сходными по смыслу фразеологизмами в двух языках.

Учет стилистической окраски фразеологического выражения предполагает сохранение стилистической однородности при переводе. Очевидно, что выражение *as old as Methuselah*, пришедшее из Библии, нельзя перевести на русский язык выражением *старый пень*, а *to pass away* перевести как *протянуть ноги* или *сыграть в ящик*. Выражение *to get out of hand* имеет два разных по стилистической окраске соответствия: *отбиться от рук* и *выйти из-под контроля*. С учетом этого, при переводе предложения *Both parties have got out of hand* используется второе, более нейтральное по окраске выражение: *Обе партии стали неконтролируемыми/вышли из-под контроля*.

Учет национально-культурных различий необходим при переводе фразеологизмов, обладающих национально-культурным колоритом. Типичными примерами таких выражений в английском языке являются *to carry coal to Newcastle, when Queen Ann was alive, to set the Thames on fire* и др. При переводе подобных фразеологизмов происходит замена специфических национальных реалий. Например:

a French window — стеклянная дверь, выходящая в сад или на балкон;
a City man — финансист;
to meet one's Waterloo — потерпеть поражение.

Особую сложность при переводе представляют собой многочисленные фразеологические единицы. Так, выражение *over smb.'s head* имеет разное значение в предложениях: *He was promoted over my head.* — *Ему дали повышение по службе через мою голову/не посоветовавшись* и *This is all completely over my head.* — *Это выше моего понимания.*

Сложными для перевода являются также фразеологизмы, у которых в языке перевода имеются ложные двойники, совпадающие с ними по форме, но отличающиеся по значению. Например, *to cut one's teeth on smth.* означает 'приобрести первый жизненный опыт', а не 'сломать себе на чем-то зубы'.

Еще одна причина, по которой могут возникнуть трудности при переводе, заключается в наличии в английском языке фразеологических оборотов, сходных по форме, по разным по смыслу, например, *a blue film* — 'эротический фильм', а словосочетание *blue book* означает не 'книга эротического содержания', а 'сборник официальных правительственных документов', *to give a hand* означает 'помочь', а *to give a big hand* — 'аплодировать', а не 'оказать большую помощь'.

Следует также иметь в виду, что, когда переводчик сталкивается в своей деятельности с переводом фразеологизмов, у него могут возникнуть ошибочные ассоциации, как, например, при переводе словосочетаний *to give smb. a lie* ('уличить кого-либо во лжи', а не 'сказать кому-либо неправду'), *to be in the block* ('вести дело с прибылью, не быть в долгу', а не 'находиться в проигрыше, в трудной ситуации'), *to step into the breach* ('выручить из беды, прийти на помощь', а не 'свалиться в пропасть') и т. д.

Перечисленные проблемы требуют от переводчика постоянного внимания в процессе работы и творческого подхода к их решению.

Основные приемы перевода фразеологических единиц

1. Перевод с помощью фразеологического эквивалента, т. е. нахождение в языке перевода образной единицы, которая полностью соответствует по образности и стилистической окраске

фразеологическому выражению оригинала.

Число таких непосредственных соответствий между английским и русским языками довольно ограничено. К фразеологизмам, переводимым с помощью эквивалента, относятся фразеологические единицы, присутствующие во многих европейских языках: выражения, вошедшие в языки из Библии, античных источников, классической художественной литературы, политической сферы. Перевод данной группы фразеологизмов, как правило, не вызывает особых затруднений:

a Pyrrhic victory — пиррова победа;
to cross the Rubicon — перейти Рубикон;
Promised Land — Земля обетованная;
to cast the first stone — бросить первый камень;
to be or not to be — быть или не быть;
hot line — горячая линия.

2. Перевод с помощью фразеологического аналога, т. е. нахождение в языке перевода фразеологической единицы, аналогичной по смыслу единице языка перевода, но основанной на иной образности:

a fly in the ointment — ложка дегтя в бочке меда;
to work one's fingers to the bone — работать не покладая рук;
to get out of the bed on the wrong side — встать с левой ноги;
to make a mountain out of a mole hill — делать из мухи слона;
to save for a rainy day — копить на черный день.

3. Перевод с помощью калькирования (дословного перевода) в случае, если у фразеологизма не имеется ни эквивалента, ни аналога, а образность полученного с помощью калькирования выражения в языке перевода легко воспринимается его носителями:

to put all eggs in one basket — класть все яйца в одну корзину;
to learn to walk before you run — научиться ходить, перед тем как начать бегать;
No news is good news. — Отсутствие новостей — хорошая новость;
You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. — Нельзя приготовить яичницу, не разбив яиц.

В таких случаях в текст иногда вводится короткое пояснение (например: *как говорят в Англии*).

4. Антонимический перевод, т. е. замена утвердительной конструкции в оригинале на отрицательную в переводе или, на-

оборот, отрицательной на утвердительную:

to keep one's head — не терять головы;

to keep one's head above water — не влезать в долги;

unvarnished truth — голая правда.

5. При отсутствии эквивалента или аналога, а также невозможности применения калькирования используется **прием описательного перевода**, т. е. передача смысла фразеологической единицы при помощи свободного словосочетания:

to give smb. the cold shoulder — встретить кого-либо холодно, проигнорировать;

to be in the same boat — быть в одинаковом положении;

to flog a dead horse — тратить силы зря, пытаться возродить то, что безнадежно устарело;

wild goose chase — сумасбродная идея;

a tall order — трудная задача.

Обновление устойчивых словосочетаний и фразеологизмов

От частого употребления многие фразеологические обороты и пословицы приобретают оттенок банальности и избитости. Широко используемым приемом для придания тексту большей степени экспрессивности является обновление устойчивых словосочетаний и пословиц. Особенно часто данный прием используется в публицистике. Усиление экспрессивности происходит за счет подмены одного из элементов словосочетания или введения дополнительных слов. Например:

He hated the idea of it, but he was sensible enough to realize, even then, that ex-officers cannot be choosers (замена слова в известной пословице *Beggars can't be choosers*).

She showed, her true musical colours in the 1989 production (введение слова в устойчивое выражение *to show one's true colours*).

Многие фразеологизмы и пословицы отличаются такой большой степенью предсказуемости, что в речи их часто не договаривают, а в письменном тексте урезают. Такого рода сокращение также является одним из приемов обновления фразеологизмов. Например:

Germaine came into the room with huge armfuls of flowers and a note from Lord Merlin, saying: 'Here are some coals from Newcastle.' (to carry coal to Newcastle)

"Well, if the right woman came along," said Lester. "I suppose I'd marry her. But she hasn't come along. What do you want me to do? Take anybody? I'll come round some time, no doubt. I've got to be thirsty when I'm led to the water." (You can take the horse to the water, but you can't make him drink.)

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу устойчивых словосочетаний.

1. White House hopeful Rudy Giuliani has become the first US presidential candidate *to take a tough stand* against illegal immigration.

2. She lives with her parents and doesn't have to worry about *losing touch with existing friends* or *missing out on gossip* from her home town. Living at home is also a big saving on accommodation.

3. Investors have enjoyed three or four exceptionally favourable years and some may have become overexcited, *taking on more risk* than sensible.

4. *In theory* this is an attractive idea, but it seldom works *in practice*.

5. Fraudsters have plenty of methods *at their disposal to get their hands on your accounts*.

6. A police spokeswoman said: "We are trying to facilitate lawful protest but if people are going *to break the law*, we are going *to take action*."

7. Five crews battled the flames for more than six hours before *bringing them under control*.

8. Police confirmed last night that they were still looking for four people, but could not *rule out the possibility* that visitors to the hotel might have been trapped inside.

9. The ship took its contented passengers into a calm Mediterranean spring. Tweed jackets *gave way* to linen ones, trouser-suits to sundresses.

10. The Prime Minister believes it would be wrong to *call a snap election* because he feels it is important to prove to voters that he can *deliver change*.

11. A number of immigrants have suffered strokes and have been left disabled because they *do not have access* to any of the care available in Britain.

12. Senior officers claim that criminals often *level charges against them* in an attempt to *throw doubt on their guilt*.

13. The shadow Foreign Secretary has warned Cameron not to follow his example and lurch to the right, as happened when he *came under pressure* in 1999.

14. The government plan, which *came into force* in April, *lays down national rules* that all councils in England must follow when making their decisions.

15. To have politicians *taking over the role* of the judiciary *would set a very dangerous precedent*.

16. Where Blair and Bush *were at one* in believing in the use of military force, Brown tends to think that more good can be achieved by aid and trade.

17. Self-supporting students are now likely *to leave university* with a 30,000 debt, and then contemplate the impossibility of *gaining a foothold* in the overheated housing market.

18. The Sunday Telegraph revealed how the former Portuguese colony (Guinea Bissau) is in danger of becoming Africa's first "narco state" because of the extent to which Colombian drug barons *have taken a grip on the country*.

2. Определите идиоматическое значение прилагательных (А) и существительных (В) в следующих словосочетаниях.

А

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

В

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

3. Переведите следующие фразеологические обороты. Прокомментируйте особенности их перевода в каждой из выделенных групп.

A

to play a second fiddle	to fight with the windmills
to fish in troubled waters	to be at crossroads
to throw dust in smb. 's eyes	to rest on one's laurels
to tempt Providence	to cut the Gordian knot
the lion's share	to take smb. under one's wing
to be up to ears in smth.	
to take/follow the line of least resistance	
to bury one's head in the sand	Draconian laws

B

to throw sand in the wheels	to go through thick and thin
to set the Thames on fire	to buy a pig in a poke
to be hand in glove with smb.	to wear one's heart on one's sleeve
to escape by a hair's breadth	to cry over spilt milk
to pull the wool over one's eyes	to make a killing on smth.
to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	

C

to call a spade a spade	to have other fish to fry
to have a finger in every pie	to pay through the nose
to draw the line at smth.	to keep up with the Joneses
to be on the ball	to cut smb. off with a shilling
to mind one's p's and q's	to talk shop
to throw in the towel	to smell a rat

4. Дайте русские эквиваленты следующих устойчивых оборотов, заимствованных из Библии (А) и античной культуры (В).

A

a prodigal son
a doubting Thomas
the slaughter/massacre of the innocent
the horn of plenty
the Holy of Holies
Solomon's judgement
a dog in the manger
Buridan's ass
Noah's ark
salt of the Earth
ten commandments

the stumbling stone
writing on the wall
Man shall not. live by bread alone.
Nothing is secret that shall not be made manifest.
He who sows the wind, shall reap the whirlwind.
Phoenix rising from the ashes
by/in the sweat of one's brow/face
to separate the wheat from the chaff/the husk from the grain
seven deadly sins
thirty pieces of silver
Confusion of Babylon
a voice in the wilderness

В

the Augean stables	under the aegis
the sword of Domocles	the torments of Tantalus
the Procrustean bed	a Sisyphean labour
the thread of Ariadne	the bonds/ties of Hymen
the apple of discord	the labours of Hercules
the heel of Achilles	the Hub of the Universe
to sink/fall into the Lethe	a Greek gift/the Trojan horse

5. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу фразеологических оборотов.

1. Half of the faux pas involved violations of patient confidentiality
2. For any party leader, persuading the voters otherwise is a tall order.
3. Among the upper and middle class, most young men pulled every string they could to avoid fighting in a war that few of them agreed with.
4. This was a far cry from the usual charges against Ms. Reno.
5. Panics among international investors are as old as the hills.
6. It could become more difficult to assign contracts based on price alone and increased watchdog attention means it will be harder to turn a blind eye on safety.
7. The city fathers have finally given the green light to the first new building project in the city.
8. Of the three workers who were in the immediate vicinity two are so seriously injured that their chances are slim. The third might survive given appropriate medical care, but it will be touch and go.

9. "My treat," said George firmly, leading the way. Jonathan made a half-hearted protest, "Why don't we go Dutch?"

10. A couple of glasses of wine had released his inhibitions long enough for him to accept the challenge, but the Dutch courage hadn't lasted for fifty minutes.

11. The members of the environmental movement are between a rock and a hard place. They don't like global warming and they don't like nuclear energy. But if they want to prevent global warming, they are going to have to embrace nuclear energy.

12. I think a good accountant could pretty much make a living anywhere doing taxes. If you are not out to make a killing, that is.

13. Even if you love what you are doing, some days a one-person business feels like a one-ton albatross.

14. It's such a mixture of truth and falsehood. Our job is to sift the wheat from the chaff.

15. Sean Connery got a big hand from friends and fans at the Lincoln Center.

16. I doubt she gave a hoot what Violet said. She'd had quite a checkered past.

17. Something rang the bell with him, distantly perhaps but clear enough to make him stop.

18. According to the servants, Miss Birtley has always disliked him, and made no bones about showing it.

19. He looked more than ever like a youngster playing hookey from high school.

20. Analysts say the mining concessions could become a bone of contention in the fragile new government of President Joseph Kabila.

21. Corporate bosses are mostly seen as bureaucrats who have risen to the top of the organization and got their fingers in the till. In other words, they set their own pay.

22. Angola can join OPEC and still produce as much as it wants and sell at pleasure through non-transparent channels. It's like having cake and eating it, too.

23. I don't mind telling you I'm like a cat on hot bricks until I've got her safe!

24. There were chestnuts to be picked out of the fire, and he was for it.

25. America's talk-show queen, the world's richest black person, is aiming to transfer her Midas touch to the world of politics, as she

tries to market Barack Obama as the first black American president. Sen Obama could certainly do with a touch of Oprah magic.

26. When he is neck and neck in the polls with Mr. Brown, Mr. Cameron will need his base willing him to win.

27. The introduction of university tuition fees, a policy that barely scraped through in the Commons, was one of the most shameful con-tricks perpetrated by Tony Blair while in office.

28. Biotech companies are sometimes accused of cutting corners to get drugs approved and to overstate their effectiveness.

29. The reality is not all doom and gloom. The right to pursue happiness will surely eventually take root in a less violent and more liberal form among cultures that are inimical to it.

30. International events often prove awkward and traumatic-tests. Some of these are "bolt from the blue" moments which demand a response — such as September 11, 2001 — while others are closer to what Churchill called the "gathering storm" sort of crisis.

31. If you invest equities, you have to accept that market ups and downs are inevitable.

32. The move is a further sign that the star is losing interest in keeping up his status as an A-list leading man and is beginning to turn his back on Hollywood.

6. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу фразеологических оборотов, употребленных в данных предложениях в обновленной форме.

1. Indoor air pollution at work has become a serious health concern. Yet the remedy may be as simple as cultivating a green thumb. Can a plant a day keep the doctor away?

2. For rough digging he had no peers. Only keep him from planting what he dug. He had black fingers.

3. Komisar is an accomplished hi-tech hand with 15 years' experience, something in short supply in Silicon Valley.

4. Procrustes in modern dress, the nuclear scientist will prepare the bed on which mankind must lie and if mankind doesn't fit — well, that will be just too bad for mankind.

5. Governments are realistic about the extreme difficulty of restraining their citizens' green house-gas emissions and so err on the conservative side.

6. What on earth is going on in the buy-to-let market? It is now cheaper to take out a buy-to-let mortgage than a regular residential

home loan. Have we buy-to-let gone of our senses?

7. I've vowed that I'd rather leave my fruit trees to their own devices. But that was before peachgate.

8. That was a dumb stunt and I should have set some bells ringing earlier than I did.

9. He'll always have fingers in enough pies to keep you busy.

10. "So there was something!" said Abby. "A skeleton in our respectable cupboard! I wish I could know what it was!"

11. Few careers have sailed through the recession, but some have toughed it out better than others. In fact, if there's a silver lining to the economy's dark cloud, it's the power of a downturn to test a career's mettle.

12. To prevent floods millions of pounds must be spent on improving drainage and protecting infrastructure. "You either pay upstream to prevent, or you pay downstream to mop up but you've got to pay," says Young. "Climate change is coming home to roost."

13. Every offender is a potential repeat offender. But with young Angus the leopard really did change.

14. How much work is healthy for you? All work and no play can cause health problems.

15. Sexual harassment is a tricky territory: one person's joke is another's lawsuit.

16. Old Etonian Andrew Spicer, whose mouth had been stuffed with silver on the day he was born, was never going to suffer that kind of discrimination.

7. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

France Denies Losing out on Brussels Jobs

It is claimed in some quarters that France, a founder member of the European Union, has had the grass cut from under its feet by Britain, the "slowcoach" of the community, which this week scooped up most of the good jobs in the upper echelons of the Brussels administration. And all with the blessing of the European Commission's very Anglophile Italian president, Romano Prodi.

But then Britain, although it has decided to position itself on the outer reaches of European construction, has nevertheless been extremely active in the Belgian capital. Britons play a leading role in the lobbying firms that have proliferated in Brussels, and have

placed themselves in key positions within the EU administration with a professionalism that contrasts sharply with the amateurishness and individualism that often typify the French approach.

So has France really suffered some kind of Waterloo in the battle to secure key EU jobs? Neither the Elysee Palace, nor the prime minister's office, nor the foreign ministry seem to think so — though their official reaction may be partly motivated by the need to put a brave face on events.

The prime minister's office stresses that it would be a big mistake to put the appointment of EU directors general on the same plane as that of advisers. "As regards advisers. Prodi laid down clear rules of 'multinationality' so as to strengthen the commission and bring in new blood," says one of Lionel Jospin's aids. "France respected those rules, our partners less so."

Does France need to worry about mounting Anglophilia within the commission? Prodi's spokesman, Ricardo Levi, prefers to play down the issue: "We have to look at this from a broader, worldwide perspective. French has undeniably lost ground to English. A few years ago only French was spoken in the pressroom here. Now you hear both English and French."

As for the alleged loss of French influence in the upper echelons of the ELI administration, Levi stresses Prodi's desire to carry out reforms that France fully supports: "We had to make a break with the habits of the past, which allowed certain countries to 'own' some directorates-general. The criteria we have followed are based on the need to ensure job rotation, maintain a balance and base appointments on merit. It so happened that the British had some excellent candidates. But in the longer term the French presence remains predominant."

ТЕКСТ 2

Gordon's Early Decisions

Even before he became Prime Minister, Mr. Brown signed up to renewing Trident missiles, which will leave Britain dependent on American military technology for decades to come. Some weeks ago, I predicted that Mr. Brown would give the green light to the construction of two new aircraft carriers. He did just that last week. These carriers will be the largest warships that Britain has ever put on the oceans. Sir Alan West, the former First Sea Lord, who is now Mr. Brown's security supremo, has described the carriers as

"four acres of British sovereign territory that you can move anywhere in the world" in order "to project power". British sovereign territory they may be, but the carriers will be equipped with American Chinook helicopters and Joint Strike Fighters, also made in the U.S. of A.

Congress is controlled by the Democrats, George Bush's Iraq policy is disowned even by members of his own party, and he will be gone from power in 18 months. There are voices telling the Prime Minister that he should keep his distance from this toxic President while crossing his fingers that Americans elect a Democrat in 2008. Mr. Brown is certainly taking an immense interest in the race for the White House. In private, he can rattle off detailed assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of each contender. I am sure he would love to have a Democrat in the Oval Office. But Mr. Brown has told friends that it's a complete misreading of his position to think that he can keep an arm's length relationship with Washington.

Britain's relations with Russia are in deep freeze over the Litvinenko murder. Gordon Brown is still at the getting-to-know-you stage with Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel. Like it or loathe it, for the next 18 months Brown will have to deal with Bush. Even a lame-duck President has enormous power to do good and had in the world.

To coin an old phrase once beloved by his predecessor, Gordon Brown is looking for a Third Way which is neither shoulder-to-shoulder nor cold shoulder. He just has to pray that George Bush doesn't greet him with, "Yo, Brown!"

Текст 3

Diplomatic Language

The expression "diplomatic language" is used to denote three different things. In its first sense it signifies the actual language (whether it be Latin, French, or English) which is employed by diplomatists in their converse or correspondence with each other. In its second sense it means those technical phrases which, in the course of centuries, have become part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary. And in its third, and most common, sense it is used to describe that guarded understatement which enables diplomatists and ministers to say sharp things to each other without becoming provocative or impolite.

"Diplomacy", as it was once said, "is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent states." The need of intelligence is self-evident, but the equally vital need of tact is often disregarded. It is this latter need which has led diplomatists to adopt a paper currency of conventionalized phrases in place of the hard coins of ordinary human converse. These phrases, affable though they may appear, possess a known currency value.

Thus, if a statesman or a diplomatist informs another government that his own government "cannot remain indifferent to" some international controversy, he is clearly understood to imply that the controversy is one in which his government will certainly intervene. If in his communication or speech he uses some such phrases as "His Majesty's Government view with concern" or "view with grave concern" then it is evident to all that the matter is one in which the British Government intend to adopt a strong line. By cautious gradations such as these a statesman is enabled, without using threatening language, to convey a serious warning to a foreign government. If these warnings pass unheeded he can raise his voice while still remaining courteous and conciliatory. If he says, "In such an event His Majesty's Government would feel bound carefully to reconsider their position," he is implying that friendship is about to turn into hostility.

Текст 4

Gerald Durrell

Gerald Durrell books were a part of popular British culture throughout the Sixties — huge bestsellers that financed collecting trips and enabled Durrell to realize his ambition of setting up his own zoo. His productivity is dizzying — 37 books in all. And yet no author more nicely fits the Johnsonian adage: he wrote for money, found the process a fearful grind and probably would never have bothered had it not been the providential means to an end.

"He was a vivid writer; at his best, quirky, exuberant and with a gift for the sparky phrase — a black-and-yellow striped snake "like an animated school tie", the Great Barrier Reef as "an enormous biological firework display". There is something reassuring about a person who discovers his bent at an early age and never deviates.

The breeding of endangered species was Durrell's ambition from a very early age. The Jersey Zoo that he founded in 1959 lurched

from one financial crisis to another in the initial years. It emerged flourishing and secure in the Eighties, alongside the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, thanks to generous patronage and, above all, to Durrell's own efforts. Although he was initially cold-shouldered by the zoo establishment, his ideas and beliefs became orthodoxy and he himself a leading figure in the zoo and conservation worlds.

He cannot have been easy to work with. But his charismatic charm and vigour shine out, along with a kind of innocence. His friend David Hughes observed him at first hand – "a simple man of unshakeable conviction".

In his intensity of outrage about species extinction Durrell was ahead of his time. The partnership between television and such persuasive advocates as Durrell, Desmond Morris, David Attenborough and others has meant an entire revolution in the past 40 years in the way that animals are perceived. Their presentation in zoos has changed radically – from spectacles to be gawped at, to sources of information and objects of respect. Durrell was a conservation pioneer, although the debate about methods of conserving endangered species continues.

He has to be admired for his obduracy in the face of setbacks, let alone for the physical defiance that saw off potentially fatal snake-bites and an array of tropical ailments. His biographer sees him as "a latter-day St Francis", while admitting to certain deficiencies in saintliness.

Раздел 2

Интернациональная и псевдоинтернациональная лексика и способы ее перевода

Интернациональные слова — это лексические единицы, функционирующие в нескольких (не менее чем в трех) мировых языках, близкие по звучанию, написанию и значению. Как правило, интернациональные слова являются следствием языкового и культурного контакта и выражают общие для многих стран понятия из областей науки, техники, бизнеса, политики, искусства, средств коммуникации и т. п., например, *designer* — *дизайнер*, *computer* — *компьютер*, *test* — *тест* и др.

Традиционно источниками интернациональной лексики считались греческий и латинский языки, что объясняется огромным влиянием античной культуры на развитие мировой культуры. Причем из греческого и латинского языков заимствовались как лексические единицы целиком, так и отдельные морфемы (*лог* — 'логопед', *аква* — 'аквариум', *ультра* — 'ультразвук', *экстра* — 'экстраординарный' и др.).

В настоящее время можно говорить о наличии еще одного пласта интернациональной лексики английского происхождения, что объясняется, в первую очередь, ведущей ролью и глобальным статусом английского языка в современном мире. Так, например, в словаре "Dictionary of European Anglicisms" (под ред. M. Gorlach) зафиксировано функционирование лексических единиц английского происхождения в 16 европейских языках.

Сферы действия интернациональных слов английского происхождения самые разнообразные: политика, экономика, наука, техника, спорт и др. Однако частотность употребления интернациональных слов в разных типах текстов и ситуаций разная. Интернациональные слова относительно редко встречаются в художественных текстах и официально-деловых документах. Основными сферами их функционирования являются язык средств массовой информации и научно-технические тексты. Печатные издания, теле- и радиопрограммы, Интернет являются не только областью употребления интернациональной лексики, но и ее

проводником во все остальные сферы. Лексические единицы *парламент, мэр, спикер, импичмент, киллер, консалтинг, пиар, унисекс* и многие другие появились в русском языке благодаря средствам массовой информации. Интернациональная лексика научно-технической сферы включает как терминологические (*affixation — аффиксация, illocution — иллокуция, cognition — когниция*), так и нетерминологические (*analyze — анализировать, criticize — критиковать*) лексические единицы.

Интернациональные слова могут как помогать, так и мешать переводчику. Лексические единицы оказывают помощь при переводе, когда они схожи не только по звучанию и/или написанию, но и полностью совпадают по значению: *detective — детектив, display — дисплей, classical music — классическая музыка, proton — протон, reactor — реактор* и др. В таких случаях для говорящих на иностранном языке, и в том числе для переводчиков, интернациональные слова служат опорами для построения смысла текста оригинала и помогают оформить мысль на языке перевода.

Однако интернациональные слова, полностью совпадающие по значению, встречаются достаточно редко. Придя в новый язык, слова могут обрести новое лексическое или стилистическое значение.

Трудными для перевода являются случаи, когда объемы значений интернациональных слов в языке-оригинале и языке перевода не совпадают, или когда в процессе заимствования слово претерпевает коренное переосмысление. Такие слова называют псевдоинтернациональными. Во французском языке они получили название *faux amis du traducteur* (*interpreter's false friends* — «ложные друзья» переводчика). В отличие от интернациональных слов псевдоинтернациональная лексика может вводить переводчика в заблуждение и провоцировать различного рода оплошности и ошибки.

Возможны различные случаи расхождения значений псевдоинтернациональных слов.

1. У ряда слов в английском и русском языках может быть чисто формальное сходство: слова не имеют ни одного общего пересекающегося значения. При этом контекст никак не «сигнализирует» переводчику что подобранный им вариант перевода является неверным. На помощь контекста не приходится рассчитывать, особенно в тех случаях, когда лексические единицы в двух языках принадлежат к одному кругу понятий. К примеру,

английское слово *compositor* и русское *композитор* обозначают наименование лица, но первое имеет значение 'наборщик', а второе — 'создатель музыкальных произведений'. Английское слово *velvet* и русское *вельвет* являются названиями тканей, но первое — это 'бархат', *вельвет* по-английски — *corduroy*. Английское *complexion* и русское *комплексия* используются при описании внешнего вида человека, но первое — это 'цвет лица', а второе — 'телосложение'.

2. Русское слово совпадает с английским, но только в одном из его значений, для передачи других значений английского слова необходимо подбирать различные русские эквиваленты.

Так, *record* — это не только 'рекорд', но и 'протокол', 'запись', 'регистрация', 'пластинка'; *popular* — не только 'популярный', но и 'народный', 'доступный', 'распространенный'; *minister* — не только 'министр', но и 'священник'; *faculty* — не только 'подразделение университета', 'факультет', но и 'профессорско-преподавательский состав'. Когда в рекламных буклетах косметической продукции пишут *dramatically different moisturizing lotion*, речь, конечно же, идет не о драматическом, а *совершенно новом, отличном от других* увлажняющем косметическом средстве.

В этой группе «ложных друзей» переводчика достаточно часто встречаются английские слова, у которых сходное значение с русским словом не является основным лексико-семантическим вариантом, оно находится на периферии семантической структуры английского слова. Так, *authority* — это в первую очередь 'власть', 'полномочие', 'влияние', 'значение' и гораздо реже — 'авторитет'; *partisan* — это 'сторонник, приверженец, фанатик' и значительно реже — 'партизан'; *routine* — это 'режим, порядок, распорядок, шаблон, обычный ход событий' и только иногда — 'рутина'. Таким образом, при переводе необходимо обращать внимание и на частотность употребления того или иного значения английского слова, нередко это может помочь выбрать правильный вариант в переводе.

Иногда у русского слова имеются значения, отсутствующие у его английского соответствия. Так, английское *auditorium* — это 'помещение', а русское *аудитория* имеет два значения: 1) 'аудитория для проведения лекций' и 2) 'люди, слушающие доклад, лекцию'. Русское слово *культурный* имеет два значения: 1) 'относящийся к культуре' и 2) 'просвещенный, умеющий себя

вести' и переводится на английский язык в зависимости от значения соответственно как *cultural* или *cultured*.

3. Особое внимание следует уделять стилистическим различиям при переводе псевдоинтернациональной лексики.

Так, например, ряд значений интернационального слова в языке-источнике может носить нейтральный, нормированный характер, а в языке перевода данное слово может принадлежать к книжному или, наоборот, разговорному стилю.

При переводе с английского языка на русский трудность возникает прежде всего в тех случаях, когда у интернациональных слов есть исконно русские синонимы: *injection* — *инъекция* (*укол*), *hotel* — *отель* (*гостиница*), *image* — *имидж* (*образ*), *consensus* — *консенсус* (*согласие*), *strategy* — *стратегия* (*методика*) и др.

Как видно из приведенных примеров, интернациональное слово носит более «ученый», книжный характер, а выбор между двумя синонимами будет зависеть от типа текста и его адресата³.

Английские слова и их сходные по форме русские эквиваленты, имеющие одно и то же денотативное значение, могут иметь различные коннотации.

Например, английское слово *ambition* является нейтральным, тогда как русское *амбиция* 'обостренное самолюбие', а также 'спесивость, чванство' содержит негативную оценку. Английское *career*, равно как и русское *карьера*, является стилистически нейтральным, а вот производные от русского *карьера* — 'карьерист', 'карьеризм' подчеркивают неодобрительное отношение говорящего.

Семантическая структура английского слова *discrimination* представлена как нейтральными значениями 'различение', 'выделение', 'дифференциация', 'разграничение', 'установление различий', так и значениями с отрицательной коннотацией: 'дискриминация', 'умаление в правах', 'принижение роли', 'неодинаковое отношение'.

They cooked without skill and ate without discrimination.

Они готовили как придется и ели все подряд.

В русском языке слово *дискриминация* 'ограничение в правах', 'лишение равноправия' имеет только негативную коннотацию и употребляется в таких словосочетаниях, как *расовая дискрими-*

³ Галь, Н. Я. Слово живое и мертвое. — 4-е изд., доп. — М.: Книга, 2003.

нация, дискриминация по половому признаку, дискриминация по возрасту и др.

4. Мало систематизированным и недостаточно изученным остается еще один вид «ложных друзей» переводчика, где причиной ошибки служит не слово, а целое высказывание. Порой смысловая структура высказывания кажется вполне очевидной, но высказывание имеет совсем иное содержание. Примером может служить следующее предложение: *It's a long lane that has no turning*. На русский язык оно, казалось бы, легко переводится дословно: *Это длинная дорога, которая нигде не сворачивает*. На самом деле в предложении выражена совсем другая мысль: *Дорога, которая нигде не сворачивает, была бы такой длинной, что на самом деле она и существовать не может*. Попросту говоря, *всякая дорога когда-нибудь да свернет*⁴.

Для того чтобы избежать ошибок при переводе интернациональной и псевдоинтернациональной лексики с английского языка на русский, рекомендуется следовать схеме:

1) внимательно изучите семантическую структуру, значения и примеры употребления английского слова в английском словаре;

2) изучите возможные варианты перевода данного слова, представленные в англо-русском словаре (например, «Новый большой англо-русский словарь» в 3 томах Ю.Д. Апресяна и Э.М. Медниковой);

3) внимательно изучите контекст, в котором употребляется слово;

4) проанализируйте значения выбранного вами варианта перевода, представленные в русском словаре (например, «Толковый словарь русского языка» С. И. Ожегова и Н. Ю. Шведовой);

5) посмотрите в русско-английском словаре, какие существуют способы перевода выбранного вами эквивалента с русского на английский (можно использовать, например, «Большой русско-английский словарь» под редакцией Д. И. Ермоловича).

⁴ Комиссаров, В. Н. «Ложные друзья» переводчика в структуре английского высказывания // Мосты. — 2005. — № 2 (5). — С. 14–18.

Практические задания

1. Внимательно изучите приведенный список слов, которые имеют сходное звучание и написание в русском и английском языках, но не совпадают по значению.

accurate	точный, а не аккуратный
actual	действительный, фактический, а не актуальный
advocate	сторонник, защитник, активист, человек, горячо отстаивающий какую-либо позицию, а не адвокат
apartment	квартира, а не апартаменты
artist	художник, а не артист
aspirant	претендент, кандидат, а не аспирант
biscuit	галета, сухарик, а не бисквит
cabinet	шкаф, чулан, а не кабинет
camera	фотоаппарат, а не камера
Caucasian	человек белой расы (индоевропеец), а не кавказец
cereal	каша, крупа, а не сериал
clay	глина, а не клей
corpse	труп, а не корпус
data	данные, а не дата
decade	десятилетие, а не декада (10 дней)
deputy	не только депутат, но и заместитель
direction	направление, а не дирекция
director	не только директор, но и режиссер, дирижер
Dutch	голландский, а не датский
fabric	ткань, а не фабрика
familiar	чаще известный, знакомый, а не фамильный
fashion	образ действия, манера, мода, а не фасон
fiction	чаще художественная литература, а не фикция
genial	приятный, доброжелательный, а не гениальный
intelligence	ум, интеллект, разведка, а не интеллигенция
list	список, а не лист
magazine	журнал, а не магазин
mayor	мэр города, а не майор
motorist	автомобилист, а не моторист
multiplication	умножение, размножение, а не мультипликация
pamphlet	чаще брошюра, а не памфлет

paragraph	абзац, заметка, а не параграф
pasta	макаронные изделия, а не паста
physician	врач-терапевт, а не физик
principal	директор школы, а не принципиальный
prospect	перспектива, а не проспект
repetition	повторение, а не репетиция
receipt	квитанция, чек, а не рецепт
replica	точная копия, а не реплика
satin	атлас, а не сатин
saucer	блюдец, а не соус
stool	табуретка, а не стул
sympathy	сочувствие, а не симпатия
trace	след, а не трасса
trap	капкан, ловушка, а не трап
troops	войска, а не трупы
valet	помощник швейцара в гостинице, камердинер, а не валет
wagon	чаще фургон, конная повозка, а не вагон

2. Проанализируйте следующие варианты перевода словосочетаний. Прокомментируйте причину допущенных ошибок.

Словосочетание	Неточный перевод	Правильный перевод
внутренняя политика	inner police	domestic policy
секретный замок	secret lock	combination lock
центральная газета	central paper	national paper
первый рейс (о корабле)	first voyage	maiden voyage
официальное приглашение	official invitation	formal invitation
фабричная марка	factory mark	trade mark
фактическое положение дел	factual state of affairs	actual state of affairs
облигация	obligation	bond
коммунальные услуги	communal services	public utilities
специальное образование	special education	specialist education

регулировать движение	to regulate traffic	to control traffic
газифицировать (деревню)	to gasify	to supply with gas, to install gas
фундаментальная библиотека	fundamental library	main library

3. Переведите на английский язык следующие слова.

Аккуратный, адвокат, академик, анекдот, апартаменты, артист, бисквит (пирог), гениальный, кабинет, камера (тюремная), сериал, клей, корпус (учебный), корпус (тело), дата, декада, датский, фабрика, фамильярный, фасон, лист, майор, монитор, моторист (рабочий, обслуживающий моторы, двигатели), мультипликация, физик, принципиальный (вопрос), принципиальный (человек), проспект, репетиция, рецепт, реплика, сатин, стул, трасса, трап, труп, валет (карта), вагон.

4. А. Прочтите о возможных вариантах перевода русского слова *актуальный*, приведенных в словаре П. Р. Палажченко⁵.

В русский язык это слово пришло из немецкого. В английском языке нет слова, компактно выражающего тот же набор смысловых компонентов. Какой из предлагаемых в словарях переводов ни возьмем — *topical*, *urgent*, *pressing*, все они не очень удачны. Либо слово редкое (*topical*), либо более отличается от русского по «интенсивности» значения (*urgent*, *pressing*). А как быть с предложением: *Это не актуально?* Думаю, лучше перевести его *This is of little importance now* или даже *This is irrelevant*. *Актуальные международные вопросы* — *international issues of current importance*. *Актуальность этой проблемы вызвана тем, что ...* — *This problem is important (today) because...*

Отсутствие в английском языке слова, подобного русскому *актуальность*, приводит к тому, что журналисты часто пользуются немецким *Zeitgeist* (дух времени), чтобы выразить примерно это значение.

⁵ Палажченко, П. Р. Мой несистематический словарь: Из записной книжки переводчика. — М.: Р. Валент, 2004.

Б. Переведите на английский язык следующие словосочетания со словом *актуальный*, обращая внимание на различные оттенки значения, реализуемые данным словом в определенном контексте.

Уже устаревший, но все еще актуальный (о модели сотового телефона), модные прически и «актуальный» макияж, актуальный разговор, актуальный комментарий, актуальный вопрос, актуальная проблема, актуальные международные вопросы, программа на радио «Актуальный микрофон».

5. Переведите данные слова и определите значения, которые расходятся со значениями их русских аналогов. Найдите примеры предложений с этими словами и переведите их на русский язык.

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

6. Переведите следующие словосочетания: а) с английского языка на русский и б) с русского языка на английский.

а) Advocacy groups, actual time of arrival, aggressive advertising, aggressive skaters, aggressive dogs, an aggressive businessman, aggressive marketing techniques, aggressive growth of tumour, anecdotal evidence, crisis management, anger management, deputy chairman, dramatic achievements, dramatic colours, dramatic changes, a dramatic event, effective date, effective rate, extensive plans, extravagant prices, liberal education, a routine check, hospital routine, daily routine, dynamic programme, identification of priorities, national administration, progress report, community property;

б) активная реклама, анекдотическая ситуация, анекдотическая история, ложная тревога, лжесвидетель, наука и техника, меткий выстрел, нормальная (обычная) процедура, оперативное руководство, оперативное вмешательство, официальный стиль, перспективный работник, перспективное планирование, твердое

топливо, точные весы, фальшивые (поддельные) документы, фальшивые зубы, фальшивый жемчуг, фальшивый комплимент, сплошная фикция, финальная игра на кубок, гениальное изобретение, инструкция по эксплуатации.

7. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова, которые могут быть «ложными друзьями» переводчика.

1. Fifty years later, some of the tanks and field guns that survived the **momentous** battle are lined up, freshly painted, in the **parking** lot at the war museum. 2. The forthcoming European summit in Brussels may be **marginally** less **momentous** than the Potsdam conference of 1945, but that event provides the closest historical analogy to the odd circumstances in which next week's gathering will take place. 3. The table was littered with account books and **pamphlets**. 4. Advocates of school vouchers were disappointed that Mr. Bush did not push harder for a **pilot** voucher project in Texas. 5. **Motorists** are offered a guide to the 10 most popular routes likely to be taken by **caravan** enthusiasts this summer. 6. The question is whether the oil-consuming **nations** have enough leverage to persuade oil exporters to take action. 7. For more than a **decade**, Tony Blair dominated the **nation's** political landscape as prime minister, the most electorally successful leader of the UK Labour party since the Second World War. 8. ABB, the Swiss-Swedish engineering group enjoyed startlingly positive **academic** acclaim in the 1990s, only for the story to change **dramatically** a couple of years later. 9. Women who want to make the break back into scientific research should try emphasizing their **academic** age rather than their chronological age. 10. The CIA and FBI work at stopping threats before they happen, while the Energy Department focuses on responding to **actual** emergencies. 11. Whenever challenged with these lies we will **aggressively** push back with the truth. 12. **Aggressive** skating isn't exactly the safest sport around but it sure is one of the most exciting and impressive. 13. A **critical** role in early stages of children's education is assigned to parents. 14. As Africans we consider the forthcoming election in Zimbabwe to be **critical**. 15. It's **critical** to remove the **dramatic** effect the Depression had on this generation. 16. Because France does not collect official information by religion, it is hard to say whether the assumption is **accurate**. 17. Financial markets can value a stock or tx)nd more **accurately** than any indi-

vidual expert. 18. The new text of the Constitution will merely drop the word «constitution», the UN flag and anthem and the **phrase** «foreign minister». 19. In East Africa, the United States is already **intimately** involved in a full-Mown offensive against al-Qaeda in Somalia. 20. Lord Drayson is reported to have made a personal fortune of around £80m from a **revolutionary** needle-free injection system and was made a life peer by Tony Blair in 2004. 21. The Internet has exceeded our collective expectations as a **revolutionary** spring of information, news, and ideas. 22. The **revolutionary** Mozart is the Mozart of his last eight years. 23. The team came up with a **revolutionary** fabric that was extremely warm, extremely light, quick to dry and easy to dye. 24. Hamas cannot expect **sympathy** if it continues to rain rockets against civilians in Israel. 25. Many South Africans **sympathise** with the strikers mainly because the economy seems to be doing better than ever. 26. The **authorities** made sure that candidates known to be **sympathetic** to the powerful Muslim Brotherhood, which is officially banned, won not a single place. 27. The true **history** of my **administration** will be written 50 years from now, and you and I will not be around to see it (George W. Bush). 28. The **delicate** balance between modesty and conceit is popularity. 29. Instead of being a source of pleasure, the prospect of living longer has become a source of anxiety to many people without **adequate** pension savings. 30. For various reasons, such as a private agreement with the parents or some sort of dispute, grandparents often do not have **formal** custody. 31. Civilization as it is known today could not have evolved, nor can it survive, without an **adequate** food supply. 32. **Argument** is meant to reveal the truth, not to create it. 33. We have to **attack** reality shows. I don't know how far it's going to go — it's a phenomenon that has invaded TV around the world. 34. I am not a member of the CIA or any other **intelligence** agency. 35. Men create real miracles when they use their God-given courage and **intelligence**. 36. The Los Angeles police targeted five hot spots last year. They now try to anticipate where crimes will occur based on gang **intelligence**. 37. It is our **policy** to correct mistakes as soon as possible. 38. For those who sought lodging at the abbey it was **politic**, if not obligatory, to attend at least the main mass of the day. 39. **Practical** politics consists in ignoring facts. 40. Two armed robbers led an **extravagant** lifestyle with £78 000 they stole from banks across England. 41. Good writing is supposed to evoke **sensation** in the reader — not

the fact that it is raining, but the feeling of being rained upon. 42. There is one thing a professor can be absolutely certain of: almost every **student** entering the university believes, or says he believes, that truth is relative. 43. **Students** of politics have been interested in many aspects of ethics **in public** service. 44. In every school, more boys wanted to be remembered as a star **athlete** than as a brilliant **student**. 45. Despite constraints on airline takeovers, such as the limits on foreign ownership and the **liberal** use of bankruptcy laws, there is a long-term trend towards consolidation. 46. Civilian deaths have risen **dramatically** in Iraq since the country was invaded in March 2003, according to a survey conducted by researchers from Columbia University.

8. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

Is Corporate Culture the Way Forward for Graduates

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

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

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

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

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

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

ТЕКСТ 2

Ferrari of Probes to Check Earth Gravity

Scientists unveiled a new weapon in the battle against global warming last week: a 16th torpedo-shaped **probe** that will swoop over the atmosphere to measure Earth's gravity with unprecedented **accuracy**.

The Gravity and Ocean Circulation Explorer, or Goce, has been dubbed the *Ferrari* of space **probes** because of its **elegant** design and will be launched early next year on a Russian SS-19 missile. Scientists say its **data** on Earth's gravitational field will be vital in understanding how ocean currents react to the heating of our planet over the next few **decades**.

"Gravity is the force that drives the circulation of the oceans," said Dr. Mark Drinkwater, Goce's project scientist. "Until we understand its exact role we can not predict how the seas — and planet — will behave as the climate gets warmer. That is why Goce is being launched."

Ocean currents take a third of all the heat that falls on equatorial regions and carries it to higher latitudes. One of the most important is the Gulf Stream, which scientists fear could soon be destroyed or diverted by melting Arctic ice. But they need to know all the gravitational effects that influence the stream's course across the Atlantic before they can make **accurate** predictions.

The problem is that Earth's gravity is not constant. The planet is flattened at the poles, for example, so gravity is stronger there, and weaker at the equator. Gas fields, mineral deposits, ground-water **reservoirs** and rock strata also produce variations in gravity. "There

are all sorts of wiggles and bumps in Earth's gravity field", said Dr. Chris Hughes, of the Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory in Liverpool. "Each will influence ocean currents, which have a crucial role in moving heat around the world. If we are to understand how climate change is going to affect the planet, we have to have a precise picture of its gravity field."

Goce, which will cost the European Space Agency J200m to build and launch, has been put together by Thales Alenia Space Italia. And while most satellites are simply boxes with instruments bolted on, Goce is sleek and **elegant**; last week it was described by project manager Andrea Allasio as "the *Ferrari* of space **probes**". Covered with silver-blue solar cells, it must fly low because it could not measure Earth's gravity with sufficient **accuracy** in deep space. "It has to get close to make its measurements," said Professor Reiner Rummel, of Munich Technical University.

However, as Goce skims above the Earth at a height of 150 miles it will encounter drag from the outer edges of the atmosphere. To prevent it losing height, an ion rocket will be fired constantly to keep it in its correct orbit. Computers will send 10 messages a second to its engines to ensure the probe orbits at the right height. To measure Earth's gravity the probe will use GPS devices to plot its exact position and a gradiometer, a **machine** that can detect fluctuations of a million millionth in Earth's gravity. This **data** will be transmitted daily and used to build a model of Earth's shape that is **accurate** to within a centimetre, as well as putting together a highly **accurate** gravity map of the planet.

Текст 3

Rise of Indigenous People Sets the Fashion Trend in Bolivia

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

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

But in a **dramatic** turnaround, the style has now become synonymous with **authority**. Evo Morales, the president of Bolivia and a figurehead for the indigenous movement, has led the way by turning traditional dress into a statement that the natives are back in

the game. The outfit he wore on the eve of his January 2006 **in-
auguration** — a multi-coloured tunic and an alpaca-wool sweater with
a four-pointed hat, and a **garland** of coca leaves — is to be officially
declared a **national** treasure.

"It was one of the most important moments. Those clothes were
symbols. Right there was contained our history and patrimony," said
Juan Ramon Quintana, Minister to the Presidency, when he un-
veiled the plan to immortalise the clothes. Just a few years ago, the
outfit, which Morales wore at an indigenous ceremony in the sanc-
tuary of Tiawanacu, would have been seen only in remote villages or
in displays for tourists.

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

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

The costumes, once largely confined to peasants, have become
prominent and even hip. Earlier this year the capital, La Paz, hosted
a glitzy fashion show in which models wore the bowler hats and
flared skirts of highland women. Increasing numbers of shops are
stocking traditional outfits, and newspapers and **magazines** are pub-
lishing more pictures of people wearing such clothes.

TV stations, which used to ignore or play down celebrations of
the Bolivian Aymara people's New Year, last month devoted lengthy
shows to the **spectacle**.

With talk of Morales amending the constitution to run again,
there is growing realisation that his **radical** — and supporters would
add, belated — push for indigenous rights may be here to stay.
Many pale-skinned city dwellers are learning Quechua now that the
language can help get jobs in government.

Rising indigenous influence across the Andean region is both a
cause and a consequence of the "pink tide" of left-wing govern-
ments. Ecuador's President Rafael Correa owed much of last year's

electoral victory to indigenous support. In Venezuela the Indians have found a **champion** in President Hugo Chavez, himself a mix of European and Indian blood.

Much of Latin America still celebrates October 12 as Christopher Columbus Day, but in Venezuela it has been renamed Indigenous Resistance Day.

Раздел 3

Особенности перевода безэквивалентной лексики

Под безэквивалентной лексикой принято понимать лексические единицы, не имеющие соответствия (эквивалента) в словарном составе другого языка.

К основным причинам существования безэквивалентной лексики относятся следующие.

1. Наличие в исходной культуре предметов или явлений, отсутствующих в культуре читателя перевода, например: *Yorkshire pudding* — йоркширский пудинг (блюдо), *banjo* — банджо (музыкальный инструмент) и т. д. Такого рода слова или словосочетания называются реалиями. Реалии отражают национально-культурную специфику и обозначают предметы и понятия, относящиеся ко всем сферам человеческой жизни: географические реалии (*jungle* — джунгли, *steppe* — степь); реалии, относящиеся к производственной деятельности (*dealer* — дилер, *marketing* — маркетинг); общественно-политические реалии (*primaries* — предварительные выборы, *chancellor* — канцлер); реалии, обозначающие продукты питания, одежду (*wellington boots* — резиновые сапоги, *gin* — джин); реалии из области культуры и искусства (*country music* — музыка в стиле кантри, *bagpipes* — шотландская волынка) и т. д. Слова-реалии представляют собой часть фоновых знаний, т. е. совокупности представлений о том, что составляет фон, на котором протекает жизнь другого народа, другой страны.

2. Различия в обозначении сходных понятий в английском и русском языках, например: *a fortnight* — две недели; *decade* — десятилетие; *24 hours* или *day and night*, — сутки и т. д.

3. Различия в системах словообразовательных суффиксов английского и русского языков, например, наличие в русском языке большого количества уменьшительных суффиксов и незначительное количество таковых в английском языке (*стульчик* — *a little chair*); способность английского суффикса *-er* образовывать существительное — агент действия — не только от глаголов, но и слов, не являющихся глаголами (*a nine-to-fiver* — слу-

жащий, работающий с девяти до пяти, а *wild-lifer* — защитник живой природы). К таким суффиксам, называемым иногда безэквивалентными, можно также отнести суффиксы прилагательных *-ed*, *-able* (*a mini-skirted girl* — девушка в мини-юбке; *to say the usually unsayable* — сказать то, о чем обычно умалчивают), способное выступать в роли суффикса слово *friendly* (*a user-friendly computer* — простой в эксплуатации компьютер) и др. Слова, образованные с помощью таких суффиксов, являются часто окказиональными, т. е. созданными на один конкретный случай, и служат для создания иронического или юмористического эффекта, например: *a richly-ringed lady* — дама с унизанными кольцами руками.

Основную часть безэквивалентной лексики составляют реалии. Входя в язык перевода, реалии осваиваются в нем по-разному. Одни из них полностью ассимилируются и, в случае существительного, приобретают способность изменяться по числу и падежам (например, *голкипер*), другие остаются несклоняемыми (например, *дэнди*).

Трудность для перевода представляют собой реалии, не освоенные в языке перевода, но являющиеся частью исходного текста и, следовательно, подлежащие переводу. Такие лексические единицы возникают в языке вследствие появления новых реалий в материальной и духовной жизни общества и представляют собой временно безэквивалентные слова. Чаще всего это реалии-термины, являющиеся результатом неравномерного появления различных достижений в сфере науки, техники, социальной жизни, когда новшество существует в опыте носителей языка-оригинала и отсутствует в опыте языка перевода. При заимствовании такие наименования чаще всего подвергаются транскрипции. Примерами подобных временно безэквивалентных реалий могут быть лексические единицы из области экономики, вычислительно-компьютерной техники и т. д. Постепенно ассимилируясь в языке перевода, многие безэквивалентные реалии становятся со временем регулярным соответствием и перестают создавать проблемы при переводе. Например: *файл*, *дискета*, *монитор* и т. д.

Основными способами перевода безэквивалентной лексики являются:

1) транскрипция или транскрипция с элементами транслитерации:

tender – тендер,
know-how – ноу-хау,
penthouse – пентхаус;

2) калькирование:

green house effect – парниковый эффект,
World Wide Web – всемирная паутина,
shadow cabinet – теневой кабинет министров;

3) подыскивание функционального аналога в языке и культуре перевода, использование в отдельных случаях приближенного перевода, т. е. близкой (но не идентичной реалии), например, замена национального музыкального инструмента на иной, понятный получателю перевода (другой предмет, выполняющий ту же функцию):

scones – булочки, оладьи,
Ogress – Баба-Яга.

Используемые при этом замены часто имеют характер генерализации (содержание реалии передается словом с более широким значением):

to play softball – играть в мяч;

4) описательный перевод, т. е. раскрытие значения безэквивалентной лексической единицы при помощи развернутых словосочетаний:

golden handshake – денежное вознаграждение, которое получает служащий при уходе на пенсию,
joy-riding – поездка на угнанном автомобиле ради забавы,
car-sharing/car-pooling – совместная поездка в одном автомобиле с целью уменьшения вредного воздействия на окружающую среду.

Как видно из примеров, недостатком данного приема является его неэкономность, а иногда и громоздкость. Но в русскоговорящем обществе на сегодняшний день приведенных в качестве примеров явлений нет, как нет и соответствующего выражения для их обозначения, поэтому наиболее полное раскрытие значений данных реалий достигается с помощью объяснительного перевода. В подобных случаях переводчики иногда прибегают к сочетанию двух приемов – транскрипции или калькирования и описательного перевода. При этом описательный перевод дается в виде сноски или комментария к тексту.

При переводе культурно-исторических реалий, как и при переводе ономастических реалий (названий и имен собственных), важен учет прагматического аспекта перевода, т. е. необходимо-

сти принимать во внимание факт принадлежности получателя перевода к иной национально-культурной общности. Различия данного плана заставляют переводчика не только прибегать к заменам (функциональным аналогам), но и вносить в текст перевода дополнительную информацию для того, чтобы он был понятен его получателю.

*I am sure Mr. Wilson would love to have a **Democrat** at this post. — Я уверен, что господину Уилсону хотелось бы видеть на этом посту **представителя Демократической партии.***

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие реалии. Прокомментируйте прием, использованный при переводе.

A	B
skinheads	golden muzzle
twin-city	golden parachute
anorak	prime time
money laundering	car boot sale
Wedgwood	hard sell
shadow health secretary	head hunting agency
surface-to-air rocket	parking ticket
the Last Supper	traffic warden

2. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод слов-реалий.

1. He has seen battles in his time in the world, as far afield as Acre and Jerusalem in the first Crusade.

2. They contrived to live in reasonable comfort. For instance, they managed to run a two-year-old Escort.

3. Boomers are used to negotiating for just about everything. Simply because there are so many of them, boomers have come of age in an environment of fierce competition for jobs and promotions. As boomers struggle to balance family and career, they are forging new paths in corporate America with flextime, job sharing and support for child and elder care.

4. She was dressed for Fifth Avenue in a slim black-and-white checked coatdress with a white collar and white cuffs.

5. There was nothing remarkable about the two women. They were like thousands of their sisters. They would doubtless see what they wished to see, assisted by Baedeker, and be blind to everything else.

6. His assistant is a prime example of the newest generation workers – the Computer Babies. They've grown with VCRs and video games. They are also the first generation to grow up in dual-wage-earner families.

7. There were not many points of similarity between Nicole and me. She'd been a WASP goddess in a Ferrari. I was a scrappy Jewish civil servant.

8. Every time the Chancellor of the Exchequer increases the duty on cigarettes, or the doctors come out with another dire warning about lung cancer, the magazine gets a flood of recipes for sure-fire methods of giving up smoking.

9. The new Premiership season is still weeks away but some of English football's biggest clubs are already at loggerheads over a deal to beam top-flight matches into Chinese homes.

10. This makes Prime Minister's U-turn all the more remarkable. In a stroke, he will be reversing what has been the anti-nuclear dogma of British governments, regardless of party, since 1994.

11. Union members are not his natural constituency: he has a long record as a free trader.

12. This, combined with a political unwillingness to sacrifice domestic goals for international ones, led to the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed rates and the use of floating rates instead.

13. Hilary Benn, the Environment Secretary, is also cutting short his holiday in Italy and is expected to return to London today.

14. The Government is to relax parking regulations in order to take into account "the inconvenience" caused by current levels of clamping, touring, fines and tickets.

15. Clamps can only be used when a vehicle repeatedly breaks parking rules and it has not been possible to collect payment for penalties, Ruth Kelly, the Transport Secretary, has ruled.

16. The increasing likelihood of an independent Scotland raises one crucial question: what will the Union Jack look like minus St. Andrew's Cross?

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

18. One of Britain's leading exam boards will introduce a new A-

level exam in dozens of schools with a view to offering it nationally from 2008.

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

20. It was the row over grammar schools that started the revolt. Mr. Hague, a comprehensive boy, was chairing the shadow cabinet meeting that approved David Willetts's speech.

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

22. Mowlam grudgingly acknowledges in her autobiography that Tony Blair offered her Health or Education, but she refused to countenance being anything less than Foreign Secretary.

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

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

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

26. "What will you have?" he asked. She glanced at the bar menu: "Ploughman's Lunch with Stilton."

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

28. The report confirmed that the Iraqi was only held after M15 sent the CIA a telegram, stating he was an "Islamic extremist" who had a timer for an improvised bomb in his luggage.

29. Teachers are demanding that You Tube, the hugely popular video sharing website, be closed down for refusing to remove violent, threatening and sexual content involving children and staff. Members of the Professional Association of Teachers have accused the company of encouraging cyber-bullying by ignoring their pleas to take down inappropriate clips.

30. Many of the changes in the corporate culture – flexitime, parallel tracks, enhanced benefits – have come about because women have pressed for them.

3. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на выделенные слова, демонстрирующие особенности словообразования в английском языке.

1. One of the largest rockets ever made will fly the first *crewed* mission to the far side of the Moon.

2. The world may seem to have turned against family farmers and small holdings but farming family are *copers*.

3. Researchers still don't know whether Nigerians consume a more *brain-friendly* diet than Americans or whether some other aspects of African life ward off mental deterioration.

4. Scientists continued to disprove the idea that surface water existed on Mars but the fiction and screen writers were *unstoppable*.

5. Computers, faxes and telephones are now cheap, *portable*, and everywhere. New developments, such as video phones and digital television, will make communication technologies even more *user-friendly*.

6. Brown made it clear he is an ardent *Atlanticist* when he said no major global problems could be solved without the US.

7. In the foyer I saw Fred in conversation with two *silly-hatted* men.

8. It's family *togetherness* that counts at Christmas, Karen says.

9. Prince Charles continued his *people-friendly* approach in New Zealand on the last leg of his tour by rubbing noses in traditional Maori greeting.

10. She was an object of worship and rather passive — the stereotypical ideal of Victorian *womanhood*.

11. She had never thought of herself as a *disturber* of any man's peace.

12. He took precaution of locking the door of the *mirrored* bedroom behind him.

13. On the other side of passport control was another impatient throng of *meeters* and *greeters*.

14. The traffic in and out of the shop was heavy but the buyers were less plentiful than *the lookers* and *askers*.

15. I would even take you out. You look *take-outable*.

16. This intimacy is cruelly corrupted by public *kissers*, who are notorious for choosing their position inside every other living thing's line vision.

17. If these are the values of our age — soft feminism, liberal anti-capitalism and light *greenism* — then it makes perfect sense that

Titanic should be such a success.

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

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

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

21. Modern Italy is an *underbathroomed* and *overmonumented* country.

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

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

24. People are really *unshockable* these days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36. Soon sports shoes were worn by everyone from the brokers

and bankers on Wall Street to the *clubbers* in the night districts of Tokyo.

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

4. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

Bush Vies with UN over Climate Change Conference

President George W Bush has invited the world's most polluting nations to discuss cutting global emissions at a climate change summit in September, during the same week that the United Nations is holding a similar conclave.

He has asked the EU, UN and 15 major industrialised nations to the high-level talks on September 27-28 in Washington, to be hosted by Condoleezza Rice, the Secretary of State.

The talks would see America "collaborating with other major economies to agree on a detailed contribution for a new global framework by the end of 2008", to be used after the Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012.

The protocol, adopted in 1997, aims to limit the amount of carbon dioxide that can be emitted by industrialised countries.

The president's conference was first suggested before the opening of the G8 summit in Germany in June, which was dominated by the issue of climate change. However, Ban Ki-moon, the UN secretary-general, has said that he was convening the meeting on climate change on September 24, a day before the General Assembly's annual ministerial meeting.

The Korean, who has made climate change a top priority since taking the reins of the UN on January 1, has urged all countries to reach a comprehensive agreement by 2009.

Asked whether the White House conference was aimed at competing with or deflecting attention from the UN meeting, a U.S. presidential spokesman said: "No, this is an effort to help supplement the ongoing efforts on other places around the world."

At the G8 summit, Mr. Bush agreed to make "substantial" but unspecified cuts in emissions and to negotiate a framework to seek a replacement for the Kyoto Protocol by the end of 2009.

The US is not a party to the Kyoto agreement and large developing countries such as China, India and Brazil are exempt from its

obligations. Earlier this year it was estimated that China had overtaken America as the world's top producer of greenhouse gasses.

Текст 2

New Infrared Camera Could Catch out Car-Sharing Cheats

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Текст 3

At £7 300, It's a Pudding that Might Be a Trifle Too Rich

A British entry has made the Top Ten of the world's most expensive desserts, despite offering a humble plum soufflé in a list that included edible gold leaf, truffles and keepsake gems.

The golden plum soufflé, costing £24, from the Waterside Inn in Bray, Berkshire, came tenth in the list compiled by Forbes Traveler magazine.

The 35-year-old signature recipe, by three-star Michelin chef and owner Michel Roux, contains Mirabelle plums, a delicacy from Alsace in France. It is the closest the list comes to simple, honest food.

Top of the list is the Fortress Aquamarine, costing £7 300, at the luxury resort in Galle, Sri Lanka. An 80-carat aquamarine is balanced on an upright sliver of chocolate shaped like the resort's logo. It comes with cassata served in a vase of sugar. The hand-made glass utensils are not included in the price, but the gem is. None has been sold yet. Forbes spoke to top pastry chefs, restaurateurs and culinary experts to assemble the list. Desserts from Dubai, the United States and Thailand beat the British offering. Three came from the U.S., the top two in the relatively typical, all-American forms of a brownie and a sundae, at £500 each. The dark chocolate Brownie Extraordinaire, topped with Italian hazelnuts and served with ice-cream, comes with a Saint Louis crystal perfume bottle filled with a shot of rare 1996 Quinta Do Noval port, to be sprayed into the mouth between bites. The dessert is served at Brulee in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Текст 4

Going Posh

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

We are rich beyond the wildest dreams of a few decades ago.

But this upshifting doesn't make the more affluent in society very happy. They can see their territory usurped by middle managers, PAs and people who work for the local council. It doesn't please them one bit to meet a sales assistant from Milton Keynes shopping in Harvey Nichols or a computer programmer from Uxbridge relaxing on the beach in Bali. So the elite are concentrating on keeping one step ahead — or indeed, several Manolo-Blahniked strides in advance.

Take money. According to research commissioned by American Express, owning a gold card is perceived as on a par with driving a

sports car. There are a lot of proud people out there flashing gold cards – but they are from the high-street banks, and are handed out to almost anyone earning £20 000 a year.

However, try to join a bank like Coutts and you won't get a card of any colour at all unless you're on a salary of at least £100 000 a year. A platinum American Express card remains the preserve of high spenders like Meg Mathews – and Prince William, who was given one for his 14th birthday.

As for travel, your frequent flier card may get a few perks – air miles, and so on. But don't expect to be rubbing shoulders with the truly rich, who will already have been whisked away somewhere far more luxurious. Those in the know are already wistfully visualizing the day when whole flights will be business-class, with not an oik in sight.

Already, Virgin Atlantic Upper Class and Gold ticket-holders are picked up by a chauffeur-driven Range Rover with a mobile check-in desk, and can book their in-flight masseur at the same time. Speaking of Range Rovers, they are the car of choice among the elite of Wall Street, over and above the BMW and Porsche, which makes the optional electric sunroof on your Megane or Clio look extremely paltry.

And on the town, the trick isn't simple to ensconce yourself into a booth at the Met Bar – it's hanging on to it, because when

Martine McCutcheon trips through the door, you'll be shifted, pronto. Having a VIP area at a party or launch has long been standard practice, but now there is the VIP-VIP enclave, to weed out hangers-on, presumably, in the VIP-VIP enclosure Nicole Kidman stands and talks to herself.

These days your average housewife doesn't shop at Marks & Spencer's, she goes to Whistles. Anyone can prance into Harvey Nichols and buy whatever they want, if they have the money. And designers are encouraging the proles, by introducing "diffusion ranges" – cheaper lines such as Miu Miu from Prada that are more within reach of the nouveau rich-ish.

But while one might be tempted to splash out the odd £100 on a designer T-shirt, to spend real money one could try boutiques like Voyage, where a frock could be £7,000. Except it's members only. Nicole Kidman, Yasmin le Bon and Goldie Hawn can get its locked doors opened, but Madonna was refused. Securing the hairdo to go with the clothes isn't easy either. For a first appointment with

Nicky Clarke, you pay £300 — which could rise to £600 if you need extensive work. If you can get that far: the waiting list runs into weeks.

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

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

Раздел 4

Прагматический аспект перевода названий и имен собственных

Названия и имена собственные являются ономастическими реалиями. В них содержится информация социально-культурного и национального характера. Поэтому сугубо формальный подход к переводу имен собственных и названий может приводить к неточностям и ошибкам.

Выбор одного из приемов перевода названий и имен собственных (транскрипции, калькирования или их сочетания) часто задается традицией, отраженной в словарях. Однако во многих случаях переводчику приходится принимать самостоятельное решение. Это особенно справедливо в отношении перевода названий и имен собственных, относящихся к области культуры, названии организаций и т. д.

Достижение адекватности при переводе предполагает учет прагматического аспекта перевода, а именно национально-культурных особенностей получателя перевода, его знаний и жизненного опыта. При переводе названий и имен собственных учет прагматического потенциала текста особенно важен, поскольку они вполне понятны читателю оригинала, но могут быть непонятными получателю перевода вследствие отсутствия у него необходимых фоновых знаний. Это касается, в первую очередь, имен собственных, составляющих фонд любой культуры: имен исторических деятелей, деятелей культуры, героев фольклора и т. д.

В переводческой практике используется несколько приемов прагматической адаптации текста оригинала, чтобы сделать его полностью доступным получателю перевода.

1. При переводе названий и имен собственных довольно часто возникает необходимость внесения дополнительной информации с целью восполнения отсутствующих знаний. При этом название или имя собственное переводятся с помощью транскрипции или кальки, и в текст вводятся поясняющие слова. Добавление поясняющих элементов требуется обычно при переводе названий учреждений, фирм и компаний, организаций, политических партий,

печатных органов, отдельных географических реалий и т. д.

*This agreement will enhance the security and stability of the **Gulf**.* — Это соглашение будет способствовать усилению безопасности и стабильности в **зоне Персидского залива**.

*A week ago, the **Dow** hit 14,000 for the first time in the year.* — Неделю назад впервые в этом году **индекс Доу Джонса** опустился до 14 000 пунктов.

*He said they would continue to work with **Metronet**.* — Он сообщил, что они продолжат сотрудничество с **компанией Метронет**.

В отдельных случаях при переводе названий и имен собственных в текст перевода может быть внесена развернутая дополнительная информация, если это необходимо для более точного понимания исходного сообщения. Дополнительная информация может быть также представлена в виде примечания к тексту.

The second rule honoured by Titanic, is equation of capitalism with evil. Funny this, coming from Fox, which is owned by Rupert Murdoch. — Второе правило, которому следует **фильм «Титаник»**, — это отождествление капитализма со злом. Забавно, когда такая идея исходит от **киностудии «XX век Фокс»**, являющейся собственностью **мульти-миллионера, медиамагната Руперта Мэрдока**.

2. Если текст перевода предназначен «усредненному» читателю, как, например, в случае газетно-публицистических материалов, переводчик может опустить имена собственные и названия, если данная информация несущественна и ею можно пренебречь. Текст перевода в таком случае не осложняется наличием в нем непонятных или громоздких слов.

*Various websites have reported that Mrs. Arafat had married the brother of her close friend Leila, wife of Tunisian President **Zine El Abidine Ben Ali**.* — На страницах различных вебсайтов сообщается, что госпожа Арафат вышла замуж за брата своей близкой подруги Лейлы, жены президента Туниса.

*The writer's son met with the reporter at a **Thai** restaurant and provided him with family photographs and permission to use them in his book.* — Сын писателя встретился с корреспондентом в ресторане и передал ему семейные фотографии с разрешением на их публикацию.

3. Названия и имена собственные, непонятные читателю перевода, могут быть заменены па более понятные путем отказа от сохранения формальной оболочки слова и раскрытия его содер-

жания с помощью описательного перевода. При этом подобные замены обычно приобретают характер генерализации или конкретизации. Данный вариант перевода способствует полному устранению психологических препятствий к восприятию текста перевода и является эффективным способом отражения прагматического потенциала текста.

*It turned out that no copies of the book were available at the local **Waterstone's**. — Оказалось, что в **местном книжном магазине** не было ни одного экземпляра книги. (генерализация)*

***Downing Street** announces another two public figures are to be made Knights of the Garter. — **Премьер-министр** заявил, что еще два общественных деятеля будут награждены Орденом Подвязки. (конкретизация)*

В случае перевода имен собственных, обладающих содержательной структурой, перед переводчиком стоит проблема выбора одного из нескольких возможных способов перевода. Например, при переводе следующего предложения возможны три варианта перевода имени собственного.

Sleight of hand like his, he could have been the new David Copperfield if he'd gone straight.

*Если бы он избрал честный образ жизни, при такой ловкости рук он мог бы стать **новым Дэвидом Копперфильдом**.
Если бы он избрал честный образ жизни, при такой ловкости рук он мог бы стать **знаменитым фокусником вроде Дэвида Копперфильда**.*

*Если бы он избрал честный образ жизни, при такой ловкости рук он мог бы стать **знаменитым фокусником**.*

В каждом конкретном случае переводчик принимает решение о выборе способа перевода, ориентируясь на аудиторию, которой предназначен текст перевода, и стараясь максимально сохранить тождество имени.

Практические задания

1. Переведите следующие названия и имена собственные с учетом существующей традиции.

A

1

the Middle East
the English Channel
the Strait of Dover
District of Columbia
the Gulf countries
the Arabian Desert
the Golan Heights
the Emerald Isle
the Northern Lights

2

the Bill of Rights
the Non-Proliferation Treaty
the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty
the Oval Office
the Foreign Office
Church of England
Human Rights Watch
the League of Nations
the Metropolitan Police

B

1

Alexander the Great
Edward the Confessor
William the Conqueror
King James
Frederick Barbarossa
William of Orange
Red Riding Hood
Snow White
Wandering Jew

2

Joshua
Moses
Herod
Magi
Job
John the Baptist
Matthew's Gospel
John's Gospel
Mary Magdalene

3

Jove (Jupiter, Zeus)
Juno (Hera)
Athena (Minerva)
Aphrodite (Venus)
Eros (Cupid)

Apollo (Phoebus)
Odyssey (Ulysses)
Hermes (Mercury)
Venus of Milo/Melos

2. Переведите предложения, передавая названия и имена собственные с учетом существующей традиции.

1. Another landmark of their visit was a trip to Mount Nebo from which Moses was said to have seen the Promised Land, as chronicled in the Old Testament.

2. Legend has it that it was from Oman that three wise men travelled to Bethlehem to see Jesus.

3. This right is specifically given to Man by God himself, as appears in the sacred book of Exodus.

4. This thief of an innkeeper, had he been the one at Bethlehem, would have taken every groat from Joseph and Mary even for that poor stable where Christ had his nativity.

5. Lewis felt that his arguing with the boss in this mood was almost as sacrilegious as Moses arguing with the Lord on Sinai.

6. By the turn of the century, the Orient Express, started in 1883, was dubbed "The train of kings, the king of trains."

7. The Great Vowel Shift can take a lifetime to investigate and another to explain.

8. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, reformers from within the Church of England requested James VI of Scotland, who had become James I of England, to authorize a new translation of the Bible.

9. The 55 delegates who drafted the Constitution included most of the outstanding leaders, or Founding Fathers of the Nation.

10. The ship passed from the Ionian to the Aegean: it was a little fresher in the Cyclades, but nobody minded.

11. The cruise was ten days old when they stopped at Rhodes.

12. They were steaming towards Crete, and at eleven o'clock Franklin began his usual lecture on Knossos and Minoan Civilization.

3. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод названий и имен собственных.

1. Shares ended slightly lower as edginess about the impact of the credit market turmoil persisted, but big gains in Nestle and Bayer limited losses.

2. Japan assigned the accident a level four rating, making it the country's worst nuclear accident, but IAEA officials said the rating might be increased once the off-site impact had been assigned.

3. Several multi-billion-pound private equity takeovers have taken place, such as Cerberus's acquisition of Carmaker Chrysler from Daimler.

4. Manchester United and Chelsea have launched Mandarin-language websites to appeal to millions of mainland Chinese, and United alone estimate that they have well over 20m fans in China.

5. Platinum and palladium fell in London after Nissan Motors announced new technology that may slash demand for the metals used in catalytic converters.

6. A group called People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has asked Governor Mario Cuomo to close down Commonwealth Enterprises, a foie grass producer in the Hudson Valley.

7. Liverpool John Lennon is even charging £2 for anyone who wants to use a special fast track check-in with four lanes — while those not willing to pay have to share two.

8. The Ethiopian army committed human rights abuses in its fight against an ethnic Somali rebel group, the Human Rights Watch has claimed.

9. Never underestimate your skin susceptibility to sun damage, no matter how fair or dark you are. Black skin needs just as much sun protection as Caucasian skin.

10. The Harrow campus has a high-tech information resources centre with new facilities for the highly rated media studies course.

11. The United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation recently predicted that Haiti's food import bills would rise faster than in any other country in the world this year.

12. The figurines are targeted at parents who believe their offspring would rather spend a rainy afternoon toying with plastic dolls of Samson or Jesus, than Spiderman or the Transformers. There is a set of 3-inch figures based on Daniel's in the lion's den for about \$7 and other religious toys. Religious products have become a multi-million-dollar business.

13. The modern wearable lines that we have come to expect from the American designers, still shone through Ralph Lauren, Donna Karan and Calvin Klein, but in the main it was nostalgic glamour that took centre stage in the Big Apple.

14. A Dalmatian entered, wandered about and fell into a heap in front of the electric heater.

15. According to the WHO, an Internet-based publicity campaign by an antiabortion group, Human Life International, threw vaccination efforts in Mexico and Nicaragua into disarray by claiming that tetanus toxoid vaccines were being spiked with an anti-fertility drug.

16. Matsushita Electronic Industrial tumbled 5 per cent after Nokia said it would recall 46 million batteries made by Matsushita that are used in its mobile phones.

17. The findings were published today in the journal *Nature Magazine*.

18. The players took the court. They too were billboards only smaller. Duane wore Nike sneakers and clothes. He used a Head tennis racket. Logos for McDonald's and Sony adorned his sleeves. His opponent wore Reebok. His logos featured Sharp Electronics and Bic. Bic, the pen and razor company. Like someone was going to watch a tennis match, see the logo, and buy a pen.

19. This was at the high tide of Thatcherism, and the last few months had seen a series of aggressive measures: a radical cutting-back of the Welfare State announced in June, the GLC abolished in July, the BBC forced to abandon a documentary featuring interviews with Sinn Fein leaders.

20. The conference at which the Prince spoke was organized by Regeneration Through Heritage.

4. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на перевод сокращений.

1. Win — full name Windson Home — looked like his name. The poster boy for the quintessential WASP.

2. Ali Larter played Marigold, an actress from LA.

3. According to the report, a landmine destroyed a RAF Hercules in Afghanistan.

4. ITV, the commercial broadcaster, said it increased its adult watching by 23 per cent.

5. The report confirmed that al-Rawi, 39, was only held after M15 sent the CIA a telegram stating he was an 'Islamic extremist' who had a timer for an improvised bomb in his luggage.

6. The time agenda behind the new BMA guidelines is to legitimize what is taking place illegally in NHS hospitals.

7. The USA spends almost 6 per cent of its national income on primary and secondary education, more than any OECD country except Denmark and Canada.

8. NEST is more than a high-tech SWAT team.

9. Today the ECB's reputation stands sky-high and until this week the euro was soaring as well.

10. Many IT products consume more resources during their manufacture than over their productive lifetime.

11. P&G has invested \$200 million in developing, studying and testing destra (synthetic oil). If the FDA approves, the company plans to use the fat in its own chips and snacks under the trade

name Olean.

12. WWF is calling on the European Commission to push through the immediate closure of the Mediterranean tuna fishery.

13. UNITE, a collaboration between the Scouts Association and UNICEF, aims to raise funds for immunization and AIDS prevention in Uganda.

14. Unlike the neutron, RNA has been known about for a long time.

15. Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, is secure in his position.

16. Large firms require an MBA or other postgraduate degree.

5. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая особое внимание на передачу содержательной структуры имен собственных. Прокомментируйте использованный переводческий прием.

1. He was about forty with the knitted brow and dark craggy good looks of a Heathcliff.

2. As Michael Douglas once observed being a celebrity is like having Alzheimer's: everybody knows who you are, but you haven't the foggiest who they are.

3. Number 15 was a house like its neighbours, a similar Dorothy Perkins trailing over the front door.

4. She turns at once to the Women's page, where there is a Posy Simmonds strip cartoon satirizing middle-aged, middleclass liberals.

5. It could not be pointed out to Mr. Wilcox that his furniture, mostly bought from the Co-op in the nineteen-thirties, was hardly worth careful preservation.

6. At first Robyn thought that Debbie's cockney accent was some sort of joke, but soon realized that it was authentic. In spite of her Sloane clothes and hair-do, Debbie was decidedly lower-class.

7. I think our neighbours' kids should be allowed a bit of freedom to wear what they like and get dirty having fun, not made look like Little Lord-Fauntleroy.

8. Come on! I've never met anyone so reluctant to spend money, you Scrooge.

9. I wasn't going to take any unnecessary risks. Private eyes who do that have as much chance of collecting their pensions as a Robert Maxwell employee.

10. No nation can enforce linguistic pride unless it employs an

Orwellian thought-police.

11. The trouble with modern life is that there isn't any etiquette any more. Things change so much and so fast that even if Emily Post were still around, she wouldn't be able to devise a set of protocols that stay abreast of tortured human relationships.

12. I went over to Shepherd's Bush this evening to appear on Newsnight, where it turned out that the guest presenter was none other than my old enemy Beamish.

13. Asda stores chief Archie Norman was branded a "Scrooge" yesterday after withdrawing Christmas bonuses from women who have taken maternity leave.

14. She possessed a boiler suit bought recently from Next, which seemed in theory appropriate, but it was bright orange, and it might, she thought, lack dignity.

15. His orange socks matched the tie and his shoes looked like Hush Puppies.

16. The new appliance will soon be on sale in High Street electrical stores.

17. What I wrote about may be too much of a Hovis commercial for your taste and naturally it is not a full social snapshot.

18. "Mrs. McCuire, I would like to warn you..." Ryan began to recite the Miranda warning in a flat voice.

6. Переведите тексты, обращая особое внимание на перевод названий и имен собственных.

Текст 1

Court Bid to Block Weymouth Road Fails

Environmental pressure groups have failed in a legal challenge to a controversial plan to build a relief road through protected countryside in south Dorset.

A High Court judge in London refused permission yesterday for a judicial review of Dorset County Council's decision to grant permission for the £84.5m project. Campaigners against the Weymouth relief road say that the route will cut through an area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) and damage the ancient woodland of Two Mile Coppice and Lorton Meadows nature reserve.

Dorset council is backed by many local residents and businesses who say their lives are blighted by traffic congestion on the main road into Weymouth, which is to host sailing events in the 2012

Olympics. The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) and Transport 2000 accused the council of ignoring regional policy which gives priority to the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of AONBs.

The court action was backed by the Woodland Trust, Friends of the Earth and the Ramblers Association. But Mr. Justice Collins said the council had sufficient grounds for deciding the roads scheme would foster the social or economic wellbeing of the area.

ТЕКСТ 2

Morse and the West London Villa Mystery

One of the few reassuring sights on television is that of Chief Inspector Morse in his red Mark II Jaguar, motoring through the suburbs of north Oxford to reach his Victorian villa. We know he will stroll through the racing green doorway, hang up his sports coat near the police staff college photo, sink into his sofa — clearly a cheap buy at the Reject Shop — and browse through a copy of Gramophone magazine, which will be illuminated by that ghastly lamp made out of a liqueur bottle.

Of course, there have been changes over the years, particularly after the nasty fire in the *Masonic Mysteries* episode, when those blue curtains were so horribly burnt. But Morse's Oxford home is so much a part of the national culture that the blue plaque must surely come soon.

It therefore comes as a shock to learn that Morse, the misanthropic bachelor, shares his home with Mrs. Jane Allen, 81, at a secret location somewhere in west London. This month Mrs. Allen has at last had her chiming clock put back on the mantelpiece, the horse brasses restored to the fireplace and the walls returned to a sage green, after the filming of the Morse Christmas special, to be screened in November.

It all began nine years ago, when the locations manager for Zenith Films was scouting around the quiet streets of her neighbourhood, trying to find a fictional home for Morse that had high ceilings to conceal the lights and enough room to accommodate a crew of 64.

He knocked on Mrs. Allen's door. "My husband, Norman, was alive then, and he answered the door. We hadn't heard of Morse, but my friend Beryl had read them and said I shouldn't worry about it. Mind you, they didn't explain it would be a bit of an upheaval."

Текст 3

John Lennon

John Lennon was and still is one of the most popular and admired songwriters of our century. Everybody loved him, that is everybody except the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the government of the late Richard Nixon. In the paranoid time of the early 70's, before Watergate, the Nixon White house instructed the FBI's illustrious leader, J. Edgar Hoover, to dig up as much dirt as possible on the former Beatle. Newly opened files show the aim of the operation was to find enough evidence, preferably in narcotics, to deport him and his wife Yoko back to Britain "where they belong".

Lennon, himself an ardent anti-war activist at the time — in the aftermath of Vietnam — often complained of constant harassment from the boys in black glasses. This was dismissed as paranoia at the time. Over twenty years later it is now certain that Lennon was speaking the truth. The files on the investigation into John Lennon have, after a long battle, been opened to public scrutiny and they make fascinating reading: FBI agents were stationed across the road and all around Lennon's house at 105 Bank Street, New York. "They wanted him to see an agent behind every mail box," said Jon Wiener, a historian at the University of California, on whose behalf the documents were eventually disclosed by the Bureau.

While much of the surveillance was meant to intimidate the former Beatle into leaving the US and halting his anti-war activities, the FBI were also very eager to catch him with drugs. It became somewhat embarrassing for the Bureau however when they found out that Lennon had been appointed to President Nixon's Council for Drug Abuse. A senior FBI officer at the times discussed the huge irony of this with H.R. Haldeman, Nixon's chief of staff, but nonetheless pledged to intensify FBI efforts to "neutralize" the Briton.

In 1972 the Bureau got very excited when they saw that Lennon had donated U.S. \$75 000 to an anti-war organization which, it was rumored was preparing to sabotage the Republican convention to re-nominate Nixon. The feds were confident that once Lennon had been deported this group and others like it, would die out. Not so. They had to finally admit that they might not be able to deport him. So they continued to harass him. "Subject's actions are being closely followed," says one memo to Haldeman. "New York office

covering subject's temporary residence and being instructed to intensify discreet investigation," says another.

The resources used to harass Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono were immense and impressive and demonstrate the climate in the U.S. at the time when Lennonism briefly replaced Leninism as the bogeyman. It is ironic that the FBI never did get him and that John Lennon was destined to die on American soil, killed by somebody, no doubt a man much more worthy of the FBI's attention than the Liverpudlian legend.

Раздел 5

Неологизмы и способы их перевода

Неологизмы (от греч. *neos* 'новый' + *logos* 'слово') — это новые слова или словосочетания, появившиеся в языке в результате социально-политических изменений, развития науки и техники, новых условий быта для обозначения нового, прежде неизвестного предмета или явления, или для выражения нового понятия⁶. Например: *Wikipedia* — *википедия* (многоязычная, общедоступная, свободно распространяемая энциклопедия, публикуемая в Интернете); *GPS* (*global positioning system*) — *джи пи эс* (система спутниковой навигации, активно используемая в настоящее время, в том числе и в автомобилях) и др.

Очевидно, что новые слова или словосочетания воспринимаются как неологизмы до тех пор, пока обозначаемые ими предметы, явления или понятия не станут привычными. Со временем, как правило, такие единицы становятся общеупотребительными и входят в словарный состав языка. Так, например, еще совсем недавно слова *software*, *laptop*, *CD*, *virtual*, *e-mail* в английском языке были неологизмами. В настоящее время, в силу того что предметы и понятия, которые они обозначают, уже не воспринимаются как нечто новое и непривычное, и сами слова уже не являются неологизмами.

Основные трудности при переводе неологизмов связаны с тем, что новые слова чаще всего еще не зарегистрированы в словарях и переводчику необходимо самому установить значение новой единицы. Для этого переводчик должен проанализировать структуру неологизма, установить способ его образования, внимательно изучить контекст, в котором встретилось слово, по возможности воспользовавшись Интернетом или другими источниками, найти примеры употребления данного слова.

Первой подсказкой переводчику на пути к установлению значения неологизма является способ образования нового слова.

⁶ Комиссаров, В. Н., Рецкер, Я. И., Тархов, В. И. Пособие по переводу с русского языка на английский. — М.: Высш. шк., 1960.

Способы образования неологизмов

При образовании неологизмов чаще всего используются уже имеющиеся в языке способы номинации: либо внутренние (*аффиксация, словосложение, аббревиация, конверсия, семантическая деривация* и др.), либо внешние (*заимствования*).

Остановимся более подробно на каждом из указанных способов образования неологизмов.

1. Образование неологизмов при помощи префиксов и суффиксов является одним из самых продуктивных способов поминания в английском языке:

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

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

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

reinstall (from *install*) 'install again (used especially of software)' и др.

2. Новые лексические единицы могут создаваться путем словосложения в его различных вариантах:

а) сложения слов: *blamestorm* (on the pattern of *brainstorm*) 'group discussion regarding the assigning of responsibility for a failure or mistake';

б) усечения (сложения слогов, морфем или осколков морфем) – *affluential* (blend of *affluent* and *influential*) – 'rich and socially influential'.

Образование новых слов может происходить по аналогии с уже имеющимися в языке словообразовательными моделями или даже словами. Например, слово *yettie* (from *young entrepreneurial technocrat* on the pattern of *yuppie*) – 'a young person who earns money from a business or activity that involves the Internet'. По аналогии со словом *e-mail* были созданы неологизмы *e-business*, *e-marketplace*, *e-book*, *e-fit*, *e-therapy*, *e-tailer* и другие, в которых элемент *e-* имеет значение принадлежности понятия, предмета, явления к сфере Интернета.

3. К отдельной группе можно отнести неологизмы, образованные при помощи аббревиации, т.е. из начальных букв или из начальных звуков слов, входящих в исходное словосочетание: *ICT* (information and computing technology); *SMS* (short message (or messaging) service) и др. Аббревиатура, образованная из на-

чальных букв слов или словосочетаний, произносимая как единое целое, называется *акроним*. Примером неологизма-акронима может служить слово *BOGOF* (buy one, get one free), произносимое как [bɒgɒf].

4. Одним из продуктивных способов создания неологизмов является семантическая деривация, которая приводит к закреплению за словом одного или нескольких новых значений. Так, например, слово *Java* (индонезийский остров) со временем стало использоваться как название одного из сортов кофе, выращиваемого в Индонезии, а в настоящее время *Java* — это еще и один из языков программирования, создателей которого натолкнула на мысль использовать это наименование как раз чашечка кофе Java.

5. Еще одним способом образования новых слов является конверсия, например, образование глагола на базе имени существительного: *to cybershop* (from *a cybershop*) — *purchase or shop for goods and services on a Web site*.

6. Заимствования из других языков встречаются в тех случаях, когда вместе с предметом или понятием заимствуется и название. Несмотря на то что в настоящее время английский язык является, пожалуй, самым активным источником заимствований в другие мировые языки, в том числе и русский, он сам все время активно пополняется за счет других языков, особенно испанского, китайского, арабского, японского. Например:

chalupa (from Spanish) — 'a fried tortilla in the shape of a boat, with a spicy filling'; *jihadi* (from Arabic) — 'a person involved in a jihad (Islamic holy war)'

Таким образом, способ образования неологизма играет большую роль при установлении значения нового слова и, следовательно, при его переводе.

Способы перевода неологизмов

В переводческой практике, в тех многочисленных случаях, когда отсутствует эквивалент перевода, при передаче неологизмов с английского языка на русский используется ряд приемов. К ним относятся: *транслитерация, транскрибирование; калькирование; описательный перевод; прямое включение*.

1. Передача неологизмов при помощи переводческой **транслитерации** и **транскрипции**. Способ транслитерации заключается в том, что при помощи русских букв передаются буквы, состав-

ляющие английское слово, например, *blog* — *блог*. Применение транскрипции в переводе заключается в передаче русскими буквами не орфографической формы, а звучания английского слова, например, *interface* — *интерфейс*, *notebook* — *ноутбук* и др.

2. Перевод неологизмов при помощи **калькирования** заключается в замене составных частей, морфем или слов (в случае устойчивых словосочетаний) единицы оригинала их лексическими соответствиями в языке перевода, например, *cyber store* — *интернет-магазин*.

Часто переводчики прибегают к комбинированным способам и наряду с калькированием применяют транскрибирование или транслитерацию, как, например, при переводе слова *web-page* — *веб-страница*.

3. **Описательный перевод** используется в случае, когда затруднительно передать значение неологизма при помощи описанных ранее способов. Чаще всего это происходит в тех случаях, когда предмет, явление или понятие, которые называет неологизм, отсутствуют в заимствующей культуре, например, *car-sharing* (*car-pooling* AmE) — *совместное пользование автомобилем (например, соседями) с целью сокращения количества транспортных средств на дорогах и уменьшения, таким образом, отрицательного воздействия на окружающую среду*.

Довольно часто наблюдается параллельное использование транскрипции, транслитерации или кальки и описания значения нового слова, которое дается либо в самом тексте, либо в сноске или примечании. Такой способ предоставляет возможность сочетать краткость и экономность средств выражения, присущих транслитерации или транскрипции и калькированию, с точной и полной передачей смысла соответствия. Разъяснив однажды значение переводимой единицы, переводчик может в дальнейшем использовать транслитерацию, транскрипцию или кальку без объяснений.

4. В последнее время при передаче неологизмов применяется также прием **прямого включения**, который представляет собой использование оригинального написания английского слова в русском тексте. Такой способ представляет собой путь наименьшего сопротивления и минимальных трудозатрат. Чаще всего на страницах периодической печати можно встретить слова, состоящие из двух частей: английской, с сохранением оригинального написания, и русской: *веб-страница*, *on-line-доступ* и др. Использование способа прямого включения может быть оправ-

данно в тех случаях, когда неологизм невозможно передать ни одним из рассмотренных способов перевода в связи со специфичностью его звучания или написания. Например:

Bluetooth is useful when transferring information between two or more devices that are near each other. — Технологию Bluetooth удобно использовать для осуществления связи между двумя или более устройствами, находящимися на небольшом расстоянии друг от друга.

Как правило, один и тот же неологизм можно перевести различными способами, однако спустя некоторое время один из вариантов вытесняет другие. Основными критериями, которые должны быть приняты во внимание переводчиком при поиске соответствия английскому неологизму в русском языке, являются краткость и однозначность толкования. Предложенный переводчиком вариант должен быть понятен получателю перевода.

Практические задания

1. Проанализируйте способы образования неологизмов, найдите примеры их употребления и предложите свои варианты перевода.

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

2. Проанализируйте способы образования и значения следующих неологизмов, представленных в словаре новых слов⁷, и переведите их на русский язык.

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

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

areology (from *Ares* (Greek equivalent of the Roman war god

⁷ New Words / ed. Orin Hargraves. — Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 2004.

Mars) + *-ology* (denoting a subject of study or interest) — the study of the planet Mars;

Asiago (named after *Asiago*, the plateau and town in northern Italy where the cheese was first made) — a strong-flavoured cow's milk cheese made in northern Italy;

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

bicoastal — living on, taking place in, or involving both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the US;

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

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

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

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

CRM — customer relationship management, denoting strategies that enable a company to organize and optimize its customer relations;

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

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

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

flexexecutive (from *flexible* and *executive*) — an executive or high-level employee who has flexible hours and can choose to work in any location;

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

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

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

hoteling — the short-term provision of office space to a tempo-

rary worker;

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

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

Maki (Japanese, from *maku* 'roll up' + *-zushi, sushi*) – a Japanese dish consisting of sushi and raw vegetables wrapped in seaweed;

parachute – appoint or be appointed in an emergency or from outside the existing hierarchy;

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

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

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

stolen generation (Australian) – the Aboriginal people forcibly removed from their families as children between the 1900s and the 1960s, to be brought up by white foster families or in institutions;

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

3. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая особое внимание на выбор адекватного способа для передачи неологизмов.

1. The property also included an elaborate doghouse that was a stunning example of pampered pooch *barkitecture*.

2. Doctors fear the problem will lead to a *bed-blocking* crisis in Birmingham as elderly flu victims take up hospital spaces.

3. An Indian swami sat in a corner, near an enigmatic Haitian "*breatharian*" who is admired by all because he lives, supposedly, on air alone.

4. He scoops up business donations by the *bucketload*.

5. In this restaurant one can select from *enchiladas, chalupas, quesadillas, burritos* as well as exotic tropical sea foods.

6. Because on-line drug stores bypass doctors to deliver drugs, medical professionals are beginning to take alarm at *cyberchondriac* behaviour.

7. A typical example would be shopping in a *cybermall*, where a user might move from store to store and acquire various merchan-

dise along the way.

8. Physicians are being threatened, impoverished, *delicensed*, and imprisoned for prescribing this drug in good faith with the intention of relieving pain.

9. Statistics show that the community *disappears* about 200 pounds of cabbage a year.

10. These capsules were labelled as an "extremely effective *fat burner*, working especially well for conditions of obesity and reducing problematic areas of fat (cellulite)".

11. Their readers are *generation D*, the digital generation, which adapts very easily to new technology.

12. He spent the afternoon *googling* aimlessly.

13. Don't drink that milk — it *went south* a few days ago.

14. In a modest way, *hoteling* has been around for a while, but it's specific to each company.

15. Michael is a "*hyperflier*", a relatively new species whose members spend more time aloft than aground.

16. Your headaches may be related to *job spill* so try to reduce your workload.

17. The recent news is that in Japan *karoshi* — death from overwork — is now the second leading cause of death after cancer.

18. The industrial sector is largely organized into great families of companies — *keiretsu* — each of which consists of 20 to 40 big corporations.

19. *Linguistic profiling* revealed that the bomber was probably an uneducated southerner.

20. We've added features that make our site much easier to *navigate*.

21. A century before scientists researched the *nocebo* effect — the phenomenon of negative, fearful thoughts causing harm.

22. It's basically a huge database where users identify themselves by name and school graduation date. To see classmates' e-mail addresses, *nostalgics* pay \$36 a year.

23. Companies find their *absenteeism* rates dwindle to virtually nothing for *homeworkers*. Working at home is presented as expanding, progressive and even fashionable.

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

25. *Calcuholism* has increased in recent years and will continue to increase due to advances in technology. To avoid dependency, we

must do mathematics with our minds from time to time rather than with a machine.

26. Information and communications technologies have made possible the emergence of the *teleworker* seen by many pundits as the figure of the future. With a lap-top and a mobile phone the *teleworker* can, in principle, work almost anywhere.

27. It is fairly bold to spend \$40 million filming an approximately 2 700-year old classic that many *channel-surfers* will associate with the drudgery of compulsory education.

28. As they try to sell *higher-end* electronics and *add-ons*, including customer warranty plans, such companies will also want to control staffing costs.

29. One of the renewable energy technologies that has received the most *hype* in the past few years has been fuel cells.

30. *Headhunters* say at least 300 high-tech companies are looking for seasoned chief executive officers who can take them to the next level.

4. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

Slang Gets Seal of Approval

Language purists may fume but any "dipstick" can tell them to "chill out" with the approval of Penguin, the publisher, when its new dictionary is published on Thursday.

Hundreds of words, classified as slang when the last edition was published 14 years ago, are now classified as "informal English". They include "freebie" and "dosh" and phrases such as "on the take" and "brewer's droop".

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

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

Television, cinema, newspapers and magazines have helped popularise slang vocabulary, especially among the young. The frequency

with which each word appeared in print or on screen determined its status, compilers said. Other promotions to the dictionary's hallowed pages include "blubber" to describe a fat person and "crum-pet" in its Carry On sense.

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

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

Текст 2

The Rebirth of Web Analytics

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

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

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

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

"Some of our sophisticated customers are using Web analytics 10 optimize their sites all the way through the final days of the buying cycle," Mellor said. "Web analytics is becoming more of a have-to-have technology because you can't improve what you can't measure."

Текст 3

Online Shopping Sites Fight Customer Bailouts

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

For many e-commerce sites, the shopping cart is where transactions go to die. More than half of all prospective customers bail out of their purchases sometime after selecting products and before hitting the "buy" button, according to Forrester Research, a technology consulting firm.

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

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

Ease of Access

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

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

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

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

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

Текст 4

Ford's New Big Push

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

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

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

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

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

The unprecedented push to move workers out reflects the tough times in Detroit. Ford has lost \$15 million in the past two years, and

General Motors and Chrysler are also reconstructing after heavy losses. The belt-tightening follows years of declining market share and increased competition from foreign automakers led by Toyota. While Detroit's Big Three have already cut about 80,000 jobs through buyouts and early retirements since 2006, a new blitz is under way to shrink employment even further to make way for lower-paid workers in the future.

Раздел 6

Политически корректная лексика в переводческом аспекте

Термин политическая корректность чаще всего рассматривается как лингвистический термин, но иногда он употребляется в более широком смысле и относится к области политической идеологии и поведению людей в сфере политики. В основе политической корректности лежит желание не обидеть человека, не задеть его чувства, сохранить свое достоинство. Ее сущность состоит в защите и уважении интересов меньшинств — национальных, сексуальных, религиозных, социальных.

Политическая корректность оказывает ощутимое воздействие на лексический состав языка, поскольку лексика является наиболее подвижным уровнем языковой системы и достаточно быстро реагирует на происходящие в обществе процессы. Политически корректная лексика (*bias-free, inclusive English*) появилась сравнительно недавно, но уже заняла определенную нишу в современном английском языке. По своей сути политически корректные слова и выражения представляют собой эвфемизмы для тех слов, которые по каким-то причинам задевают чувства и достоинство человека. Основной сферой употребления политически корректной лексики являются официальные документы и периодическая печать.

Политическая корректность затронула многие аспекты жизни общества.

1. Расовые и этнические отношения.

С целью избежать расовой и этнической дискриминации в английском языке были созданы такие политически корректные термины, как *Afro-Americans, African Americans* (американцы африканского происхождения), *people of colour* (представители разных рас, кроме индоевропейцев), *indigenous peoples* (коренные жители) и т. д. Используемые ранее слова *Negroes, natives* и т. д. стали политически некорректными.

2. Физические и умственные недостатки.

Почти для каждого физического и умственного недостатка существует сглаживающий эвфемизм. Принято избегать таких

слов, как *cripple, handicapped, invalid*. Их заменили политически корректные термины *disabled people, impaired people (speech impaired, hearing impaired* и т. д.), *physically or mentally challenged, people with special needs* и т. д.

3. Непрестижные профессии.

Для названия профессий, которые представляются недостаточно уважаемыми, создан целый ряд слов, облагораживающих название профессий. Например: *custodial officer (prison guard), sanitation man (garbage collector), glass maintenance engineer (window cleaner)* и т. д.

4. Бедность, социальное неравенство.

Результатом стремления сгладить контрасты в современном обществе, смягчить отрицательные последствия проблем в экономике (безработицы, инфляции и т. д.) стало появление таких политически корректных терминов для обозначения бедности, как *less fortunate, socially disadvantaged, underprivileged people* и т. д.

Такого рода эвфемистические процессы протекают и в других сферах жизни общества, например, слово *senior citizen* заменило *old age pensioner* (возраст); термин *best before* заменил *expire*, а термин *economy class – 2nd class* (сфера услуг) и т. д.

Идеи политкорректности нашли активную поддержку среди сторонников движения за равноправие полов. Результатом этого стала замена слов *Miss* и *Mrs* на *Ms [miz]*, которое так же, как и слово *Mr*, не содержит указания на семейный статус человека. На смену словам *chairman/woman, salesman/ woman, spokesman/woman* пришли *chairperson, shop-assistant, spokesperson* и т. д.

Если в середине — конце 80-х годов прошлого столетия политическая корректность рассматривалась скорее как положительная тенденция, то с начала 90-х в ее адрес поступает все больше критических замечаний и негативных оценок. Этот термин зачастую употребляют с ироническим оттенком, часто подразумевая, что сторонники политической корректности озабочены не столько самим явлением, сколько способом его выражения. Более того, с точки зрения критиков политически корректные термины означают во многих случаях стремление уйти от решения насущных и не всегда приятных проблем. Тем не менее культурно-поведенческая и языковая тенденции прочно закрепились в развитых англоязычных странах, а социокультурные эвфемизмы прочно закрепились в английском языке.

Хотя для русского языка социокультурные эвфемизмы не являются чем-то совершенно новым (например, *оператор машинного доения* вместо *доярка*; *пойти на непопулярные меры* вместо *сократить расходы на социальные нужды* и т. д.), понятие политической корректности для него относительно новое, и в силу сравнительной неразвитости этого явления в русском языке при переводе слов и выражений данной группы возможны переводческие потери. Переводческие трудности могут возникать также вследствие того, что политически корректная лексика относится во многих случаях к реалиям общественной жизни, специфическим для определенного народа или страны.

В настоящее время в русскоговорящем обществе происходит активный процесс заимствования лексических единиц из английского языка, в том числе и политически корректной лексики. Распространенными способами передачи на русский язык политически корректной лексики являются **транскрипция** (транскрипция с элементами транслитерации) и **калькирование**. Например:

business class (*пассажирский класс*) — *бизнес-класс* (транскрипция);

developmental classes — *развивающие курсы* (калька);

biological mother — *биологическая мать* (калька);

substandard housing — *жилье, не отвечающее стандартам* (калька).

Некоторые политически корректные слова имеют **эквивалент** в русском языке, однако количество таких слов относительно невелико. Например, *indigenous people* (вместо ***natives***) имеет в русском языке эквивалент *исконное население*.

В ряде случаев при переводе используются **частичные соответствия**, которые, как правило, не являются устойчивым фактом перевода, т. е. не являются постоянным словарным соответствием. Например: *disabled/physically impaired/physically challenged people* — *люди с ограниченными возможностями*; *a single-parent household* — *неполная семья*; *economically disadvantaged people* — *малообеспеченные люди*.

Для переводчика важно осознавать, что особых проблем при переводе политически корректных лексических структур с английского языка на русский не возникает, поскольку многие слова, подвергшиеся процессу эвфемизации в английском языке, не имеют в русском языке обидного, уничижительного оттенка. На-

пример, *postman (letter carrier)* имеет нейтральное по окраске соответствие *почтальон, nurse — медсестра, медбрат, nurses — медицинские работники среднего звена. Mankind*, причисленное сторонниками политической корректности к политически некорректным словам, также имеет в русском языке нейтральное по окраске соответствие *человечество* и т. д.

А вот при переводе с русского языка на английский данный аспект должен постоянно находиться в поле зрения переводчика, особенно в случае слов, обозначающих профессиональную и этническую принадлежность или принадлежность к определенной социальной группе. Например, использование слова *policeman* вместо *policewoman* в случаях, когда речь идет о полицейских-женщинах, может быть воспринято как устаревшее или как неуважительное и оскорбительное. Находясь в Америке, вступая в деловые контакты с американцами, необходимо проявлять большую степень осведомленности о сферах использования политически корректной лексики, и золотым правилом для переводчика будет поговорка "When in Rome, do as the Romans do".

Практические задания

1. Изучите список часто используемых в английском языке политически корректных слов и выражений. Объясните причины, по которым слова, традиционно употребляемые для обозначения данных понятий, подверглись эвфемизации.

chairperson — chairman/chairwoman

firefighter — fireman

camera operator — cameraman

mail carrier — postman

flight attendant — steward/stewardess

head teacher — headmistress/headmaster

humankind — mankind

custodial officer — prison guard

disabled, differently abled, physically impaired, physically

challenged — crippled, physically handicapped, invalid

mentally ill/impaired/challenged — insane

hearing impaired — deaf

Caucasians — white people, people of European race

children at risk — juvenile delinquents

pro-life — anti-abortion

pro-choice – pro-abortion
unwaged – unemployed
substandard housing – slums
emerging countries – third world countries
collateral damage – civilians killed incidentally by military action
gender discrimination – sexual discrimination
overweight – fat
merry – drunk

2. Найдите в правой колонке политически корректное соответствие для каждого из политически некорректных выражений в левой колонке.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. birth defects | а) companion animal |
| 2. the poor | б) substance abuser |
| 3. mentally retarded person | в) glass maintenance engineer |
| 4. to go on strike | г) short-life property |
| 5. dole | д) correctional facilities |
| 6. drug addict | е) congenital disabilities |
| 7. laying off | ж) gender roles |
| 8. window cleaner | з) unemployment benefit |
| 9. to go bankrupt | и) mentally challenged individual |
| 10. slums | к) lower income brackets |
| 11. natives | л) to be in a non-profit situation |
| 12. pet | м) to take industrial action |
| 13. prison | н) downsizing |
| 14. sex roles | о) indigenous peoples |

3. А. Перепишите следующие предложения, выразив мысль в более прямой форме.

Образец: *We were obliged to dispense with Miss Brown's services last month. – We had to dismiss Miss Brown last month.*

1. Excuse me, where's the nearest public convenience?
2. Sadly my grandfather is no longer with us.
3. This is not a non-risk policy.
4. Could you please regularize your bank account?
5. The ambassador said the talks were likely to have a negative outcome.
6. Mr. West has shown insufficient effort in the execution of his duties.

7. Tourists are advised to avoid the less salubrious parts of the city.

8. He has been asked to leave the country due to his involvement with activities incompatible with his diplomatic duties.

9. With all due respect, I think your figures are misleading.

10. The rebel fighters were neutralized.

Б. В следующих предложениях мысль выражена в прямой и резкой манере. Перепишите предложения, придав им более корректную форму.

Образец: *Your representative lied to us. — Your representative was not entirely accurate in what he said.*

1. This work is very careless.

2. She is a terrible cook.

3. We were very angry with your letter.

4. The talks were a waste of time.

5. He's always late for work.

6. The state has an obligation to assist the poor.

7. The estate agent says the house is in bad condition.

8. It would be stupid to go on strike now.

4. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на слова и выражения, относящиеся к политически корректной лексике.

1. In age of language wars, political victory often flows from victory in the battles over terminology. The argument embedded in the term "**the homelessness**" — that people on the street suffer primarily from a lack of shelter — turned out to be wrong. The dominant problems were mental illness and addiction, but the language used kept pointing policy in another direction.

2. Journalists are urged to avoid referring to African tribes because this offends many blacks (who are more often "**African American**"). "Escimos" disappear because they are not a homogeneous group and may view the term Escimo negatively.

3. The goal of the political correctness revolutionaries on campus is the removal of any racism, sexism, class elitism, and even **lookism**, the practice of treating people differently because of their looks.

4. Deaf culture has always considered the label "deaf" as an affirmative statement of group membership and not insulting or disparaging in any way. The term now often substituted for the term

"deaf", "**hearing-impaired**", was developed to include people with hearing loss due to aging, accidents, and other causes. While more accurate for those uses, and less offensive from the perspective of the mainstream culture, it can be considered highly derogatory by the deaf culture.

5. The Commission for Racial Equality was demanding that Winsler and Owen should condemn the firm's racist recruitment in France, where High Street **spokespeople** had been picked, allegedly on the basis of skin colour.

6. He spent the whole night in a plastic chair next to a **bag-lady** waiting to find out what was going to happen.

7. If work with seriously **disadvantaged people** is complex and takes time, should we not acknowledge this and plan and fund it accordingly?

8. They have little trouble reaching the retired and full-time **home-makers**, they have a hard time pinning down young adults, working women and high-income people.

9. "Incoming college students are **increasingly disengaged from the academic experience**", according to the latest national survey of college freshmen. This is a rather dainty way of saying that compared with freshmen a decade or so ago, current students are more easily bored and considerably less willing to work hard.

10. Just because she's **homeless** and has **mental health difficulties** doesn't mean she wants to hurt anyone.

11. Over the last six months I've run across half a dozen companies in the midst of **downsizing** whose managers actually believed they must keep impending layoffs secret until a properly worded announcement could be drafted. The people about to be **pinkslipped** were no dummies, however, they could see that business was less than robust, and they knew something was about to happen.

12. Many linguists believe that the ways in which we see the world may be influenced by the kind of language we use. In its strong form, the hypothesis states that, for example, "**sexist language**" promotes **sexist** thought.

13. The members of the organization work in nurseries and playrooms in children's hospitals, in the **golden age** clubs and community hospitals.

14. There are no euphemisms in Dutch for being old – no "**senior citizen**", no "**golden ager**".

15. A cartoon shows a man saying to himself: "I used to think I

was poor. Then they told me I wasn't poor, I was needy. They told me it was self-defeating to think of myself as needy. I was deprived. Then they told me **underprivileged** was overused. I was **disadvantaged**. I still don't have a dime. But I have a great vocabulary (W. Safire. *Satire's Political Dictionary*)

16. You had two DIs on the case originally, several DSs, God knows how many DCs and PCs and WPCs. — No such thing now. All women are **PCs** — no sex discrimination these days.

17. "You think he was off to the rubbish dump?" "Could've been. '**Waste Reception Area**', by the way, sir".

18. Disabilities, like many sad concomitants of life, are often cloaked in euphemisms. Thus it is that the "blind" and the "deaf" are happily no longer among us. Instead, in their respective clinics, we know our fellow out-patients as those affected by **impaired vision** and as citizens with a serious **hearing impediment**.

5. Переведите следующие тексты.

Текст 1

Defining Womyn (and others)

By Jesse Birnbaum

Those who believe dictionaries should not merely reflect the times but also protect English from the mindless assaults of the trendy will find that the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary* lends authority to scores of questionable usages, many of them tinged with "politically correct" views. Purists will fume, but what is worse is that such permissiveness can only invite a further tattering of the language — and already has.

At its core, the *Random House Webster's* is a laudable achievement, the work of many excellent minds. It is in the core's wrapping that trouble lies and English suffers erosion, mainly because the editors choose to be "descriptive, not prescriptive". As a result, numerous entries and usage notes, wafting in the sociological winds and whims of the day, are inconsistent and gratuitous, undermining any pretence of rigour, let alone authority.

Most notable in these pages is the influence of special-interest groups, prominently feminists and minorities. They are saluted, and placated, to the point where judgement is often skewed, and where tin-eared or casually invented words and terms are given approval simply because they are fashionable.

An added essay, *Avoiding Sexist Language*, offers some useful gender-neutral suggestions (*firefighter* instead of *fireman*). Yet browsers will find as well the stamp of acceptance on the dreadful *her story* (an alternative form to distinguish or emphasize the particular experience of women); the execrable *womyn* (alternative spelling to avoid the suggestion of sexism perceived in the sequence *m-e-n*); and the absurd *waitperson* (waiter or waitress) and *waitron* (a person of either sex who waits on tables). Future lexicons, perhaps, will give us *waitoid* (a person of indeterminate sex who waits on tables).

Straining even more to avoid giving offense, except to good usage, the dictionary offers comfort to very short people (though not very tall ones) with *hightism* (discrimination or prejudice based on a person's stature, esp. discrimination against short people); and to very fat people (but not very thin ones) with *weightism* (bias or discrimination against people who are overweight). Omitted, fortunately, are such high-fad content terms as *lookism* (bias against people because of their appearance), *ableism* (bias against the handicapped) or *differently abled* (alternative to handicapped).

Scores of new entries, however, demonstrate the extent to which rotten clichés and cute formulations can worm their way into acceptance. A *celebutante*, for example, is someone who seeks the limelight through association with celebrities; *to mirandize* (verb.), as in "mirandize the perpetrator", refers to the Miranda rule that requires cops to warn *arrestees* (noun) of their legal rights.

The reluctance of Random House's editors to make tough, perhaps even unpopular, judgements is an ominous sign. It encourages the self-appointed watchdogs who bark at purported offenses and demand revisions that often border on the ridiculous. If these watchdogs get their way, other words and phrases, now listed approvingly by Random House, may suffer the same baroque fate.

It is just as well that the English language, so welcoming to precision and so rich with metaphor and vitality, continues to be a growing wonder. Like many living things, it needs constant pruning to flourish. The Random House version of *Webster's* too could use some pruning — or maybe a good watch repairperson.

Текст 2

Fired. Can you Learn from it?

Jennifer Ritt is on edge. Three weeks ago she lost her job in a major pharmaceutical company's product group. Her boss, Jim Hanley, told her that his two product groups were being merged to increase efficiency and that some jobs had to be cut. Hers was one of them. He was careful to use all the euphemisms — *"let go"*, *"pink-slipped"*, *"downsizing"* — but the bottom line was that Ritt was unemployed.

Friends tried to console her, telling her that she was just a victim of the bad economy. In fact, 10 per cent of the staff — nine people, including herself — had lost their jobs. All were given relatively generous severance packages. Ritt tried to be positive; she reminded herself that she could now take that vacation to the Orient that she had always dreamed about. But Ritt couldn't shake the awful suspicion that she had somehow failed and that this "layoff" was actually a firing.

Hanley and Ritt had never clicked. He used to make fun of her rapid-fire way of talking, moving his fingers together as if they were chattering teeth. And seven months ago he gave her a lukewarm appraisal, suggesting that she needed to show more initiative. She had attempted to heed his warning, but the truth was that she felt his criticism was unfair. After all, she always did all of her work. What more did Hanley want?

Ritt wants to believe that her friends are right, that she was just a victim of circumstance. But she wonders: Might she have been one of the ones kept on had she performed differently?

Текст 3

Campus Wars

The campus wars are primarily about language. One example: The radical egalitarianism now dominant on campus holds that nothing is superior to anything else. As a result, a great many words have been thrown down the memory hole, including "primitive", as in primitive peoples. Also endangered are animal metaphors (talk turkey, make a pig of yourself, snake in the grass, etc.), which are seen as species-ist attempts to imply that humans are somehow superior to pigs, turkeys, and snakes. Similarly, all references to humans are supposed to avoid any suggestion of superiority or inferior-

ity. At one women's college, the soccer coach was forbidden to refer to non-starting players as "subs" because the term was hierarchical and hurtful to benchwarmers everywhere.

"*Remedial classes*" is the conventional euphemism for catch-up lessons for students who flunk, or are way behind their classmates. Now a gassy new euphemism has appeared: "*developmental*" classes. Harvard, of all places, is one school that uses the term for its way-behind students (Harvard men and women don't need remedies; they just develop). A broader trend is to eliminate the concept of student failure and poor work through new and vague language. For example, students in Clark County, Nev., who fail or scrape by with D's are described not as borderline passing or failing but as "*emerging*". Those who get A's are "*extending*", and those doing adequate or mediocre work are "*developing*". "*Develop*" and "*developmental*" are surely among our most squishy terms, used in various forms to refer to failure and retardation.

Prettified language is all around us. A graffiti sprayer is *a wall artist*, a prostitute is *a sexual service provider*, and one of the causes of death among young American males is "*legal intervention*" (e.g. getting shot by cops).

Текст 4

The World of Doublespeak

Farmers no longer have cows, pigs, chickens, or other animals on their farms: according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, farmers have *grain-consuming animal units*. Attentive observers of the English language also learned recently that the multibillion dollar stock market crash of 1987 was simply *a fourth quarter equity retreat*; that airplanes don't crash, they just *have uncontrolled contact with the ground*; and that President Reagan wasn't really unconscious while he underwent minor surgery, he was just *in a non-decision-making form*. In other words, doublespeak continues to spread as the official language of public communication.

Doublespeak is a blanket term for language which pretends to communicate but doesn't, language which makes the bad seem good, the negative appear positive, the unpleasant attractive, or at least tolerable. It is language which avoids, shifts, or denies responsibility, language which is at variance with its real meaning.

We know that a toothbrush is still a toothbrush even, if the advertisements on television call it *a home plaque removal instrument*,

and even that *nutritional avoidance therapy* means a diet. But who would guess that *a volume-related production schedule adjustment* means closing an entire factory in the doublespeak of General Motors, or that *energetic disassembly* means an explosion in a nuclear power plant in the doublespeak of the nuclear power industry?

The euphemism, an inoffensive or positive word or phrase designed to avoid a harsh, unpleasant, or distasteful reality, can at times be doublespeak. But the euphemism can also be a tactful word or phrase; for example, "*passed away*" functions not just to protect the feelings of another person but also to express our concern for another's grief. A euphemism used to mislead or deceive, however, becomes doublespeak.

Jargon, the specialized language of a trade or profession, allows colleagues to communicate with each other clearly, efficiently, and quickly. Indeed it is a mark of membership to be able to use and understand the groups jargon. But it can also be doublespeak — pretentious, obscure, and esoteric terminology used to make the simple appear complex, and not to express but impress. Lawyers and tax accountants speak of *an involuntary conversion of property* when discussing the loss or destruction of property through theft, accident, or condemnation. So, if your house burns down, or your car is stolen or destroyed in an accident, you have, in legal jargon, suffered *an involuntary conversion of your property*.

A final kind of doublespeak is simply inflated language. Car mechanics may be called *automotive internists*, elevator operators *members of the vertical transportation corps*; grocery checkout clerks *career associate scanning professionals*. When a company initiates *a career alternative enhancement program*, it is really laying off 5,000 workers; *a negative patient care outcome* means that the patient died.

These last examples should make it clear that doublespeak is not the product of careless language or sloppy thinking. Indeed, serious doublespeak is carefully designed and constructed to appear to communicate but in fact to mislead. Such language is highly strategic, and it breeds suspicion, cynicism, distrust and, ultimately, hostility. If we really believe that we understand doublespeak and think that it communicates, we are in deep trouble.

6. Прочитайте текст об использовании политически корректной лексики для создания юмористического эффекта и переведите отрывок из книги Дж. Ф. Гарнера "Политически корректные сказки".

Satirical Use of Political Correctness

The idea of political correctness also has a very interesting history of use in satire and comedy. One of the earlier and most well-known, satirical takes on this movement can be found in the book *Politically Correct Bedtime Stories*, in which traditional fairy tales are rewritten from an exaggerated, politically correct viewpoint. The roles of good and evil in these PC stories are often the reverse of those in the original versions. For example, Hansel, Gretel, and their father are evil, and the witch is good in the politically correct version of Hansel and Gretel.

The practice of satirizing so-called politically correct speech indeed took on a life of its own in the 1990s, though its popularity in today's media has largely declined. Part of what it is to understand the meaning of political correctness is to be familiar with satirical portrayals of political correctness, and to understand them as such. Such portrayals are sometimes exaggerations of what actual politically correct speech looks like. For example, in a satirical example of so-called political correctness speech, the sentence "The fireman put a ladder up against the tree, climbed it, and rescued the cat" might look like this:

The firefighter (who happened to be male, but could just as easily have been female) abridged the rights of the cat to determine for itself where it wanted to walk, climb, or rest, and inflicted his own value judgements in determining that it needed to be "rescued" from its chosen perch. In callous disregard for the well-being of the environment, and this one tree in particular, he thrust the mobility-disadvantaged unfriendly means of ascent known as a "ladder" carelessly up against the tree, marring its bark, and unfeelingly climbed it, unconcerned how his display of physical prowess might injure the self-esteem of those differently-abled. He kidnapped and unjustly restrained the innocent feline with the intention of returning it to the person who claimed to "own" the naturally free animal.

The above text admixes the most radical versions of several movements or theories. In fact, almost any politically correct speaker would most likely be perfectly satisfied with "The firefighter

put a ladder against the tree, climbed it, and rescued the cat".

Rapunzel

There once lived an economically disadvantaged tinker and his wife. His lack of material accomplishment is not meant to imply that all tinkers are economically marginalized, or that if they are, they deserve to be so. While the archetype of the tinker is generally the whipping person in classic bedtime stories, this particular individual was a tinker by trade and just happened to be economically disadvantaged.

The tinker and his wife lived in a little hovel next to the modest estate of a local witch. From their window, they could see the witch's meticulously kept garden, a nauseating attempt to impose human notions of order onto Nature.

The wife of the tinker was pregnant, and as she gazed at the witch's garden, she began to crave some of the lettuce she saw growing there. She begged the tinker to jump the fence and get some for her. The tinker finally submitted, and at night he jumped the wall and liberated some of the lettuce. But before he could get back, the witch caught him.

Now, this witch was very kindness-impaired. (This is not meant to imply that all, or even some, witches are that way, nor to deny this particular witch her right to express whatever disposition came naturally to her. Far from it, her disposition was without doubt due to many factors of her upbringing and socialization, which, unfortunately, must be omitted here in the interest of brevity.)

As mentioned earlier, the witch was kindness-impaired, and the tinker was extremely frightened. She held him by the scruff of the neck and asked, "Where are you going with my lettuce?"

The tinker might have argued with her over the concept of ownership and stated that the lettuce rightfully "belonged" to anyone who was hungry and had nerve enough to take it. Instead, in a degrading spectacle, he pleaded for mercy. "It was my wife's fault," he cried in a characteristically male manner. "She is pregnant and has a craving for some of your lovely lettuce. Please spare me. Although a single-parent household is certainly acceptable, please don't kill me and deprive my child of a stable, two-parent family structure."

The witch thought for a moment, then let go of the tinker's neck and disappeared without a word. The tinker gratefully went home with the lettuce.

A few months later, and after agonizing pain that a man will

never really be able to appreciate, the tinker's wife gave birth to a beautiful, healthy prewommon. They named the baby Rapunzel, after a type of lettuce.

Предложения для повторения пройденного материала

A

1. Whether or not we *establish* freedom rests with ourselves. 2. As piracy percentages climb in a particular nation, it becomes increasingly difficult for US copyright owners to *establish* a legitimate market. 3. I am tomorrow or some future day, what I *establish* today. I am today what I *established* yesterday or some previous day. 4. To head off allergies, *expose* your kids to pets and dirt early. 5. While mastering listening comprehension you are to find ways to *expose yourself* to speech that you can understand. 6. There are numerous reasons why you may be considering asking your boss whether you can work from home, compress your workweek, job-share, or initiate some other *arrangement* so that you can schedule your in-office hours outside the 8-to-5, five-day-per-week norm. Of course, to convince your employer to allow you to work under one of these *arrangements*, you've got to show a benefit to your company. Or at last that the *arrangement* will not cost the company, slow down projects, and unfairly shift work to other employees. Companies benefit significantly by allowing their employees to create flexible work *arrangements*. 7. In this book you will find all the information you need about marriage *arrangement* and ceremony. 8. If you *fail* to plan your retirement, then you're really planning to *fail*. 9. Record investment in education and computer technology in the classroom *has failed* to deliver more graduates and better qualified school leavers, an international study said. 10. Unless you're willing to have a go, *fail* miserably, and have another go, success won't happen. 11. The second world war *experience* centre, which aim is to save personal *experiences* of wartime, collects documents, preserves, exhibits and encourages access to the surviving material evidence and associated information of the men and women who participated in the war in whatever capacity whether military or civilian. 12. Conscious *experience* is at once the most mysterious. There is nothing we know about more directly than consciousness, but it is extraordinary hard to reconcile it with everything else we

know. 13. Employers have to *accommodate* nursing mothers: 50 per cent of new Moms in the US return to work within the first year of their babies' lives – and not all are given opportunity to pump their breast milk. 14. Quit or *commit*. 15. Ever since Hamas, which is *committed* to Israel's destruction, won parliamentary elections in January 2006, *the Quartet* has called on it to *commit* to non-violence.

B

1. Houston this year has suffered 44 days of ozone levels that exceeded national health standards and registered the highest ozone reading in the nation. 2. A somewhat anxious business always, for a woman, buying a swimming costume, especially as one gets old. 3. A call came from a young woman called Sarah Cussons, who identified herself as the driver of the Vauxhall cavalier which had followed Wexford's car out of the car park. 4. Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard concluded that a nuclear chain reaction was achievable. In such a reaction, the splitting of each nucleus would be a tremendous release of energy. 5. The 1930s saw an eccentric British version of a toaster ejecting the toast sideways and pop-up toasters did not become popular in Britain until Morphy-Richards introduced a model in 1948. 6. Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the celebrated Italian poet, was fiercely nationalistic and flirted with fascism which earned him not a few haters among Europe's progressives. 7. They didn't tell him until two weeks later that his brother John, tank driver with the 8th Armoured Brigade, had been killed in the offensive. 8. It was not an uncommon type of marriage that Peveril had described; he was only one of many who had elected to make the dreariest and the longest journey with jealous foe. 9. Long hair on an elderly makes its wearer look like a nineteenth century statesman. 10. Because we have an unwritten constitution, it is difficult to know what exactly rights are because they are generally expressed negatively – we may do whatever is not expressly forbidden. 11. The confederation of British Industry yesterday urged the government to pump more cash into universities to the number of graduates available to industry. 12. The Government's plans risk making the whole process of buying and selling a house more bureaucratic and more expensive without giving consumers, especially first-time buyers, the reassurance they deserve. 13. Adelaide was admitted to hospital in September to undergo a number of tests and receive some treatment. 14. We drove around in search of the

ground but found the streets to be deserted but for the occasional stray dog. 15. Denis was a quick learner and was soon hilding the ball over the back fence. 16. When police tried to pull him over, Robinson refused to stop, police said. Robinson was arrested about 10 miles away in Mankato, and the criminal complaint said a field test measured Robinson's blood-alcohol content at 0,11 per cent. 17. The United Nations must address the disintegration of states, humanitarian disasters, management of the environment and natural resources, and redistributive needs articulated by the concept of sustainable development. 18. Trade between the two countries was worth \$180 m, although it has been falling for several years as political relations between the two countries deteriorated. 19. He made his way from the dining room to the bar. The meal had been a lonely affair, but he enjoyed it. 20. Very tentatively, spirits advertisers are dipping their toe into the water that is television advertising. Bell's is expected to make its TV debut in two weeks' time. 21. Harry Holzer, a professor of public policy at Georgetown University, has co-authored a report which makes the scope of the crisis clear. 22. Are we not in danger of falling into Oscar Wilde's trap? The cynic, he observed, is a person who knows "the price of everything but the value of nothing". Have we all become practicing cynics? So absorbed with the price that we no longer attempt to consider value? 23. He poured orange juice into Dixie cups for us, and we retired to the living room. 24. Little Tracy came into the world weighing a healthy eight pounds five ounces at the Princess Margaret hospital in Windsor. 25. The average income per head in South Africa was £2,600 a year, according to the World Bank. 26. Two years ago, the month of June enjoyed a loud, unbroken spell of sunny weather. 27. From the medical report it appeared that Valerie was quite remarkably healthy. There were no entries on her National Health Medical card for the last three years. 28. It was five miles outside Oxford that Tailor noticed a red car. 29. What was your favourite movie of all times? *Gone with the Wind* was fabulous. And I loved all the Bette Davis things. 30. There are a lot of hotels but most people prefer the friendless of local bed and breakfasts. 31. Senator Barrack Obama is making his first visit to Kenya since being elected to the Senate last year. The visit to his father's homeland is the climax of a two-week, four-nation African tour. 32. Nowhere is this more evident than in the South, which has seen an unusual alliance of Republicans and African-American democrats.

33. It wasn't until the evidence was heard at trial that local people felt able to relax. 34. Even if it was not shown until after the verdict, somebody is going to be influenced by the thought that 10 million people will see them. 35. You, my dear, are replaceable. My possessions are not. It's that simple. 36. It's not just France. All Europe is struggling to integrate ethnic minorities into the mainstream.

C

1. We will cooperate with other **nations** to deny, contain and curtail our enemies' efforts to acquire dangerous technologies. 2. You could learn how to use English **accurately**, impressively, incisively – to cut through many barriers to social, **academic** and business success. 3. George III, the ablest of the Hanoverians, was taught a broad and **liberal** curriculum modeled, for the first time, on that of contemporary **public** schools. Cp: The main reason why modern biographers are predisposed to minimize the despotism of emperors is that they live in **liberal** democracies. 4. In my own work, I've tried to anticipate what's coming over the **horizon**, to hasten its arrival, and to apply it to people's lives in a meaningful way. 5. You must learn day by day, year by year to broaden your **horizon**. 6. The manager has his eye on the bottom line; the leader has his eye on the **horizon**. 7. I can't be a wife. I'm not that sort of person. Wives have to **compromise** all the time. 8. They say it is better to be poor and happy than rich and miserable, but how about a **compromise** like moderately rich and just moody? 9. A lean **compromise** is better than a fat lawsuit. 10. Lord Drayson is reported to have made a personal fortune of around £80m from a **revolutionary** needle-free injection system and was made a life peer by Tony Blair in 2004. 11. The Internet has exceeded our collective expectations as a **revolutionary** spring of information, news, and ideas. 12. Every **revolutionary** idea seems to evoke three stages of reaction. They may be summed up by the phrases: 1 – It's completely impossible; 2 – It's possible, but it's not worth doing; 3 – I said it was a good idea all along. 13. The **delicate** balance between modesty and conceit is popularity. 14. Genius isn't anything more than **elegant** common sense. 15. The winning combination of **elegant** streets, stylish hotels, great restaurants and world class galleries and museums has kept Edinburgh in the top position for an incredible eight years. 16. Instead of being a source of pleasure, the prospect of living longer has become a source of anxiety to many people without **ade-**

quate pension savings. 17. Civilization as it is known today could not have evolved, nor can it survive, without an **adequate** food supply. 18. For every failure, there's an **alternative** course of action. You just have to find it. When you come to a roadblock, take a detour. 19. People who want **alternative** information have to try so hard to find it. 20. There are many reasons why novelists write, but they all have one thing in common a need to create an **alternative** world. 21. **Argument** is meant to reveal the truth, not to create it. 22. We have to **attack** reality shows. I don't know how far it's going to go — it's a phenomenon that has invaded TV around the world. 23. I learned **basic** cookery from my mom, taught myself cake techniques and then got fed up with my own cakes not looking as good as the ones in the shops. 24. He said: "In my opinion, this woman died of a broken heart and **basically** used alcohol to take away the horrors. Something like this was bound to happen." 25. **Conventionally**, one looks at history as something of the past. But after Einstein, who knows what is in the past and what is in the present? 26. When it comes to life the **critical** thing is whether you take things for granted or take them with gratitude. 27. The real question isn't whether you love your kids or not, but how well you are able to **demonstrate** your love and caring so that your children really feel loved. 28. The olive trees, **normally** evergreen, have turned a papery gold. 29. It is our **policy** to correct mistakes as soon as possible. 30. **Practical** politics consists in ignoring facts. 31. I take a very **practical** view of raising children. I put a sign in each of their rooms: "Checkout Time is 18 years." 32. Good writing is supposed to evoke **sensation** in the reader — not the fact that it is raining, but the feeling of being rained upon. 33. It is the second **fatal** accident this year involving a bridge collapse. 34. Nothing is so **fatal** to religion as indifference. 35. It never seems to occur to some people that, like beauty, a sense of humor may sometimes be **fatal**. 36. The most **pathetic** person in the world is someone who has sight, but has no vision.

Texts for Translation

Text 1

Taliban Attempt to Hit US Plane with Heat-Seeking Missile
Taliban militants have used a heat-seeking surface-to-air missile to attack a Western aircraft over Afghanistan for the first time.

The attack with a weapon believed to have been smuggled across the border with Iran represents a worrying increase in the capability of the militants which Western commanders had long feared.

The Daily Telegraph has learnt that the Taliban attempted to bring down an American C-130 Hercules aircraft flying over the south-western province of Nimroz on July 22. The crew reported that a missile system locked on to their aircraft and that a missile was fired.

It closed in on the large C-130 aircraft, pursuing it as the pilots launched a series of violent evasive manoeuvres and jettisoned flares to confuse the heat sensors in the nose of the missile. Crew members said that they saw what they believe was a missile passing very close to the aircraft. The C-130 was not damaged in the attack.

Nato officials yesterday refused to confirm or deny that such an attack had taken place.

"If there was such an incident of the type you describe in Nimroz it is classified," said a Nato spokesman. "I can't release it, if in fact it did occur."

However, a surface-to-air missile alert was put out for Western aircraft travelling in the south-west of Afghanistan in the last week, which affected both civilian and military aircraft.

It was confirmed by civilian air operators in Helmand province. It remains in place. Western military commanders have been aware of concerted efforts by the Taliban to obtain shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles, so-called Manpads (man portable air defence system).

The recent attack was probably with an SA7 shoulder-launched missile, an elderly model of Soviet or Chinese origin. Though relatively primitive they are still a potent weapon, particularly against low-flying helicopters, such as the workhorse Chinook transporters used by British forces in the southern Helmand province.

Though the West supplied hundreds of sophisticated Stinger heat-seeking missiles to the Afghan Mujaheddin in the 1980s, they are not thought to be still usable because of the deterioration of their sophisticated electronics and battery systems.

As a contingency in 2002, the United States government offered an amnesty on Stingers and successfully bought back many of the missiles still in the arsenals of Afghan war lords for \$40,000 a missile.

To date, the Taliban has shot down a number of Western heli-

copters, but only through the use of unguided rocket-propelled grenades, which have a range of only 500 yards.

In April members of the Special Service operating in Nimroz province intercepted several truck loads of weapons coming across the Iranian border, including a working SA7 missile. It was one of a number of recent weapon caches that Western officials claim have been seized on the border with Iran, fuelling allegations by Britain and America that Iran, or elements within the Iranian government, have begun supplying arms to the Taliban.

Hundreds of SA7 missiles disappeared into the black market in Iraq in the aftermath of the fall of Saddam Hussein, where they have since been used to shoot down dozens of helicopters and aircraft, reportedly including a British C-130 in 2005.

Text 2

A Very Different Gun Culture

Britain plans a near total ban on handguns. When it comes to gun control, about the only thing Britain and America have in common is that new laws tend to spring from spasms of horrific violence. The assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert Kennedy led to the Gun Control Act of 1968, limiting mail-order gun sales; the shootings of Ronald Reagan and Press Secretary James Brady eventually begat the Brady Law, which requires a waiting period for handgun purchases.

Across the Atlantic, a ban on many semiautomatic rifles came after the 1987 massacre of 17 people in the town of Hungerford. Now the motivation comes from the Scottish town of Dunblane, where 16 schoolchildren and their teacher were gunned down last March.

But, as the London government's proposal last week to ban virtually all handguns makes abundantly clear, the similarities end there. The ban, expected to pass this year, would outlaw almost any handgun larger than 22 calibre. At least 80 per cent of the 200,000 legally registered British handguns would have to be destroyed; 22s would have to be kept at licensed gun clubs.

The overwhelming acceptance by Britons of the proposed ban is a matter of both history and practicality. Britain has long had stringent gun control. Anyone seeking a gun must get a certificate from the police and demonstrate a need for the weapon — and self-defence is rarely accepted as a valid reason. Few seem troubled that cops have the power to make these decisions. But in the United

States, new state laws are taking the power to issue concealed weapons permits away from the police, who were accused of favouring cronies in handing them out.

The sheer quantity of weapons in the hands of the U.S. public may be a more important factor in explaining why a handgun ban is a nonstarter in America, opposed across a wide spectrum from the National Rifle Association to the President administration. There are up to 230 million guns in civilian hands in America already; 50 per cent of homes have one, versus 5 per cent in Britain. And polls suggest that many U.S. gun owners would ignore a ban.

If the British action has any effect on the American gun debate, it may be to further polarize positions — if that's possible. Gun control advocates note that only 75 people were murdered by guns in Britain in 1994, compared with 15,463 in America. Gun supporters say that's because of cultural differences, not gun laws. And Britain outpaces the United States in its rate of burglaries of occupied residences, they say, because thieves know they have little to fear from unarmed residents.

To David Kopel of the free-market Independence Institute in Golden, Colo., Britain's new move proves that only "total prohibition will ever satisfy anti-gun groups." Gun controllers say the lesson is that America lags far behind more civilized countries. It's hardly the basis of consensus — at least not before the next school-yard massacre.

Text 3

13,000 Go Awol since Start of Iraq War

More than 13,000 service personnel have gone absent without leave (Awol) since the invasion of Iraq with 1,200 still on the run, new figures show.

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) insists that domestic problems, rather than the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, are the main reason why servicemen and women leave their posts.

The figures have emerged just weeks after a report by King's College London concluded that thousands of frontline soldiers were suffering from mental health problems, alcoholism and family breakdown. The figures released by the MoD show that in the years between 1999 and 2002, some 10,755 service personnel went absent, and that between 2003 and 2006 the figure was 11,685. It rises to 13,030 when this year's cases are included.

Nick Harvey the Liberal Democrat's defence spokesman, said: "This is more evidence of the overstretch the forces are facing. People are barely recovering from one duty before they have to start preparing for another. We're now seeing very high levels of stress and servicemen being killed inside the base camp at Basra airport. The duties they are being asked to undertake are a long way from what they signed up to."

He said domestic issues were involved but said that this was partly to do with increased absence from home and the poor quality of service accommodation for families.

Text 4

Carbon Offsetting Schemes Not as Green as they Seem

As millions of Britons jet off to foreign climes for their holiday this month, the more environmentally minded travellers will have salved their consciences by paying for trees to be planted to compensate for the carbon emissions caused by their flight.

But a ground-breaking study has now called into question the effectiveness of using trees to "offset" emissions, suggesting that their ability to "lock-up" carbon dioxide has been greatly exaggerated.

Forests have long been seen as an effective way of absorbing the greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, which are thought to trap the sun's heat in the atmosphere, causing global warming.

Celebrities, including the Rolling Stones and Leonardo DiCaprio, the film actor, have signed up to schemes to plant trees to offset their own emissions.

However, the new research found that trees bathed in extra carbon dioxide grew more tissue, but did not necessarily store significant extra quantities of carbon. Instead, the tree's capacity to absorb the gas depended on water and nutrient levels. The news will come as a blow to the carbon-offsetting industry, which has expanded rapidly as individuals and companies try to atone for their carbon dioxide emissions by paying companies to plant trees for them.

In 2003, the Rolling Stones held a "carbon neutral" tour, planting one tree for every 60 tickets sold.

Dido, the singer, and even the celebrity drinking club, the Groucho, are all reported to have paid out for trees to be planted.

In 2002, Coldplay, the band fronted by Chris Martin, the husband of actress Gwyneth Paltrow, announced it would offset the environmental impact caused by the release of its second album, *A*

Rush of Blood to the Head, by planting 10,000 mango trees in southern India. By last year many of the trees had died.

David Cameron, the Conservative Party leader, also says he pays into offsetting schemes for all his flights, road and rail trips, and a growing number of blue chip companies and airlines, as well as Government departments, now sign up to such projects.

According to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Britons spent J60 million on such schemes last year.

The latest findings come from an ongoing study – known as the Free Air Carbon Enrichment project – which has been running for 13 years at Duke University, North Carolina, in the U.S.

Researchers bathed plots of pine trees in extra carbon dioxide every day for 10 years and found that while the trees grew more tissue, only those that received the most water and nutrients stored enough carbon dioxide to offset the effects of global warming.

Ram Oren, the ecologist who led the project, said the research suggested that planting more trees would not be successful in slowing the pace of climate change. "More trees don't necessarily mean less carbon dioxide," he said. "Planting trees is not going to do a whole lot to decreasing carbon concentration."

"What we're finding is that extra carbon very quickly goes back into the atmosphere if there are low nutrients and water available."

"And we are not going to be able to increase the capacity of forests to hold carbon, because we couldn't fertilise such large areas or provide sufficient water. It would cause such pollution that the consequence would be much worse than carbon dioxide enrichment in the atmosphere."

But Ru Hartwell, the director of Treeflights, an offsetting company planting trees in Wales and Peru, said: "There are problems with tree planting but it is only one way in which we are going to get on top of the problems of global warming. I have complete faith that tree planting is positive and we should not just chuck away our spades and do nothing."

Text 5

Out of the Frying Pan and into the Fuel Tank – the New DIY Diesel

A splash of vegetable oil, a dash of floor cleaner and a sprinkle of methanol. It may not sound very appealing, but this is a recipe for huge savings being exploited by growing numbers of drivers, writes

Jasper Copping.

Thousands are now "home brewing" fuel for their cars, at a tenth of the price at the pump. The "DIY diesel" is tax free and costs just about 9 p a litre to produce, compared with about 96 p at a garage.

The fuel can be made safely in a few hours using kits which cost £700 and are small enough to fit in garden sheds and garages.

The homebrew craze has taken off after a change in the law in June left people free to make up to 2,500 litres of fuel a year — enough to power an average family diesel car for up to 40,000 miles — without paying fuel duty.

Companies producing the kits, which are similar in appearance to homebrew sets for making beer, have reported soaring sales.

The main ingredient is vegetable oil, usually obtainable free from restaurants and takeaways which must otherwise dispose of a hundred litres a week.

The oil is heated and mixed with methanol and sodium hydroxide — used as floor cleaner — to create a form of "biodiesel".

This must then be "washed" using water or chemicals that remove impurities, and is then "engine ready". Most kits produce the fuel within 24 hours. Cars do not need to be specially adapted and the fuel can be mixed with regular diesel.

Richard Price, the managing director of Filtertechnik, a supplier to the biodiesel market, said: "It's not rocket science. The process is pretty simple and perfectly safe."

"The early adopters may have been the 'sandal-wearing' types, but there is a whole new raft of people getting involved now who want to do something about the environment and save money."

Until now, anyone producing biofuel has been required by law to pay duty of 28.35p on every litre. In addition, it was necessary to submit returns to HM Revenue and Customs every month and hold a permit.

In an attempt to cut red tape, these requirements have been abolished for anyone producing up to 2,500 litres a year.

An HMRC spokesman said: "The real reason was to reduce the administrative burden on us, but it has had a knock-on effect of encouraging people to experiment with their own fuel."

Until the law change, it was estimated there were less than 1,400 enthusiasts. There are now thought to be more than 2,000 and the number is rising.

Britain's biofuel hobbyists are holding an event this autumn at

Newark to discuss their craft.

Andrew Hodgson, a director of Etruk, a company which provides homebrew kits, said: "Interest has increased 25-fold over recent weeks. These smaller kits are the big growth market now. Businesses have been aware of the possibilities for some time, but suddenly we are seeing the general public get interested."

The company offers training days for people interested in brewing their own fuel and have recently had to double the number of events to meet demand.

Alvin Whitticombe, 71, a retired company director, brews enough fuel to run three cars from a makeshift refinery in a 5ft by 8ft shed in the garden of his home in Milford Haven, Wales. "I'm not particularly scientifically minded but it hasn't been too difficult to get the hang of it. The local fire brigade have had a look at the shed and are quite happy with what I'm doing. There is no noise and no smell."

He gets the vegetable oil from a local chip shop and produces about 1,500 litres a year.

Chris Spencer, 28, a scientist, from Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, runs a van on his produce. "It makes very clean fuel. I have not had any engine problems."

Sheila Rainger, from the RAC Foundation, said: "The diesel engine was first invented to run on peanut oil, so this is going back to basics. The tax change is to be welcomed and making your own fuel and switching to low-carbon motoring is entirely sensible."

Text 6

Heathrow Needs Major Surgery Not Plasters

Tony Douglas, the outgoing chief executive of Heathrow, recently described his domain as being held together by sticking plaster. A slight exaggeration, one might think. Until you take a look at the ceiling in the dingy corridor leading to the gates at Terminal One and realise that the only thing Mr. Douglas got wrong was the stuff keeping the panels from falling on the heads of passengers. It's gaffer tape.

Heathrow, the busiest international airport in the world, gateway to London, one of the three great global financial centres, is literally falling apart.

Arriving there for the first time, negotiating the dark, drab labyrinthine corridors leading to the baggage halls, one could be for-

given for thinking that the plane had taken a wrong turn and landed not in the home of the fifth biggest economy on earth but in a down-at-heel, central Asian republic. As a first impression of Britain, it could hardly be worse.

But appearances are only the start. Today and tomorrow, the airport will be put under maximum strain as thousands of people seek the sun. It is likely to be the busiest weekend of the year. Families can look forward to a torrid time as they queue, queue and queue again.

Heathrow was built to deal with 45 million passengers a year, but this year it will process at least 68 million. Added to its dilapidated, inadequate infrastructure is the problem of security. The terrorism alerts have resulted in tougher security checks, longer queues and an epidemic of lost bags as baggage handlers struggle to cope with the rule allowing travellers only one piece of hand luggage.

There was a time, not so long ago, when one could have turned up an hour before take-off for a short-haul flight and made the plane. But any passenger using Heathrow would be foolish to do so now.

The airport's vaunted Terminal Five, due to open early next year, will be able to handle 35 million people a year at full throttle, but the rebuilding of Terminals One and Two – apparently in time for the 2012 Olympics – will counter-act the boost in capacity.

But whatever the terminal capacity, the problem of flight capacity remains. Heathrow cannot take any more aircraft unless it gets a third runway and there is strong opposition to that from residents and environmental groups.

Heathrow is one of seven airports owned by the BAA, which for years has been accused of concentrating on its retail activities – which account for a third of turnover – at the expense of passenger facilities.

Suggestions of profit-milking incense Rafael del Pino, the chairman of Ferrovial, the Spanish construction group that bought BAA for £12 billion last year.

While admitting that Heathrow is "dirty", he says BAA is planning to spend J9.5 billion on infrastructure over the next decade.

In the meantime, Heathrow will labour on, falling apart at the seams but providing lots of money for its owners. And the passengers? Well, they'll just keep coming. Where else is there to go?

Text 7

Rubbish Collection Fee will Encourage More Fly-Tipping, Say Tories

Charges for domestic rubbish will lead to an extra 155,000 tonnes of fly-tipping a year across England with huge costs to local councils, it was claimed yesterday.

The Tories argued that research carried out by government consultants on practices across Europe showed that fly-tipping tended to increase after charging schemes were introduced. But the Government claimed that the consultants had been asked to model a "worst-case scenario" and argued that European countries had shown both increases and decreases in fly-tipping with a variety of charging models.

In May the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) issued a consultation paper on an "incentive scheme" under which residents would be given a rebate if they put out less rubbish than a set target but charged extra if they put out more.

The scheme was criticised by a parliamentary committee on the ground that the incentives and penalties were too small. The incentive scheme was seen as a compromise after fears that the public would vigorously oppose a second tax on domestic rubbish.

"Under our assumptions a considerable amount of illegal disposal takes place," the Eunomia study published in December, said. "The additional costs of fly-tip clear-ups amount to around 80 per cent of the current clean-up bill to local authorities. Post-charging there is an increase in illegal dumping of 155,308 tonnes a year. This will cost J39 million a year to clean up."

Illegal dumping covered fly-tipping, disposing of waste in litter bins, deliberately putting domestic waste in recycling collections and disposing of waste in neighbours' bins, according to the study. In a parliamentary answer the Government admitted that incidents had soared from 926 534 in 2004-05 to 2,509,976 in 2005-06.

Eric Pickles, the Shadow Local Government Secretary, said: "Under Labour, fly-tipping has become endemic and is creating a blot on our landscape. Yet ministers' plans for new taxes on family homes will make it even worse. We all want to increase the level of recycling but bin taxes will harm the local environment by leading to a surge in illegal dumping and backyard burning. Whether they can't pay or won't pay, many irresponsible people will dump instead."

A Defra spokesman said the Eunomia report showed that where financial incentives had been used in other countries, there had been both increases and decreases in fly-tipping.

"There is no need for fly-tipping to increase if early steps are taken to tackle the problem and we have made clear we expect any authority considering a financial incentive scheme to have a fly-tipping strategy in place first," the spokesman said.

"In order that our analysis took account of as many costs as possible, we asked Eunomia to model costs and benefits with an assumption of an increase in fly-tipping. This does not mean we anticipate that an increase would take place. In reality the impacts would depend on a number of local factors including the type of scheme, how good the recycling service was, and what action the authority took to prevent fly-tipping."

A spokesman for the Local Government Association said the rise in fly-tipping over the past year was mainly due to increased reporting after the establishment of the Fly Catcher, a body set up by Defra and the Environment Agency. The association said that present costs for collecting and dealing with fly-tipping was between J100 million and J150 million. The Eunomia report suggests that this would rise by J39 million.

Text 8

Cava Regains its Fizz as Spaniards Boycott Goes Flat

For two years the cava makers of Catalonia have been caught in the cross-fire of Spanish regional politics. Outraged by Catalonia's agitation for more autonomy, Spanish consumers have spurned the region's trademark sparkling wine, preferring to tipple French champagne instead.

As a result cava sales dropped nearly 7 per cent in 2005, dampening spirits in Catalonia, north-eastern Spain. After two years during which domestic sales have suffered as a result of Catalonia's quest for greater autonomy the region's cava makers hope recovering sales will give them reason to celebrate this Christmas.

But with nationalist fervour ebbing now that the region has greater powers of self-government and in Jose Montilla, a non-Catalan president, cava makers say the boycott has lost momentum and that the industry has regained its fizz.

"The question of the boycott is basically behind us, so things are looking up," said Josep Lluís Bonet, president of Freixenet, one of

Spain's two principal cava producers. Cava, more than 90 per cent of which is made in Catalonia, is produced using the champagne method, in which wine is fermented twice and sugar added to make it bubbly.

While accurate figures for Christmas and New Year are not yet available, cava makers were confident that they would have returned to pre-boycott levels.

The revival comes as a truce between the industry's two bitterest rivals has removed a cloud of tension that has hung over the industry for two decades. Freixenet and Codorniu, who dominate the sector, decided last summer to drop legal claims that kept them at daggers-drawn for 20 years and work together to promote cava around the world.

The battle began in 1996 when Codorniu accused Freixenet of selling cava that had not been fermenting for the requisite nine months. Codorniu, which traces its roots back to the 16th century, views the less historic but more aggressive Freixenet, as an upstart.

A court ruled against Freixenet, which struck back, accusing its rival of using pinot noir grapes – not a traditional cava grape – to produce the drink and, later, of copying its trademark matt Carta Nevada bottle.

Both companies refused to comment on the terms of the settlement, citing a confidentiality agreement. A report by Efe, the Spanish news service, indicating that Codorniu would pay Freixenet B4m in cash and give its rival 2m white-coloured bottles of cava "did not reflect the full agreement", they said. With the boycott and the legal battle behind it, the sector has turned its full attention to expanding foreign markets and selling higher-quality cava. About a third of cava sold abroad goes to Germany but Japan and northern Europe are emerging markets.

Text 9

Cyber Utopia? Only the Usual Candidates Need Apply

Among the hype for everything online it is easy to forget that 80 per cent of the population of the world has never even used a telephone, let alone sent an email message.

To cyber Utopians, the next industrial revolution – the fusion of computers and communications in the internet – will bring huge rewards in productivity gains and higher growth. The internet is the fastest-growing communication tool invented.

The rapid spread of the new technology owes much to the tremendous advances made in computing power over the past decade, combined with falling costs. If the motor industry had enjoyed the kind of productivity growth the computer industry has experienced since 1990, a car would cost only about \$3 today.

But the benefits of this revolution are in danger of being captured by the rich, according to the UN human development report, leaving the poor further marginalised. Most internet users live in the West, and 30 per cent have a university degree. The United States has more computers than the rest of the world combined.

When it comes to logging on, the disparities are even more striking. The industrialised countries, with only 15 per cent of the world's population, contain 88 per cent of all internet users. South Asia, home to a fifth of the world population, has less than 1 per cent of the internet users.

Even if the telecommunications systems were in place, without literacy and basic computer skills most of the world's poor would still be excluded. In Benin, for example, more than 60 per cent of the population is illiterate. Even if they could read, they would discover that four-fifths of websites are in English, a language understood by only one in 10 people in the world.

"The typical internet user, worldwide is male, under 35 years old, with a university education and high income, urban-based and English-speaking – a member of a very elite minority," says the UN.

The widening global gap between haves and have-nots is turning into a division between know and know-nots, the UN says. In a world where wealth is increasingly dependent on developing ideas, those left out of technological loop are likely to fall further and further behind. Knowledge is the new asset. More than half the annual output of the West comes from knowledge-based industries.

Market forces alone will not solve these imbalances. "The market alone will make global citizens only of those who can afford it," the UN says.

To close the knowledge gap the first step is to tackle the education deficit in the third world, where in 24 countries a fifth of primary school age children are not in education.

Text 10

Campaign to Reclaim Streets

Only two out of 10 British children play in the streets and parks close to their homes each day, compared with seven out of 10 when their parents were growing up – even though campaigners have long maintained that outdoor play is essential to every child's upbringing.

Rising traffic levels, parked cars and fears of "stranger danger" and teenage gangs have driven young children off the streets and into their homes, according to four different studies by Play England, which will be published tomorrow.

Unlike their parents – who would gather to play "What's the time, Mr. Wolf", cops and robbers, hopscotch or British bulldog – researchers found that today's children prefer to stay indoors or go to organised sports sessions.

Play England concluded that childhood across the UK has been transformed over three decades. One piece of research shows that car owners are now unwilling to move their vehicles even 50 or so yards to give children somewhere to play with a ball.

It is little surprise then that, as school holidays began last week, streets once teeming with children were quiet.

In it an attempt to boost the numbers playing out, three major roads in the centre of Leeds will be closed down this week. They will be filled with children making dens with timber and fabrics, skipping and playing games.

"What used to be the norm for children starting at primary age is not any more," said Adrian Voce, director of Play England. "The theme for Play Day is "Our Streets Too", and we are trying to get across that there are increasing obstacles stopping children from playing out in their local neighbourhood.

Traffic is the number one barrier. "Play, argued Voce, helps children to develop their identity, gives them "downtime" and helps them make friends. "Children cooped up at home for long periods don't get the exercise, don't sleep as well and don't eat as well."

But for many the lure of computer games and addictive websites has overtaken the idea of getting outside. Jennie Jones, from Harrogate, said her 12-year-old daughter and friends loved spending time on the internet portal MSN messenger and the website, MySpace.

Many parents have become worried as a result of high-profile

child abductions, but many argue this is irrational. "If these things were happening every day, no one would be reporting them," said Andy Hibberd, co-founder of the Parent Organisation, who has two sons aged nine and eight. Parents need to realise that if it makes it to the newspapers or television it is unusual, generally speaking. They should not feel so frightened.

"When we were young we would play out of the sight of the house — football, Frisbees. We would build carts and ride them down the hill. I think access to electronic entertainment is so easy and because of that most children would prefer to play indoors than go out and interact on the streets." It is a trend that campaigners are trying hard to reverse.

Text 11

Alcohol Taxes Could Rise to Counter Teenage Drinking

Celebrity booze culture came under fire from the Government yesterday as a Home Office minister gave the clearest signal yet that tax on alcohol will be raised to curb drinking problems among young people.

Hitting out at "drunken pop stars", the Home Office. Meg Hillier said: "It's not something that government or legislation or the police alone can solve; it's much more of an attitude in society. There are role models repeatedly featured in newspapers and the media for having nights out, pictures of drunken pop stars — I think those individuals need to recognise their fame comes on the back of people of all ages buying their products and they have a young fan base. It's not a very sensible approach".

Amy Winehouse was reported to have been on a three-day drink and drugs "bender" before being admitted to hospital last week, while Lily Allen once said that her teenage years were a blur because of alcohol.

Ms Hillier said reducing the availability of cheap alcohol was among the measures being reviewed by the Government. The review is also looking at raising the duty on some alcoholic drinks which experts believe will hit young people harder because of their limited incomes. "I want to hear people's views about alcohol pricing. We will publish that review in 2008 and it may lead to some changes," she said.

The Wine & Spirit Trade Association (WTSA) said it was "too simplistic" to cite cheap alcohol as the cause of antisocial behaviour.

The debate was sparked by the killing of father-of-three Garry Newlove, who died of head injuries on Sunday after he confronted a gang outside his home last Friday. Three youths, two aged 15 and one aged 16, appeared in court charged with Mr. Newlove's murder. A fourth, Adam William Swellings, 18, from Crewe, was also charged with his murder yesterday.

After the hearings, the chief constable of Cheshire, Peter Fahy, called for tougher measures to curb drinking among young people, which, he said, had fuelled the violence.

Text 12

A World Driven by Blind Greed

As the owner of CNN and the man who gave a billion dollars of his fortune to the United Nations, Ted Turner knows a thing or two about globalisation. And he thinks that something is going seriously wrong.

"Even as communications, transportation and technology are driving global economic expansion headway on, poverty is not keeping pace," he says in the United Nations human development report. "It is as if globalisation is in fast forward, and the world's ability to react to it is in slow motion."

Turner is right. The millennium ended not with a settled and prosperous world order but with instability bordering on anarchy. Financial markets, much of traditional manufacturing and the technologies of the future all have a reach that extends well beyond national frontiers. For economic globalisation has not been matched by political globalisation, or a system of governance that can control its powerful forces. There is a vacuum at the heart of globalisation. It lacks a moral dimension, a sense that there is something wrong about a system that apports risk to those able to bear it least and that tolerates grotesque disparities in wealth.

Policymakers lack an adequate framework for coping with the new disorder. Financial crises are becoming more frequent and virulent, trade policy is governed by multinationals, market forces are on a collision course with the global environment, and there is no structure to ensure that the development of genetically modified food is based on security and health, rather than short-term profit.

Two examples illustrate that the talk of the benefits of the hi-tech revolution trickling down from rich to poor is so much hot air. To buy a computer in the United States costs a month's wages; in

Bangladesh eight years' income. A US medical library subscribes to 5,000 journals just to keep abreast of the latest health research; Nairobi University Medical School, long regarded as a centre of excellence for East Africa receives 20. The idea that the internet and technology transfer will make globalisation all-inclusive is fatuous when a country such as Tanzania has three phone lines for every 1,000 people.

There is no shortage of ideas for what should be done. James Morgan, in his book *The Last Generation*, calls for the establishment of an Environmental 8, along the lines of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations. The E8 (the US, Russia, China, Japan, India, Germany, Brazil and Indonesia) would meet every year to find ways of safeguarding life on Earth.

Professor Robin Marris, in *Ending Poverty (Thames & Hudson)*, says the key to development in poor countries is increasing the growth rate of per capita incomes. He argues that the global architecture would be strengthened by a "Tobin tax" on foreign exchange speculation, the creation of a world financial authority with a lender of last resort function, and reform or replacement of the International Monetary Fund.

Some of these ideas are being aired but, the UN notes, the debate has been dominated by the concerns of rich nations, and so the discussions have underplayed employment and the environment. The report adds that the architecture of international governance set up after the Second World War was more advanced than that of today, when every mooted reform is subject to the veto of the U.S.

At the time of the 1944 Bretton Woods conference full employment was a crucial objective, along with fulfilment of economic and social rights, measures for economic stability, and an integral view of the UN, the IMF, the World Bank and the planned international trade organisation.

Maynard Keynes envisaged the IMF as a global central bank issuing its own reserve currency, and having access to resources equal to half the world's imports. During periods of current account imbalances, the burden of adjustment would fall on surplus and deficit countries.

Keynes's World Trade Organisation was a different creature from the palsied institution that sits in Geneva. It would have been mandated to maintain free trade and to use buffer stocks to stabilise world commodity prices. Keynes said that long-term commodity

prices should be fixed in accordance with the demands of efficient production and the need to ensure that primary producers were well-nourished and enjoyed a decent standard of living.

Little of that vision remains. As the report's coordinator, Richard Jolly says: "The world is rushing headlong into greater integration, driven by a philosophy of market profitability and economic efficiency."

The problem is one of agency. How do we get from where we are to where we ought to be when those states that have the power lack the will and those that have the will lack the power? The UN sees the need for a beefed-up UN, a global central bank, a WTO armed with global anti-monopolies powers and a code of conduct for multinationals, a world environment agency, a world investment trust with redistributive functions and an international criminal court with a broader mandate for human rights.

Given that it took a depression, fascism and a world war to produce the Bretton Woods settlement, the chances of this happening are small. But to do nothing is to accept the lie that globalisation is a force of nature.

The UN wants Western governments to back fine words with cash when it comes to the internet and education. The human development report suggests a "bit tax" on data sent through the internet, with even a tax of one US cent on every 100 lengthy e-mails raising well over \$70bn a year.

Will any of this happen? Who knows? But if it doesn't, please let us have no hand-wringing. As Professor Marris says: "The global destiny of the human race lies in our hands. The situation at the end of the 20th century is not only intolerable but unnecessary."

Text 13

Differences in Brain Function may Explain Male-Female Aptitudes for Charts and Chatter

Scientists have shed new light on why women are better listeners than men and why men are better at map reading.

A study using the latest brain scanner technology found that men and women activate different parts of the brain when they carry out tests linked with these tasks. "Maybe science sometimes just proves what we already know," said Dr. Tonmoy Sharma of the Institute of Psychiatry, London.

The study, presented to the Human Brain Mapping meeting in

Dusseldorf, may show why men are less talkative, for example.

"When you think of conversations with a female colleague, we are normally quiet and lost for words," said Dr. Sharma, who headed the research team.

He used a technique called functional magnetic resonance imaging to show the brain in action.

Twenty people, 10 men and 10 women, performed two tasks to test language and memory skills while undergoing brain scans.

Earlier studies revealed that men have better spatial skills, which is linked to the use of working memory, so that they find it easier to read maps and distinguish right from left.

However, women are better at processing complex verbal information, which Dr. Sharma tested with a language task.

Dr. Sharma designed the tests so that both sexes could perform them equally well: if men had become frustrated while performing the test, and vice versa, the brain scans could have become confused – for instance by heightened activity in areas of the brain linked to frustration or disappointment.

He did find different patterns of brain activity that could shed light on why men excel at one task and women the other.

During the memory task, men activated the supplementary motor area more than women. The region, found in the frontal lobe of the brain, is involved in spatial skills, such as map reading, among a variety of activities such as intention.

However, in the language task, women showed stronger activation than men of a region called the dorsolateral prefrontal gyrus, a region found on both sides of the brain that is involved in manipulating information.

The memory task was conducted by showing the volunteers a sequence of letters and asking them to press a button when they recognised a certain sequence.

The language task was tested by giving volunteers a word and asking them to judge if it was living or nonliving.

This kind of work on sex differences could have implications for conditions such as schizophrenia and depression, where the incidence is linked to gender.

Dr. Sharma said: "Further brain imaging research on gender differences could help explain the higher incidence of depression in women or why men succumb to schizophrenia at an earlier age than women."

This is not the first time that such sex differences have been identified.

Several years ago, Prof. Ruben Gur and colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Centre used a different brain scanner technique to study whether there were sex differences in metabolism in the areas of the brain that control emotions and cognition.

The scanner revealed that the region that is thought to control more "action-oriented" emotional responses was more active in men, while the higher centre of the brain thought to control more "symbolic" emotional responses was more active in women.

The findings supported the possibility that men are more biologically inclined to express themselves physically, such as through aggression, and women are biologically disposed to talk things through, said Prof. Gur.

Text 14

Growing Concern

The great buzz word for the 21st century is sustainability, meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. In a world of food miles, GM crops, petrochemical pesticides and an increasingly obese population, it sometimes seems that the food we eat is anything but sustainable.

When it comes to what we put on our plates, the key words should be "organic", "local" and "seasonal". And what could be more sustainable than growing your own food? Modern gardens seem to be shrinking, with little room for a vegetable patch; the answer could be to get yourself an allotment.

When looking for an allotment, your first port of call should be your local authority. While they may not own any allotment sites near you, they should at least be able to put you in contact with someone who does. Allotments are becoming increasingly popular, and you may find there is a waiting list for your local site. But don't despair; vacant plots do come up, especially at the start of the year as the new year's rents become due!

Genetically modified tomatoes that are picked before they are ripe and which taste of nothing, lettuces sprayed with four different fungicides whilst growing and then washed in bleach and cucumbers that are packaged in "modified atmospheres" where the oxygen levels are reduced sufficiently to prevent old fruit from decomposing;

the contents of the average salad aren't entirely appetising. You can take control of where your food comes from and what goes in to it.

You know that not everything is right with the world when the food on your plate is better travelled than you are! The supermarket shelves currently stock asparagus from Peru, carrots from Kenya, apples from California, not to mention prawns from Indonesia, fish from the Antarctic and lamb from New Zealand. What better way of keeping your food miles down and knowing exactly where your food has come from than by growing it yourself?

Why waste hundreds of pounds a year going to the gym only to watch Sky News whilst running on the spot? Digging compost in to the potato beds, building a cage to protect the red currants, wheeling barrow loads of weeds down to the compost heap and carrying the produce home again at the end of the day; the allotment gives you plenty of exercise, and all for a fraction of the cost of gym membership.

As well as keeping you and your family in fresh fruit and vegetables right through the year, an allotment can also be a fantastic place for wildlife. Wood mice in the compost heap, scarce arable weeds beneath the runner beans, hedgehogs in the hedge bottoms, slow worms in the long grass and blackbirds in the bramble patch, not to mention the rabbits, pigeons and large white butterflies that will do their best to get to your vegetables before you do!

Text 15

Birds of Pray

The peregrine is our most charismatic bird of prey. Sadly, it suffered a rapid demise in the 1950s and 60s due to the use of persistent pesticides, and by the 1970s, peregrines were so scarce that in some years not a single bird was seen in the county (Derbyshire).

In 2004, one or two peregrines began to adopt Derby Cathedral's tower as a roosting site. The vergers found avian "body parts" at the foot of the tower, causing the local paper to proclaim that the cathedral was under attack from Satanists! Soon after, the birds themselves were spotted when the vergers went up the tower to change the flag.

In March last year, Philip Precey and I were invited to go to the top of the tower to search for "evidence". We were not disappointed, finding beaks, feet and feathers from birds such as woodcock, teal and snipe as well as from feral pigeons and thrushes. Since

then, we have collected 'body parts' for identification, with help from Nick Moves and Bill Grange at the museum and of course the long-suffering vergers.

Catholic Diet

We now have a list of 26 species on which the peregrines have been feeding. These birds show very little respect for biodiversity since the list includes seven species of wader, five ducks as well as locally rare species like waxwing and common tern! It also includes birds that rarely fly by day such as jack snipe, little grebe and even a quail! It has become clear that our urban peregrines are taking advantage of the floodlights to catch nocturnal migrants at night. This remarkable new behaviour has also been reported in France, Taiwan, Poland and in the States.

Whether the birds will stay at the cathedral this summer remains to be seen. If they do, they won't breed on the tower because there's no suitable ledge. Putting up a nest tray for them is under consideration but will require permission from many agencies first.

Text 16

Empire of Fun

Satellites, cables, personal stereos, video recorders, CDs and other entertainment technology have created the arteries through which companies are now homogenising global culture. With the fall of the Berlin Wall and the embrace of free-market ideologies, the entire planet is being wired into music, movies, news, television and other cultural products that originate primarily in the film and recording studios of the United States. The impact on the rich cultural diversity of communities all around the world is immense.

Reruns of *Dallas* and the Bill Cosby Show now fill the television screens on every continent. Disneyland is now a global empire; its Japanese incarnation outside Tokyo draws 300 000 visitors a week, and Euro Disneyland draws more tourists than the Eiffel Tower, Sistine Chapel, British Museum and the Alps combined.

All over the world people are listening to Western pop music and watching videos that offer a feeling of connectedness to a larger world. Most of the consumers of these global cultural products are young.

As governments, families and tribal structures are thrown into crisis by the sweeping changes of late 20th century society, pop art-

ists have emerged as global authority figures. Thanks to the microphone and the camera, a few megastars can communicate the appearance of power and commitment at great distance.

The competition to hook millions of new fans at increasingly early ages is intense. Sony has expanded into the children's market with its toy-like radios, its new music label and an expanding library of videos.

The impact of the global music industry on the character of local music has been significant. The Indian pop star Babydoll Alisha sings Madonna songs in Hindi. Tunisian artists now routinely use synthesisers to accompany the traditional bagpipes at live concerts. The need for financing for expensive electronic instruments and the dependence on access to electricity is changing local music cultures.

However, the globalisation of the music market and the technology of multiple-channel recording have made it possible to create fresh sounds from all over the world. Everything from zouk, rhi and jit from Africa to salsa from the Caribbean to Indian bhangra are now mixed with a variety of American pop genres to produce a blend that is promoted around the world as "world beat".

Local musicians are, of course, excited by the audiences, fame and money that the international record companies can provide, but some are concerned that their rich cultural traditions are being mined to make an international product. The companies, though much agitated about protecting their own intellectual property from pirates, feel no compunction about uprooting the music of indigenous peoples and treating it as a free commodity.

The role of technology clearly has been important in the growth of commercial entertainment. The transmission of pictures, talk and music by satellite greatly accelerated the spread of a global market for movies, videos and television programmes. The VCR turned homes, bars, daycare centres, buses, waiting rooms and nursing homes into a global chain of movie theatres.

On the remote island of Siquijor in the Philippines the inhabitants still gather at "the hangout" and watch *Rambo* on videotape. In Colombia long-distance buses show *Robocop*. Hours once written off as commercially irrelevant were suddenly transformed into marketable time.

Popular culture now acts as a sponge to soak up spare time and energy that in earlier times might well have been devoted to nurturing and instructing children or to participating in political, religious,

civic or community activities, or to crafts, reading and continuing self-education. Political theory rests on the assumption that these activities are central to the functioning of a democratic society. Yet, increasingly, vicarious experience via film, video and music is a substitute for civic life and community. As it becomes harder for young people in many parts of the world to carve out satisfying roles, the rush of commercial sounds and images offers escape.

Television is the most powerful tool of mass education in poor countries. Cultural nationalists in Latin America and Asia are enraged that the most influential teachers of the next generation are Hollywood film studios and global advertising agencies. But advances in intrusive technologies are making it increasingly difficult for families and teachers to compete with the global media for the attention of the next generation.

Text 17

Plus ça Change... They Started Cheating in 1904

The nearest the Tour de France came to being permanently cancelled was in 1904 – its second year of existence. Some riders took the train while others hitch-hiked. The editor of sports daily *l'Auto*, ancestor of today's *l'Equipe*, was forced to disqualify the four leading riders in the overall standings, handing victory to 20-year-old Henri Cornet.

The race's founder, would-be press baron Henri Desgrange, was so appalled he nearly threw in the towel, but gave the Tour one last chance. The reprieve went on for another century, turning a mere cycling race into an icon of French culture and a piece of national heritage that only world wars have managed to halt.

The competition came full circle this year, turning back to its roots to kick out race leader Michael Rasmussen. The Dane's expulsion would not have been such a blow if American Floyd Landis, who raised his arms in victory on the Champs Elysees last summer, had not failed a dope test soon afterwards for testosterone. That meant the Tour left London without the famous yellow jersey awarded to the winner.

Even doping is not a recent Tour fixture. In 1924, French darlings the Pelissier brothers quit the race in the Normandy town of Coutances, summoned the press to a cafe and opened their bags to show the pills the demands of the Tour forced them to swallow – strychnine, cocaine and other unidentified stimulants. But fans were

far more shocked by the withdrawal of Henri Pelissier, the 1923 winner and France's most popular sportsman at the time, than by the contents of his bag.

Plus ça change. French riders sat down before the start of what should have been the highlight stage of the 2007 Tour in the Pyrenees to protest after it was revealed that Alexander Vinokourov, seen by many best placed to claim Lance Armstrong's heritage, was a cheat. The Kazakh's only claim now is for the best quote of this Tour: "To believe I received a blood transfusion from my father is nonsense. If that was the case, I would have failed a dope test for vodka."

Should the Tour have been stopped in 1904? Should it be stopped now? A century ago, *l'Auto's* competitors seized the opportunity to attack it as a joke. These days, French quality papers have repeatedly asked for the Tour to be stopped. The calls grew louder after the 1998 scandal, which revealed the widespread use of EPO, a growth hormone, by the Festina team.

While those who never had any interest in it ask for the Tour to stop, crowds keep lining French roads hoping to catch a glimpse of the most talked about event of the summer. TV audiences are increasing — perhaps, ironically, because of the doping scandals. It was estimated that two million watched the start in London.

As decor, Le Tour has not lost its prestige; only its casting is wrong. Rasmussen's dominance on the mountains was so suspicious, at times grotesque, that his final victory would have been like a pom movie winning the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival. While his expulsion finally turned the Tour into a film noir, victory by Alberto Contador, the 24-year-old Spaniard, though not ideal, was not so tough to accept. As an Italian colleague put it, "Do you destroy La Scala because the tenor sings out of tune?"

Those wishing for the Tour to die seem to hanker after a golden age when cyclists were healthy young men competing in a gentlemanly and drug-free competition. Unfortunately, the Tour never was such an ideal world.

Text 18

Brussels Blow for the British Winemakers

Who would be a British winemaker? After the wettest three months on record conspired to make 2007 a bad year for British wine, vineyards now face rulings from the European Union that

could push prices up even higher.

The European Union wants to reform its heavily subsidised wine market, which costs Europe's taxpayers €1.5bn (£1bn) a year, of which €600m is spent on storing and disposing of surplus drink.

In an attempt to create fairness for producers across Europe, the European Commission plans to ban the use of sucrose in wine. This type of sugar is used extensively by wine producers in northern Europe – particularly in England and Wales – to increase the alcoholic content of fermented grape juice. In poor summers the sucrose is vital to produce wine of a decent strength.

In addition, the use of "grape must" – another type of alcohol booster – will no longer be subsidised, according to the commission. The effect, experts say, will be to dramatically raise the cost of making wine in England and Wales. Given that domestic wines already find it difficult to compete on price against established European brands, the reforms could close down some smaller producers. "While these reforms are not particularly targeting the UK, there will undoubtedly be a dramatic effect on more than a few of our emerging quality wine producers," said Christopher Ann, owner of the English Wine Centre in East Sussex.

"UK vineyards do, in some cases, create their own grape must for enrichment and don't need to use sucrose, but others may require these traditional wine-making aids to bring a quality wine to the marketplace."

The commission also intends to continue the ban on the planting of more vines in a bid to curtail production. A recent House of Lords committee report said: "EU wine production significantly exceeds market needs... The commission forecasts that, on the basis of expected trends, excess wine production will increase to 27 million hectolitres (15 per cent of production) by 2010-11."

But the Lords committee is alarmed at the impact the Brussels plan will have on English and Welsh wine producers. "The committee doesn't want to be seen to be anti-Brussels, but they feel there is no need to limit new planting," said a source close to the peers.

Text 19

Soap Opera's Great White-Out

Long ago, in the days of innocence, soap-powder advertising was a straightforward business. Happy mothers were shown hanging out the clothes on a glorious summer day, rejoicing in the whiteness of

their wash.

With the advent of television, a new formula emerged, and the advertising men seldom strayed from it.

Scene one: mother frowns over a pile of hideously stained male clothes. Scene two: into the machine go the clothes and the magic powder. Scene three: mother holds up the clothes and beams with joy and pride at their radiant whiteness. Scene four: mother waves father and her boys goodbye as they head off for work and school in their blindingly white shirts.

There were occasional variations on this theme. Sometimes the woman next door would peer enviously over the fence and wonder why her own washing looked so grey by comparison.

But the two assumptions on which these advertisements were based were universally accepted. Washing was something enjoyable that women did for men. And the object was to make things white.

But then came political correctness. Never mind that in most households, it was still the women who did the washing. The advertisers began to be gripped by the fear of patronising or giving offence.

So men began to take a hand in the washing — although sometimes rather incompetently, as in the Persil advertisement showing a teenager hunting for the washing machine and spilling the powder.

"It is the men who are now worrying about how to do the washing or get the floor clean and not quite knowing how to go about it," said Claire Beale, media editor of *Campaign*, the house magazine of the advertising industry. "Women have been put in a much more powerful position, laughing at the men."

But never mind. At least the detergent companies could safely continue to claim that their products washed things whiter than those of their rivals. Until this week.

On Tuesday, the march of political correctness went one stage further when the Independent Television Commission, reacting to 32 complaints about a Persil advertisement suggesting the superiority of white over black, told the advertisers of soap powders they should avoid images or references that could be misconstrued as "racial metaphors".

So if products can wash whiter only at their peril, what is there left to say about soap powder?

We have had humorous ads, earnest ads, non-sexist ads — and somehow they all keep coming back to the same question. Will

those nasty sweat stains under the arms of Mr. Smith's white shirt ever come out? Can anything stop Mrs. Smith's underwear turning grey?

Over at *Campaign*, Claire Beale believes that the detergent companies will have to continue using the word "white" in their ads, although they may be more wary about contrasting white with black.

"Whiteness is a very important sales point for any washing powder," she says. Quite. Who would buy one that promises to wash greyer than grey?

Mark Hartstone, marketing director of Foote, Cone and Belding Advertising, is one of many in the industry who think the ITC's warning was unnecessary. "There is an element of Big Brother coming into this. People can work out pretty well whether the Persil advertisement is racist or not. They would recognise that it was dramatising a stain-release system."

That is not good enough for some. Barbara Phillips, a partner in ASAP Communications — described as the only black advertising agency in the country — says: "I was not really offended by the advertisement, but I just thought they could have done something more imaginative."

"You could say these ads were not only racist, but sexist and ageist, too. After all, they all too often show a young, attractive housewife doing the washing."

In the past year, some £57 million was spent on advertising washing powders and liquids. With all that money at stake, agencies compete frantically to land the big accounts.

No doubt top-level meetings have been held all week to try to get around the latest strictures. Meanwhile, pretty young wives all over the country are hanging their men-folk's dazzling white shirts on the washing-line. But that is in the real world. Nothing to do with the make-believe world of soap powder ads.

Text 20

Heathrow Warns of Canada Geese Threat to Aircraft

Pilots have been warned to be on guard against potentially catastrophic bird strikes following an upsurge in Canada geese activity around Heathrow.

Over the past five days air traffic controllers have alerted all aircraft to the presence of "large flocks" of geese, with some made up

of as many as 1 500 birds.

The number of Canada geese is estimated to have doubled in Britain over the past eight years. It is thought to have risen even more sharply near Heathrow because of the number of reservoirs and Hooded gravel pits close to the runways.

The geese present a particular risk to aircraft because of their size, typically weighing up to 161b, and their tendency to fly in large formations. This increases the threat of any collision incapacitating more than one engine.

Most of the 1,200 planes using Heathrow each day are twin-engined and therefore highly vulnerable to a bird strike causing both engines to fail.

A senior British Airways pilot said yesterday: "I have never known the airport under siege from birds in the way it is at the moment. We have often had ducks, but Canada geese are much larger and the sheer number of them constitutes a major risk."

BAA, Heathrow's owners, confirmed that warnings had been issued, but officials said bird numbers were expected to fall again in the next few weeks as feeding patterns changed.

The company operates regular bird control patrols and attempts to deter flocks by keeping grass cut short, sounding bird distress calls and setting off flares.

But the Air Accident Investigation Branch last year criticised the effectiveness of such arrangements in providing an effective early warning system for departing aircraft, and called on BAA to investigate the feasibility of automatic monitoring systems.

The recommendation followed an inquiry into an incident involving a British Airways jumbo jet carrying 341 passengers, which suffered an engine failure seconds after taking off when it hit a heron. The four-engined jet was able to return to Heathrow safely.

The Civil Aviation Authority said it was aware of the increasing threat posed by Canada geese, which were now a problem at several other airports.

It has commissioned a two-year study to make an accurate estimate of the size of the geese population, and a specialist survey of the species' habits around Heathrow and other airports.

A spokesman said: "Before we can formulate a solution, we need to establish the exact size and nature of the problem. We will then work with airports and private landowners to try to reduce the hazard."

Text 21

Fancy a Quick Cuppa? It will Only Take 5 000 Words

An official six-page guide on how to make the perfect cup of tea last week won the British Standards Institute an international award for long-windedness.

The 5,000-word essay, BS 6008: Method for Preparation of a Liquor of Tea, saw off a host of wordy opponents to win the Nobel literary award – an American spoof on the prizes for scientific and artistic excellence. The guide was selected after meeting the criterion of being a feat that "cannot or should not be reproduced".

The institute's Washington representative was symbolically pelted with dry tea bags as he accepted the award at a ceremony in Massachusetts.

The institute reacted with good grace. "We are delighted to have been recognised for what is the very important task of setting out the standards required to produce a proper cup of tea," said a spokesman, Steve Tyler. "We do not take these matters lightly. A group of experts was convened to decide on the procedures necessary to make the perfect brew, and explaining the results to the world is a task that needs to be done in the fullest detail."

BS 6008 was drawn up to set a standard for professional tea testers. The pot must be "of white porcelain or glazed earthenware, with its edge partly serrated and provided with a lid, the skirt of which fits loosely inside".

Accompanying scale drawings show how "a small hole to allow air to enter when the liquor is being poured" is required. "Tests for sensory perceptions are not to be rushed," the guide adds.

Among other winners were Len Fisher of Bristol University, who took the physics prize for finding the best technique to dunk a biscuit before it reduces to a sticky mess and naming the most suitable brands of biscuits, and a Canadian academic who picked up the sociology prize for his PhD on doughnut shops.

BS 6008: abridged.

Use 2g of tea – plus or minus 2 per cent – for every 100ml of water. Tea flavour and appearance will be affected by the hardness of the water used.

Fill the pot to within 4-6mm of the brim with fresh boiling water. After the lid has been placed on top, leave it to brew for six minutes. Add milk at the ratio of 1.75ml of milk for every 100ml of tea.

Pour the tea through the infused leaves into the cup.
Pour in tea on top of milk to prevent scalding the milk.

Text 22

Offices Ban Facebook as Staff Threatened with Sack

Increasing numbers of employers are banning or restricting the use of Facebook and similar social networking sites over fears that staff are wasting time on them when they should be working.

In London, more than two-thirds of employers have put a ban on the websites and several companies have also warned that accessing the site during office hours is a sackable offence.

Some of the city's biggest firms, including Credit Suisse and Dresdner Kleinwort, are taking the lead by stopping employees from social networking during office hours.

The Metropolitan police, British Gas and Lloyds TSB are even using internet filters that prevent sites such as Facebook, MySpace, Bebo and Hotmail from being viewed at work.

What is Facebook? Facebook is a social networking site on which people search for friends and share information. Users join, by creating an account at facebook.com. They can then view their friends' profiles, send messages and upload photographs, music and videos for others to see.

Facebook has several time-wasting functions, from food fights to an application that turns users into zombies, who can then bite other users and turn them into zombies.

More than 70 per cent of businesses, including banks and law firms, are "Faceblocking", according to a survey by the Evening Standard.

A spokesman for the Metropolitan police said staff were not allowed to use social networking sites at work.

"Access to some websites is blocked as there is no business need for employees to access them. Facebook is one of those sites," he said.

"Access to blocked sites is granted when required for business needs only."

A spokesman for British Gas said the company's firewall blocked Facebook and other similar sites, but employees could access the internet freely in the company's cafes.

"Like most other large companies we have a firewall which stops things like spam and porn and Facebook is caught up in that," said

the spokesman. "We do have special rest areas where people can go to and do whatever they like in terms of surfing the net."

London has recently overtaken Toronto as the city with the most Facebook users in the world. More than 826,000 Londoners are registered on the site, a figure that has doubled since May.

A study found British users spend on average 191 minutes a month on Facebook and dozens of people have admitted being addicted to the site, where they can send messages, check up on friends, colleagues, and often former boyfriends or girlfriends.

The site was first banned by several companies in America and Canada who noticed the large amounts of time employees were spending on it.

Peter Mooney, a spokesman for the law consultants ELAS, said the growing popularity of sites such as Facebook and MySpace was bound to lead to problems for bosses.

"Most contracts have a clause which restricts internet use to business use only," he said.

"Unless you can argue it is an important work tool, people should not be accessing these sites during work time."

"A manager could quite easily sack someone if they caught them using these social networking sites during office hours."

Text 23

Secretary General

Ban Ki Moon assumed the office on Jan. 1, succeeding Kofi Annan, who completed his second five-year term on December 31.

Courtly and deliberate, with an easy smile, Ban, 62, is an unknown at the United Nations, particularly compared with the high-profile globe-trotting diplomat he is succeeding.

With the exception of his misstep in 2001, Ban has been almost surpassingly unassuming and inoffensive, noticed, when he is, for his steady record of incremental achievement at the South Korean Foreign Ministry, where he has spent his entire 37-year career.

The elusiveness may be intended.

"When I was the foreign policy adviser to President Roh Moo Hyun, everybody was caught up in controversy with what they said to the media, but I avoided the tricky, sometimes nasty, questions," he said. "The press people called me the 'slippery eel' because they could never grab me."

A loyal and dependable company man, he once wrote by hand

letters of apology to 120 Foreign Ministry officials after being promoted ahead of them. "They were very much grateful for my gesture," he said. "With that, I was able to lessen the sorry feelings of my senior colleagues." His bent for not stepping on toes and his repeated public expressions of humility during the months that he was campaigning for secretary general have raised doubts about his suitability for the job.

Mow can someone with such a retiring manner lead an organization undergoing a hotly contested reformation, ridden with regional rivalries and subject to competing demands from the great powers and the nations of the developing world?

Addressing this concern in his acceptance speech to the General Assembly on October 13, he asked that people accept his modest mien as a cultural attribute and not misread it as lack of decisiveness or passion. "Modesty is about demeanor," he said, "not about vision and goals. It does not mean the lack of commitment or leadership."

In campaigning for the job, Ban presented himself as a "harmonizer and bridge builder" who would try to dispel the widespread mistrust of the United Nations.

Text 24

American Craft

A quilt can warm a bed, decorate a wall, comfort a child in its crib or a soldier at war. A quilt can also tell a story, commemorate an event, honour the dead, unite a community and reflect the culture. Quite a resumé for a piece of needlework! And evidence, too, that quilts have captured the hearts and imaginations of Americans unlike any other form of folk art.

Quilting has enjoyed a long tradition in the United States and today is more popular than ever. According to a 2003 survey by *Quilters Newsletter Magazine*, there are more than 21 million American quilters (representing 15 per cent of US households), and they spend \$2.27 billion a year on their craft.

The word *quilt* itself has come to describe far more than stitched pieces of fabric. Civil rights activist Jesse Jackson used the word to describe American society when he said: "America is not like a blanket — one piece of unbroken cloth, the same colour, the same texture, the same size. America is more like a quilt — many patches, many pieces, many colours, many sizes, all woven and held together

by a common thread."

A quilt is basically a fabric sandwich made of three layers — a decorative top, a filling, and a backing. The word *quilting* refers both to the process of making a quilt and to the means by which the layers are fastened together. They may be tied with strategically placed knots or secured with stitching, often done in intricate patterns that add to the beauty of the finished piece. Quilters use a frame to hold and stretch the fabric during the quilting process.

The filling, known as batting, provides warmth and adds bulk to the quilt. Modern batting is made of natural and synthetic fibers, but early Americans stuffed their quilts with whatever was at hand — dried leaves, corn husks, or fragments of old letters. Quilt makers lavish the greatest attention on the quilt top, which they construct in several different ways. The classic patchwork quilt is assembled from "blocks" made by stitching together geometric shapes or curved pieces. The arrangement of the blocks and of pieces within the blocks allows for a myriad of pleasing designs. Another type of quilt top is *appliqué*, from a French word meaning to put on or lay on. In this method, fabric shapes in abstract motifs or in realistic forms, such as flowers or animals, are sewn to a background with tiny, invisible stitches.

Quilt patterns almost certainly number in the thousands. Two quilt pattern encyclopedias published in 1993 featured over 4,000 different pieced quilt patterns and nearly 1,800 appliqué patterns.

The last thirty years have brought a tremendous increase in the appreciation of quilts not only as folk art but as fine art worthy of hanging in the best museums.

Переводческий комментарий

England's Shame

Before the World Cup got underway, Britain's home secretary said that it would be a "national humiliation" if English football supporters rioted in France. He was right. Until the English got involved, the World Cup had seemed like a joyous multi-national party. Then a group of beer-bellied, chanting English morons turned up for their side's first game in Marseilles, and mayhem ensued. Fights broke out, shops were trashed, the streets were filled with tear gas, scores of arrests were made.

For this most image-conscious of governments, this was a par-

ticularly bitter moment. Just as Tony Blair was hosting a European summit — and boasting of Britain's new Europe-friendly approach — his compatriots in France were displaying the most atavistic form of xenophobia. But English football violence is hardly a gift for Euro-sceptics either. Who now feels like arguing about the superiority of the English way?

Does this reflect some deep social problem, or just bad luck? France has more National Front voters — but England's fascists follow their football team around. For whatever reason, England has a problem — and it cannot go on inflicting it on others

If thuggery and violence continues to follow the English team around France — their next game is in Toulouse on June 22nd — the English Football Association should pull the side out of the tournament. If FA is not prepared to do the necessary, the government should lean on them. And if England will still not pull out, FIFA, which runs the tournament, would have every right to chuck the team out.

1. World Cup — чемпионат мира по футболу. Обратите внимание, что англоязычным соответствием *чемпионату Европы по футболу* является словосочетание *UEFA European championship*. Аббревиатура UEFA образована от United European Football Association.

2. home secretary — министр внутренних дел в правительстве Великобритании. Соответственно, foreign secretary означает министр иностранных дел, health secretary — министр здравоохранения. Обратите внимание, что министру финансов в правительстве Великобритании соответствует Chancellor of the Exchequer.

3. ... it would be a "national humiliation" if English football supporters rioted in France. — ... если английские болельщики начнут во Франции беспорядки, это станет позором для страны.

Анализ сложноподчиненного предложения как части более широкого смыслового целого подсказывает необходимость изменения порядка следования главного и подчиненного предложений при переводе.

4. Until the English got involved ... — Пока не начались игры с участием английской команды ...

Использован антонимический перевод, типичный для перевода предложений с союзом until.

С учетом контекста произведена конкретизация значения слова *the English*.

5. multinational party — многонациональный праздник.

Поскольку речь идет о регулярных играх чемпионата, которые длятся месяцами, такие значения слова *party*, как *вечеринка*, *прием*, не подходят. В данном случае в качестве контекстуального значения можно использовать слово *праздник*.

6. ... mayhem issued. Fights broke out, shops were trashed, ... scores of arrests were made. — ... начались беспорядки. Вспыхнули драки, были разгромлены магазины, произведены десятки арестов.

Анализ смысловой связи данных предложений с контекстом показывает, что смысловым центром в них является группа сказуемого. Соответственно, при переводе на русский язык с учетом рема-тематического аспекта предложения необходимо изменить порядок слов в предложении.

Слово *score* означает *дюжина*. Однако в русской традиции счет, как правило, ведется не дюжинами, а десятками.

7. European summit.

Возможен перевод *Европейский саммит*. Более полный перевод — встреча глав европейских государств/встреча глав государств — членов Европейского Союза.

8. ... was *hosting* a European summit ... — ... выступал в качестве хозяина ...

Глагол *host*, образованный путем конверсии от существительного, переводится на русский язык как *быть хозяином*, *выступать в качестве хозяина*. Типичной ошибкой носителей русского языка является перевод глагола как *быть гостем*.

9. Britain's new Europe-friendly approach — новая политика, направленная на более активное участие Великобритании в европейском процессе.

Friendly выступает в данном случае в роли суффикса, и образованное таким образом сочетание не имеет прямого соответствия в русском языке. С учетом особенностей английской словообразовательной системы, с одной стороны, и особенностей английских атрибутивных групп, с другой, при переводе необходимо прибегнуть к трансформации.

10. Eurosceptics — евроскептики.

Так называют британцев, не одобряющих идею активного участия Великобритании в европейском процессе.

11. National Front — Национальный фронт, французская крайне правая националистическая партия.

С целью прагматической адаптации можно включить в текст перевода комментарий характера партии Национальный фронт и перевести название как *французская националистическая партия*.

12. France has far more National Front voters — but English fascists follow their football team around.

Для того чтобы передать идею противопоставления, содержащуюся в данном предложении, необходимо изменить порядок слов во втором предложении: Во Франции гораздо больше людей голосуют за националистическую партию, но за своей футбольной командой следуют повсюду английские фашисты.

13. ... the government should lean on them. — ... правительство должно оказать па них давление.

To lean on — эмоционально окрашенный фразовый глагол со значением *нажать, надавить*. Поскольку речь идет о правительстве, данный глагол следует перевести более нейтральным выражением *оказать давление*.

14. FIFA — ФИФА (Международная федерация футбольных ассоциаций).

Сокращение образовано от французского названия организации — Federation Internationale de Football Association. Как в английском, так и в русском языке данное сокращение функционирует как акроним, т. е. произносится как слово, а не по буквам, как в случае аббревиатур.

Приложение

ТАБЛИЦЫ РУССКИХ БУКВЕННЫХ СООТВЕТСТВИЙ АНГЛИЙСКИМ ЗВУКАМ⁸

Передача англоязычных имен и названий возможна только при точном знании их произношения. Его обычно можно уточнить по англоязычным словарям и справочникам. Фонемы английского языка даются в таблице согласно британскому стандарту произношения в знаках Международного фонетического алфавита.

(а) Гласные фонемы

Фонема	Примечание	Передача	Примеры
ʌ		a	Sun Сан Douglas Даглас
æ	основной вариант	э	Langley Лэнгли Hotac Хоутэк
	после ж, ч, ш	e	Shackley Шекли Jackson Джексон
aɪ		ай	Brighton Брайтон
aɪə		айр	Iredell Айрделл
av		ау	Groucho Граучо
avə	основной вариант	ауэ	McDowell Макдауэлл
	если обозначается сочетанием с буквой г	ауэр	Tower Тауэр
ɑ:	основной вариант	a	Newcastle Ньюкасл
	если обозначается сочетанием с буквой l	ал	Palm Beach Палм-Бич
	если обозначается сочетанием с буквой r	ар	Carnaby Карнаби Toys'r'us Тойз-ар-ас
ə	передается транслитерацией; при наличии буквы г последняя транслитерируется как р		Moffat Моффат Nature Нейчур Eden Иден Lombard Ломбард Pentoville Пентовилл
əv	основной вариант	оу	Jarrow Джерроу Lime Grove Лайм-Гроув
	если обозначается конечной o без ударения	o	Delano Делано Conaso Конако
e	в начале слова; после гласной	э	Excalibur Экскалибур Empire Эмпайр
	после согласной	e	Fendon Фендон
eɪ	в начале слова; после гласной	эй	Ames Эймс Quaalude Куэйлуд

⁸ Таблица составлена Д. И. Ермоловичем (*Ермолович, Д. И. Имена собственные. Теория и практика межъязыковой передачи. — М. : Р. Валент, 2005.*)

	после согласной	ей	Jacey Джейси Reagan Рейган Leyton Лейтон
еэ		эр	Airdale Эрдейл
з:	в начале слова; после гласной	эр	Earl Эрл
	после согласной		Percy Circus Перси-Серкус Turner Тернер
г		и	Report Рипорт Mountain Маунтин-Village Виллидж
и:		и	Steel Стил Toledo Толидо (<i>город в США</i>)
гэ	основной вариант	иа	Ideal Айдиал Imperial Империял
	если обозначается сочетанием с буквой г	ир	Geer Гир
в		о	Scott Скотт
д:	основной вариант	о	Fawkes Фокс Albany Олбани
	если обозначается сочетанием с буквой г	ор	Gore Гор Norton Нортон
ог		ой	McCoy Маккой
у		у	Cook Кук Bush Буш
у:		у	Tool Тул
уэ		ур	Moore Мур

(b) Согласные фонемы

Если согласная фонема на письме обозначается двойной буквой, в русском соответствии также используется двойная буква.

b	б	d	д	ŋk	нк	h	х
p	п	t	т	g	г	dʒ	дж
f	ф	ð	д	k	к	tʃ	ч
v	в	e	т	l	л	ʒ	ж
m	м	n	н	r	р	ʃ	ш
		ŋ	нг	s	с		

Фонема	Примечание	Передача	Примеры
j	основной вариант	й	Y ork Й орк
	вместо сочетания <i>ia</i>	я	Y oung Я нг
	то же, после согласной	бя	Tr ev elyan Тревельян
	вместо сочетания <i>iy</i>	ю	E ugene Ю джин
	то же, после согласной	бю	H ugh Х ью
w	основной вариант	у	W inston У инстон
	перед у	в	Lock w oods Локвудс
z	основной вариант	з	I sidora Изидора Liz Л из
	допустимый вариант в конце слова, если обозначается буквой <i>s</i>	с	Daily News «Дейли Ньюз» <i>или</i> «Дейли Ньюс» Jones Джоунз <i>или</i> Джоунс

(с) Передача некоторых буквосочетаний (морфем)

Соответствия из раздела (с) имеют приоритет над правилами из разделов (а) и (b).

Сочетание	Произношение	Передача	Примеры
age	ɪdʒ	идж	Peer ag e Пиридж
ain	ɪn, ən	ин	Fou nt ain Фаунтин
ay, ey	ɪ	и	Bar ne y Барни
ier	ɪə(r)	ьер	Whitt ie r Уиттьер
bury	bəri	бери	Shaftes bu ry Шефтсбери
our	ə(r)	ор	Neigh bo ur Нейбор
us	əs	ус	Tit u s Тайтус
ham	əm	ем	Tatt en ham Таттенем
hampton	hæmptən	гемптон	South h ampton Саутгемптон
land	lənd	ленд	Bethuan al and Бечуаналенд
mouth	məʊ	мут	Dart mo uth Дартмут
shire	ʃə(r)	шир	Ches h ire Чешир
tion	ʃ(ə)n	шн	Nat io n Нейшн
tional	ʃənəl	шнл	Internat io nal Интернэшнл
ture	tʃə(r)	чур	Nat u re Нейчур
wich	ɪdʒ	идж	Wool w ich Вулидж
wick	ɪk	ик	Chis w ick Чизик
Saint, St.	seɪnt	Сент-	St. Cross Сент- Кросс
Mac, Mc	mæk	Мак(-)	Mc Kinley Мак- Кинли <i>или</i> Мак кинли

Список наиболее употребительных сокращений

Part I

1	ABM System	Anti-ballistic missile system	Система ПРО	Система противоракетной обороны
2	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	Би-би-си	Британская телерадиовещательная корпорация
3	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency	ЦРУ (США)	Центральное разведывательное управление
4	CNN	Cable News Network	Си-эн-эн (США)	Информационный канал кабельного телевидения
5	EEC	European Economic Community	ЕЭС	Европейское экономическое сообщество
6	EU	European Union	ЕС	Европейский союз
7	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	ФБР (США)	Федеральное бюро расследований
8	G-8	Great 8		Большая восьмерка
9	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	МАГАТЭ	Международное агентство по атомной энергии
10	ILO	International Labour Organization	МОТ	Международная организация труда
11	IMF	International Monetary Fund	МВФ	Международный валютный фонд
12	Interpol	International Police	Интерпол	Международная организация уголовной полиции
13	IOC	International Olympic Committee	МОК	Международный олимпийский комитет
14	ISO	International Standardization Organization	ИСО	Международная организация по стандартизации
15	ITA	Independent Television Authority	ИТА	Независимое телевизионное агентство
16	MCC	Mission Control Centre	ЦУП	Центр управления полетами
17	NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement	НАФТА	Североамериканское соглашение о свободной торговле
18	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	НАСА (США)	Национальное управление по аэронавтике и исследованию космического пространства
19	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	НАТО	Организация Североатлантического договора, Североатлантический союз
20	NBA	National Basketball Association	НБА	Национальная баскетбольная ассоциация

21	NBC	National Broadcasting Company	Эн-би-си (США)	Радиотелевещательная компания Эн-би-си
22	NHL	National Hockey League	НХЛ	Национальная хоккейная лига
23	ODIHR	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	БДИПЧ	Бюро по демократическим институтам и правам человека
24	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	ОПЕК	Организация стран – экспортеров нефти
25	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	ОБСЕ	Организация безопасности и сотрудничества в Европе
26	SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics	СОБР	Специальный отряд быстрого реагирования
27	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	ПРООН	Программа развития Организации Объединенных Наций
28	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	ЮНЕСКО	Организация Объединенных Наций по вопросам образования, науки и культуры
29	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	ЮНИСЕФ	Детский фонд Организации Объединенных Наций
30	UNO	United Nations Organization	ООН	Организация Объединенных Наций
31	UNSC	United Nations Security Council	Совбез ООН	Совет Безопасности ООН
32	WFP	World Food Programme	МПП	Мировая продовольственная программа
33	WHO	World Health Organization	ВОЗ	Всемирная организация здравоохранения
34	WTO	World Trade Organization	ВТО	Всемирная торговая организация

Part II

1	ASAP	as soon as possible		срочно
2	Bros	brothers		братья (в названиях компаний)
3	c/o	care of		для передачи, для (<i>такого-то</i>)
4	e-mail	electronic mail		электронная почта
5	Esq., Esqr.	Esquire		эсквайр
6	n. b., N. B.	nota bene (note carefully)		ногабене; обрати(те) особое внимание
7	No, no	number	№	номер; число

8	P. S.	post scriptum	P. S.	постскриптум, приписка
9	P. T. O., p. t. o.	please turn over (a leaf)	см. на обороте	смотри(те) на обороте
10	Rd, rd	road		дорога
11	ref.	reference		ссылка (<i>на что-л.</i>), отсылка (<i>к чему-л.</i>)
12	RSVP	répondez s'il vous plait (please reply)		просьба подтвердить присутствие; пожалуйста, ответьте (<i>на приглашениях</i> и т. п.)
13	St.	Street	ул.	улица

Part III

1	BA	Bachelor of Arts		бакалавр гуманитарных наук
2	BSc, B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science		бакалавр естественных/ точных наук
3	GP	general practitioner		терапевт
4	MA, M. A.	Master of Arts		магистр гуманитарных наук
5	MP	Member of Parliament		член парламента
6	MSc, M. Sc.	Master of Science		магистр естественных/ точных наук
7	Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy		доктор философии
8	Prof., prof.	Professor	проф.	профессор
9	St.	saint	Св.	Святой

Part IV

1	ac	acre		акр (- 0,4 га)
2	C	Celsius or centigrade	C	по шкале Цельсия <i>или</i> по стоградусной шкале
3	F	Fahrenheit	F	по шкале Фаренгейта
4	ft	foot/feet		фут (~ 30,5 см)
5	gal	gallon		галлон (англ. ~ 4,54 л) (амер. ~ 3,78 л)
6	in	inch		дюйм (~ 2,5 см)
7	lb	libra (pl. librae) = pound		фунт (~ 453,6 г)
8	mph	miles per hour		миль в час
9	oz	ounce		унция (~ 28,3 г)
10	pt	pint		пинта (англ. ~ 0,57 л) (амер. ~ 0,47 л)
11	qt	quart		кварта (~ 1,14 л)

Part V

1	AD	Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord)	н. э.	нашей эры
2	am	ante meridiem		(<i>во столько-то часов</i>) утра, ночи
3	B&B	bed and breakfast		ночлег и завтрак
4	BC	Before Christ	до н. э.	до нашей эры
5	DJ	disk jockey	ди-джей	диск-жокей
6	e.g.	exempli gratia	напр.	например
7	etc.	et cetera	и т. д.	и так далее
8	GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education		свидетельство о среднем образовании
9	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time		среднее время по Гринвичу
10	GNP	Gross National Product	ВНП	валовой национальный продукт
11	high-tech	high technology	хай-тек	новейшая/передовая технология
12	pm	post meridiem		(<i>во столько-то часов</i>) полудни
13	PR, P.R.	public relations	пиар	связи с общественностью
14	UFO	unidentified flying object	НЛО	неопознанный летающий объект
15	VIP	very important person		очень важная персона

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