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FACULTATEA LIMBI ȘI LITERATURI STRĂINE
CATEDRA DE FILOLOGIE ENGLEZĂ**

**Dificultăți lexicale, gramaticale și stilistice în
traducere**

Culegere de exerciții

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A V I Z

la manuscrisul materialului didactic

Dificultăți lexicale, gramaticale și stilistice în traducere (№ de pag. 83)

Lucrarea în recenzie prezintă un material didactic util destinat studenților anului III, specialitatea limba engleză, secția translați. Ea are în special un caracter practic, adică prezintă o culegere de exerciții de traducere și este structurată în unsprezece unitați tematice, însoțite de unele reperi teoretice expuse într-un mod succint, în care sînt abordate așa probleme importante ca:

1. prezentarea unor aspecte relevante ale limbii engleze și române care crează dificultăți în procesul de traducere;
2. prezentarea succintă a termenologiei studiate;
3. axarea pe noțiunea de echivalență și tipurile ei;
4. abordarea transformărilor lexicale, gramaticale și sintactice;
5. traducerea construcțiilor atributive;
6. traducerea expresiilor frazeologice;
7. traducerea numelor proprii.

Toate noțiunile teoretice sunt ilustrate cu diverse exerciții care au menirea să consolideze materialul teoretic expus în fiecare unitate. Exercițiile de traducere sînt foarte variate, adaptate la nivelul studenților. Acest material didactic își propune să stabilească o serie de convenții privind traducerea conceptelor fără echivalent în limba română/rusă sau engleză, a frazeologismelor sau a textelor mediatizate cu tematică socio-politică. O atenție deosebită se acordă metodelor și tehnicilor de traducere.

Acest material didactic este scris într-un limbaj accesibil pentru studenți. Prin această lucrare autoarea oferă nu numai soluții de traducere, extinzînd aria semantică a cuvintelor, dar și explicații cu privire la opțiunea pentru anumite anumite structuri și formulări în limbile engleză și română/rusă.

Deși nu își propune o abordare exhaustivă, sperăm că această lucrare își va atinge scopul de a-i călăuzi pe studenții interesați de problematica abordată în acest material didactic, în general, și de dificultățile lexicale, gramaticale și stilistice în traducere, în special.

9.09.2013

Recenzent

Silvia Bogdan
Lector superior



AVIZ

La manuscrisul materialului didactic

Dificultați lexicale, gramaticale și stilistice în traducere (Nr. de pag. 83)

Lucrarea în recenzie prezintă un material didactic adresat studenților anului trei, specialitatea translați. Lucrarea se deosebește printr-un caracter practic, fiind o culegere de exerciții de traducere. Lucrarea este structurată în unsprezece unități, fiecare din ele conține repere teoretice succinte precum și exerciții de traducere variate.

Manuscrisul dat cuprinde o varietate de teme importante în domeniul de traducere, cum ar fi noțiunea de echivalență, transformări în traducere, traducerea construcțiilor atributive, traducerea expresiilor frazeologice, traducerea denumirilor geografice, etc.

Noțiunile teoretice sunt însoțite de exerciții pentru a consolida materialul teoretic expus în unități.

Această lucrare va ajuta studenții să găsească soluții la diferite probleme de traducere, să aplice în practică transformările gramaticale, lexicale și stilistice pentru a efectua o traducere adecvată.

9.09.2013

Recenzent



Zinaida Borș,
Lector Superior

"Translation is that which transforms everything so that nothing changes."

Grass Günter

This collection of exercises is intended to students of translation, offering them insights into methods of translation. The translation exercises are based on socio-political texts, bringing into focus the vocabulary and structures, peculiar to the newspaper style.

Though it is a practical course, every lesson begins with some explanations, throwing light on theoretical issues, topical for the given lesson.

This course will enable the students to develop their translation skills, paying attention to the transformations that occur in the process of translation. It also familiarizes the students with lexical and stylistic problems that a translator might face.

Topics, covered within the course:

Determining the meaning of the word. Lexical equivalence. Polysemy	3
Lexical transformations in translation	11
Transformations: addition, omission.....	17
Antonymous translation	21
Transliteration, transcription and calque.....	26
Grammatical and syntactical transformations in translation	32
Grammatical substitutions in translation.....	39
Parts of speech and grammatical categories that require transformations in translation	45
Translation of attributive constructions	51
Lexical and stylistic problems in translation	
Translation of Phraseological units	63
Translation of culture-bound and equivalent-lacking words	76

1. Determining the meaning of the word. Lexical equivalence. Polysemy

This lesson:

- Introduces the notion of equivalence;
- Familiarizes the students with the types of equivalents;
- Explains how polysemy can affect the process of translation;
- Shows the way a translator should look for a suitable equivalent during the translation.

The first problem that a translator encounters is establishing the correlation between the meanings of the words in SL and TL.

Translation equivalence is the key idea of the translation. According to A.S. Hornby *equivalent* means equal in value, amount volume, etc. **Translational equivalence** is the similarity of meanings of a word (or expression) in one language to the meanings of a word (expression) in another language. A **translation equivalent** is a corresponding word or expression in another language.

When comparing the language units of the SL and TL linguists usually mention three types of equivalents.

1. The meaning of the SL completely corresponds to the meaning of the TL, that is there is a constant correspondence that is called **full equivalent**. In this case the translator does not face the problem of choice of equivalents, he just uses the existing equivalent.

This group includes: proper names, geographical names, days of the week, months, numerals, scientific and technical terms and other lexical units (animals, plants, etc.) for example:

Nero - Nero, Friday - vineri, voltage - voltaj, giraffe - girafă.

2. A monosemantic or a polysemantic English word may have several equivalents. This type of correspondence is called *variant equivalent*. In this case the translator has to choose from several variants taking into account the *context* (word combinations which include the word or a wider context). For instance, depending on the context the adjective *solid* may have the following meanings:

solid fuel - combustibil solid;

ТВЕРДОЕ ТОПЛИВО

solid silver - argint masiv;	чистое серебро;
a solid line - linie continuu;	сплошная линия;
a solid business - o afacere sigură;	солидное дело;
solid arguments - argumente serioase;	основательные доводы;
a man of solid build - un bărbat bine legat;	человек крепкого / плотного телосложения.

3. Not always can we find a ready –made equivalent for the English word in the dictionary, since none, even the best dictionary, can depict all the shades of the meaning. In this case the translator has to create his own equivalent, which will relate to the potential meanings, embedded in the semantic structure of the words and which can be revealed by analyzing the context. Such equivalences that are created by the translator are called *contextual substitutes*. For example:

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

The equivalent for “vein” is -venă, nervură, vână, dungă de culoare gri. However, none of the equivalents can depict the poetic image of the Swedish capital. The translator has to search for associations with the word combination „blue-veined”.

Capitala suedeză, împăienjenită de râuri și canale albastre, mereu se aseamăna cu fiica sa celebră Greta Garbo: superb de frumoasă, dar cam rece.

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

Practical assignments

I. Find the equivalents of the words in bold in the given word combinations.

A

1. Flying

Flying saucer, 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

B

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.

II. Analyze attentively the way polysemantic nouns and verbs are translated in the English - Romanian dictionary.

A. Power (n)

1. (*control*) putere; **to be in power/to come to power/ to seize power** – a fi la putere, a veni la putere, a prelua puterea; **to be in smb's power** – a fi la cheremul cuiva.
2. (*strength*) forță, **the military power of the country**- forța militară a țării, **the power of the explosion** – puterea exploziei
(*influence*) influență (over)
3. (*capability*) capacitate; **to do everything in one's power** – ași da toată silința; **to lose the power of speech** – a nu mai putea vorbi; **to be at the height of**

one's powers – a fi în perioada de maximă dezvoltare fizică și intelectuală, (despre artist) a fi în perioada de maturitate a creației sale.

4. (*authority*) atribuții; **police powers**- atribuțiile poliției; **the powers of parliament/ of the president** – atribuțiile parlamentului, președintelui; **emergency powers** – puteri extraordinare; чрезвычайные полномочия; **the power of veto over /on** - drept de veto; **the power of attorney** – procură, (поверенный)
5. (*energy*) energie, current electric (rating) **nuclear, electric power** – energie nucleară, energie electrică; **horsepower** – cal putere, **to switch on the power** – a alimenta cu electricitate, **to cut off the power** – a deconecta electricitatea
6. (of vehicle, plane) **to be running at full/half power** – a funcționa la capacitate maximă/ medie
7. (nation) **the great powers** – cele mai influente națiuni
8. Fig.- putere, **the power behind the throne** – puterea din umbră; **he has power in the land** – el are influență în țară.

B. Accommodate (v)

1. (put up) a găzdui; the delegates were accommodated in the hotel – delegații au fost cazați la hotel; I can accommodate him for a night in my flat – pot să-l primesc în apartamentul meu pentru o noapte;
2. (hold) a găzdui the hall accommodates 500 people – capacitatea sălii este de 500 de oameni
3. (supply) the bank supplied me with a loan of \$1000 – banca mi-a oferit un credit de 1000 dolari.
4. (adapt) a adapta you'll have to accommodate to these conditions – va trebui să te adaptez la condițiile acestea.
5. (oblige) a satisface; we always try to accommodate our clients – noi mereu încercăm să satisfacem dorințele clienților noștri.

C. Commit (v)

1. (perform) a comite **to commit a crime/ murder/ error** – a comite o crimă, un omor, a face o greșeală; **to commit suicide** – a se sinucide
2. (entrust) a încredința **they committed the child to the care of her aunt**- ei au încredințat copilul în grija mătușei sale; **to commit smb to prison/ to a mental hospital** – a trimite pe cineva la pușcărie/ a interna pe cineva la un spital de boli nervoase. **I committed my papers to his safe-keeping** – i-am încredințat

documentele în pastrare; **to commit smth to memory/to paper or to writing** – a memora ceva/ a consemna ceva în scris.

3. (bind) a și lua obligația să **I've committed myself to returning on Friday** – am promis să mă întorc vineri. **I'm committed to helping them** – am promis să-i ajut; **without committing myself**- nu promit nimic; **he is deeply committed to this policy** – el este devotat politicii date; **to be politically committed** – a se implica în viața politică; **to be heavily committed** – a fi foarte prins (cu treburi); **to be financially committed** – a avea multe angajamente financiare de dus până la sfârșit.

III. Translate the sentences into your mother tongue, paying special attention to the lexical units in italics.

A.

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.

B.

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.

C.

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 Afghanistan 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.

IV. Translate the texts, paying special attention to the words in bold

Text 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*.

Text 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 *reclaiming the authority* that well-intentioned but misguided theories on raising children have undermined.

This has 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.

Text 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.

Additional reading

On equivalence

<http://translationjournal.net/journal/14equiv.htm>

2. Lexical and grammatical transformations in translation

This lesson:

- **Introduces the notion of transformation;**
- **Familiarizes the students with the notions of concretization and generalization;**
- **Explains the difference between lexical and grammatical transformations;**
- **Points out words that most often require transformations when translated.**

Intralingual transformations, which require changes at the lexical and grammatical levels, are called *translation transformations*. We make use of *lexical transformations* when we substitute a word or a word combination of the SL for another word or word combination of the TL, which is not its direct equivalent. We refer the changes of word order in the sentence, the substitution of parts of speech or parts of sentences to *grammatical transformations*. Lexical and grammatical transformations are rarely separated, they are usually treated together.

A. Lexical substitutions

Substitutions are the most widespread lexical transformations. *Concretization* and *generalization* are lexical transformations.

Concretization is substitution of a word or word combination of the SL which has a wider meaning by a word or a word combination of the TL which has a narrower meaning. For example the English word “to marry” is translated – a se căsători, but it may have a narrower meaning “a se mărita” and “a se însura”, or the Romanian “picior” is translated - “leg” and “foot”.

English is characterized by a large number of words that have a very general and wide meaning, which are usually concretized, when translated. Firstly, these are the verbs: *to go, to come, to have*, etc., the nouns: *thing, matter*.

When translating verbs of motion the translator has to take into account the means of transport either it is *to go on foot, by bus, train, or by plane* (a merge, a pleca, a călători, a zbura), as well as the frequency of the action.

I have to go to Warsaw next week. – Va trebui să plec la Varșovia săptămîna viitoare.

На следующей неделе мне придется поехать в Варшаву.

I saw him go into the house. He went there every week. – L-am văzut intrînd în casă. În fiecare săptămîină el pleca acolo. Я видел, как он входил в дом. Он ходил туда каждую неделю.

Generalization is the opposite of concretization that is when a word or word combination with a narrower meaning is substituted by a word or word combination with a wider meaning. For example the English nouns *clock* and *watch* in Romanian has one equivalent- *ceas*.

Sometimes in order to comply with the norms of the TL it is necessary to change some details of the ST in order to achieve an adequate translation. For example:

Wolfe lifted his shoulders an inch and dropped them.- Wolfe și-a ridicat un pic umerii și apoi i-a lăsat în jos. Вольф слегка приподнял и опустил плечи.

Generalization is used when translating realia, in cases when such a method makes the text easier for understanding. For example: *He parked the Lancia at the back of the building. – El și-a parcat automobilul în curtea casei. Он оставил автомобиль во дворе дома.*

Practical assignments

I. Translate the sentences, paying special attention to the verbs *go* and *come*. Point out the sentences where it is possible to translate them using other equivalents.

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.

II. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the polysemantic verbs.

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. The saltier the water the higher pressure it takes to push water through a membrane in order to leave behind the salt. 8. In a limited and very specified field the Richards brothers had managed to run a thriving little concern. 9. Mrs. Beavers remains in the area and continues to run the corner post-office. 10. He can't help today. He's running a road-safety campaign in the schools. 11. One recently built desalination plant in Perth, Australia, runs on renewable energy from a nearby wind farm. 12. Mrs. Clinton may find it more attractive to run for the governorship of New York. 13. Each Macintosh PC lets you run more than 4,000 programs that all work in the same consistent way. 14. The opposition refuses to participate in more talks and asks for the appointment of a broader team. But time is running short. 15. Paleontology is

much like politics: passions run high, and it's easy to draw very different conclusions from the same set of facts. 16. Unemployment remains the single biggest blot on the economy landscape: it still runs at 10 %. 17. 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.

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the translation of the noun *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.

IV. Translate using the method of generalization in order to translate the words in italics.

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.

V. Translate the texts, paying attention to the meaning of the verbs in italics taking into account their context.

Text 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.

Text 2

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

Text 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.

3. Transformations

This lesson:

- Introduces the notions of addition and omission
- Explains the cases when omission and addition are needed
- Familiarizes the students with the most frequent cases when the above mentioned transformations are necessary

Addition and omission

Addition means expanding the original text, which is caused by the necessity to fully depict its meaning, as well as by the differences in the grammatical structures of the SL and TL. In the first case we talk about *lexical additions*, in the second about *grammatical additions*. For example:

The workers went out on wage strike. Muncitorii au intrat în grevă, cerînd un adaos la salariu.

Рабочие объявили забастовку с требованием повышения заработной платы (lexical addition).

I need help until I find a job. – Am nevoie de ajutor pînă nu –mi găsesc un servici (grammatical addition). Мне нужна помощь до тех пор, пока я не найду работу.

In fact, lexical additions are particular cases of concretization. We talk about concretization not only when we use a word or word combination of a more concrete meaning, but when we expand the text, by adding words that make the text more concrete. For example:

The authorities are scared of leakage. – Autorităților li-i frică că ar putea avea loc o scurgere de informații. Власти опасаются утечки информации.

Like other European carmakers, Volkswagen is suffering from the strength of the euro against the dollar. – Precum și ceilalți producători europeni de automobile, compania Volkswagen se confruntă cu dificultăți din cauza creșterii cursului de euro față de dolar.

Как и другие европейские производители автомобилей, компания «Фольксваген» испытывает трудности из-за усиления курса евро по отношению к доллару.

Omission, as a type of translation transformation, is the opposite of addition. It implies text compression in comparison with the original. Omission can be explained by the differences in the grammatical systems of the SL and TL. For example:

He is a scientist. – El e savant. Он ученый (grammatical omission.) In other cases omission can be necessary when there are redundant elements. For example when there are two words close to each other by their meanings. In such a case one of them is omitted. For example:

*The UN agencies should be **streamlined and tailored** to the present situation. – Agențiile ONU trebuie să fie **adaptate** la necesitățile actuale. Агентства ООН должны быть приспособлены к нуждам сегодняшнего дня.* (lexical omission)

Sometimes even parts of sentences may be redundant, according to the norms of the TL.

*Summer rains in Florida may be violent **while they last**. – Ploile de vară în Florida pot fi foarte puternice. Летом во Флориде бывают слитные дожди.*

Another case of omission is connected with the frequent use of numerals, measures (esp. in newspaper articles), which are not always appropriate in the TT.

*The plane went down in a rural area. Joe Morris, **46**, who lives nearby, said he was sleeping when he heard a loud noise. – Avionul a căzut într-o localitate rurală. Joe Morris, care locuiește în apropiere, a zis că s-a trezit de la un zgomot puternic.*

Самолет упал в сельской местности. Джо Моррис, живущий поблизости, сообщил, что он проснулся от сильного шума.

Practical assignments

I. Translate the attributive constructions. Use addition to achieve an adequate translation.

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

II. Translate the sentences using addition, where possible.

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.

III. Translate the sentences making use of omission or addition, where necessary.

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. 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*. 4. Even the ebullient Dr. Benson was *remote and withdrawn*. 5. Dr. Kennedy remained *stiff and unbending*. 6. 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. 7. Despite *the chaos and disruption* of London's busy streets, thousands of commuters struggled into work. 8. Once I turned back to music I *really and truly* enjoyed, then a kind of success came. 9. 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*". 10. He apologized for his wife who was not able to *come and call* on us. 11. Though he was outdoors only briefly, he was *chilled to the bone by the bitter cold*. 12. The colleague who came to see her talked at great length about his future in the new institution that was *being created*. 13. 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*. 14. She greeted Mandy unsmilingly, cast a *surprised and rather startled* look at her hair and, without introducing herself, invited Mandy to follow her. 15. "He has a good support in Iran, and people really respect him," says Behrooz Norouzi, 36, a theology instructor in the city of Isfahan. 16. After some *Kellogg's Corn Flakes* and a cup of coffee, he strolled along the edge of the sea once more. 17. Clare parked her car on the rusty-red asphalt in front of the double-fronted guesthouse, built of honey-coloured *Cotswold stone*. 18. These values of freedom are *right and true* for every person. 19. The officials still hoped to finish the *rescue and salvage* operations in a day or two. 20. 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*.

IV. Translate the texts:

Text 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.

Text 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."

4. Antonymous translation

This lesson:

- Familiarizes the students with the notion of antonymous translation
- Explains the cases when antonymous translation is used
- Explains how to use antonymous translation
- Gives the opportunity to practice antonymous translation
- Points out the structures that require antonymous translation

Antonymous translation is a complex lexico-grammatical change, which involves transformation of a negative structure into an affirmative structure or, on the contrary, an affirmative structure is substituted by a negative one. Antonymous translation allows the translator to create a natural lexico-grammatical structure in the TL, in cases when the translated form contradicts the usage rules in the TL. For example:

*His reputation is **not undeserved**. – El și-a meritat reputația. Он заслужил свою репутацию.*

*It became clear that Patrick meant business and that he was **not without support**. – Era evident că Patrick s-a pus pe treabă și era susținut. Стало ясно, что Патрик взялся за дело всерьез и у него была поддержка.*

*Remember to post the letter. – Să **nu uiti** să trimiți scrisoarea. Не забудь отправить письмо.*

In English there are a number of lexical units and grammatical structures which can be translated using antonymous translation. For example: gerund with the preposition *without*, when it has the function of the adverbial modifier of manner (into Russian), the structure with the adverb *hardly* when it stands before the verb and some other cases.

*She fell down and **nearly** broke her leg. – Ea a căzut și cât pe ce **nu și-a frânt** piciorul. Она упала и чуть не сломала ногу.*

*He left **without** saying a word. – El a plecat fără nici un cuvânt. Он ушел, не сказав ни слова.*

*She was **without** friends. – Ea **nu avea** prieteni. У нее **не было** друзей.*

The structure *not ... untill/till* is also translated using antonymous translation.

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

Marlene a stipulat că cartea va fi publicată doar după moartea sa. Марлен поставила условие, что книга будет опубликована только после ее смерти.

Pay attention to the following regular equivalences:

Keep off the grass. – Nu călcați pe gazon. По газонам не ходить.

Hold on – nu pune receptorul/ așteptă. Не вешай трубку.

I had to come – Nu puteam să nu vin/ trebuia să vin. Я не мог не прийти.

Practical assignments

I. Translate the sentences containing a negation using antonymous translation, where possible.

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 ascetism. 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 his 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 unsubstantial means. 20. It's not uncommon for me to be called in to operate on an emergency.

II. Translate the sentences containing the structure *not ... until/till*, using antonymous translation, where possible.

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. Electric washing machines didn't take off until the 1960s. 9. It wasn't until the early 1990s that phones with moving pictures became a practical reality, the key development being digital image processing. 10. 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. 11. 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. 12. I did not meet Matty until after lunch when I joined the infant class.

III. Translate the texts

Text 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.

Text 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 (the 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.

Text 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.

5. Transliteration, transcription, calque

This lesson:

- **Gives the definitions of:**
 - Transliteration**
 - Transcription**
 - Calque (loan translation)**
- **Explains the difference between transliteration and transcription**
- **Points out cases when it is most suitable to use calque.**

When talking about transcription and transliteration it is worth mentioning that it regards translation into Russian, since translation of names into Romanian does not present any difficulty, the rule is that we preserve the original form of the name.

Transliteration is transfer of the English word into another language by reproducing its graphical form (letters) using a different alphabet.

Washington Post (newspaper) — *Вашингтон Пост*; *Jersey* (island) — *Джерси*.

In Romanian we use the same forms as in English.

Transcription – is transfer of the English word by reproducing its phonemic structure (the way it is pronounced), it is typical for the translation into Russian.

Times (name of the newspaper) — *Таймс*; *City* (a district in London) — *Сити*.

Transcription and transliteration are used to translate proper names and geographical names. Priority is given to transcription nowadays.

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

Transcription rules when translating from English into Russian are set rather well and are given in the annex. These rules are regularly applied to proper names, names of newspapers, magazines, ships, organizations, hotels, as well as to some lexical units that are borrowed (some realia, terms, trademarks, etc.).

The rules of transcription do not apply to historically established names, which are fixed in geographical atlases, encyclopedias, dictionaries and other sources.

For example:

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

Texas (название штата) — *Техас*;

George V (король Великобритании) — *Георг V*;

but:

George (male name) — *Джордж*.

Read the information about translation of proper names in the novel Harry Potter.

<http://mircea-blaga.blogspot.com/2011/03/despre-ioana-iepureanu-sau-cum-poti-sa.html>

Calque (loan translation)

Calque is used to translate words and word combinations that do not have a direct equivalent in the TL. This method consists in translating the word or word combination by parts and then joining the translated parts. Calque is used to translate borrowings from the field of politics, science, culture. For example:

Coalition government – govern de coaliție; коалиционное правительство
Hot house effect – efect de seră; парниковый эффект;
Non-confidence vote – vot de neîncredere; вотум недоверия
Group voting- votare în grup; групповое голосование

Calque is also used to translate names of historical documents, organizations, historic and cultural events and monuments, names of educational institutions, state institutions, etc.

Practical assignments:

I. Give the corresponding equivalent of the following names:

Claire Osborne
David Parker

Agatha Wooster
Herbert Wigmore

James Mackenzie
Harris Peckham

Gerald Warren
Alice Curtis

Edith Wharton
Edward Dowling

William Douglas
Elizabeth Barrington

Francis Bellingham
Arthur Whitby

Stephen O'Brian
Walter MacAlpine

II. Give the equivalents of the following proper and geographical names:

A

Walt Disney
John Galsworthy
Jane Eire
Somerset Maugham
Oscar Wilde

Margaret Thatcher
Gabriel Fahrenheit
Alexander the Great
Hippocrates

Thomas Gainsborough
Thomas Moore
Ronald Reagan

B

Ulster
Rivera
New Jersey
Edinburgh
Devonshire
Canaveral Cape
North Cape

Gaza Strip
Middle East
Pearl Harbour
Rhode Island
Canary Isles
Persian Gulf
Suez Canal

Carnegie Foundation — *Фонд Карнеги; Fondația Carnegie*

The African National Congress — *Африканский национальный конгресс,*
Congresul național al Africii

III. Give the equivalents of the following names:

A

Park Lane
Weston Road

Benton Avenue
Ash Grove
Hemlock Close
Western Way
West Row

Fleet Street
Whitehall
Leicester Square
Trafalgar Square
Piccadilly Circus
Greater London

Westminster Abbey

B.

Jones Bros.
Motorola, Inc.
Singapore Airlines
Toshiba Corp.
Thomson Consumer
Electronics

Samsung Electronics Co.,
Ltd.
Miramax Nikon Corp.
Caterpillar
Texas Instruments, Inc.
SabMiller, Ltd.
Hewlett-Packard Company

IV. Translate the given names using calque

A.

The Irish Sea
The North Sea
The Salt Lake
The Orange River

Montenegro
Easter Island
Cape of Good Hope
The Rocky Mountains

B.

The Royal Academy
The Winter Palace
The White House
The National Gallery
The British Museum
The Church of England
The World Health
Organization

The Federal Bureau of
Investigation
The American Astronomical
Society
The Table Tennis
Association
The Farmers Union, Natl

V. Translate the given words and word combinations and comment on the method used.

Cold war
Iron curtain

Civil rights
Political settlement

Silent majority
Developing nations
Superpower
Backbencher
Weapons of mass
destruction

Global warming
Nuclear umbrella

Collective security
Sustainable development
Arms race
Military presence
Strategic partnership
Partnership for peace
Neutral and non-aligned
countries

VI. Translate the texts, paying special attention to names.

Text 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 centered 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 Gorge 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.

Text 2

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.

6. Grammatical and syntactical transformations in translation

This lesson:

- **Explains the notion of transposition;**
- **Points out the cases when grammatical or syntactical transformations have to be made;**

Transposition (Changing the word order in the sentence)

Very often the syntactic structure of the sentence undergoes changes during the process of translation. One of the most frequent transformations is transposition (change of word order). The English sentence is characterized by a very strict word order *subject + predicate+ object+ adverbial modifier*. In Romanian the word order is not so strict. In both languages the logical center of the sentence (what's new in the sentence) is at the end of the sentence. However, there are frequent cases when the logical center of the English sentence is at the beginning and in these cases transposition is used in order to translate them. For example:

Radical changes have taken place over the last decade. – În ultimile decenii au avut loc schimbări radicale. За последнее десятилетие произошли радикальные изменения.

Context helps the translator to determine the logical center of the sentence and consequently to choose the appropriate strategy for translation. *Article* is one of the most important means, which helps to determine the logical center of the sentence. Compare:

An agreement was reached after three days of talks. – După trei zile de negocieri s-a ajuns la un acord. После трехдневных переговоров было достигнуто соглашение.

The agreement was reached after three days of talks.- Acordul a fost încheiat după trei zile de negocieri. Соглашение было достигнуто после трехдневных переговоров.

Transposition is used when translating the emphatic structures *it is/ was... that*. For example:

*It was a decade ago **that** historians discovered her existence. – Istoricii au aflat despre existența ei cu zece ani în urmă. Историки узнали о ее существовании десять лет назад.*

If we talk about translation into Russian, it is worth mentioning that the adverbial modifiers of time and cause in English are usually placed at the end of the sentence, while in Russian they are placed at the beginning of the sentence (but for cases when the adverbial modifier is the logical center of the sentence). Consequently, when translating, we move the adverbial modifier to the beginning of the sentence. For example:

*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.*

But:

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

It is evident that in the last example the word order is determined by the context.

Transposition is also used when translating sentences with parenthetical (introductory) structures.

*Births outside marriage continue to rise, **according to a Government report**. — Conform raportului guvernamental, numărul copiilor născuți înafara căsătoriei este în creștere. /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**. — **Medicii consideră** că creșterea bruscă a numărului de cazuri de astmă se datorează creșterii numărului de oameni obezi. /По мнению врачей, рост случаев заболевания астмой может быть связан с увеличением числа людей с избыточным весом.*

Grammatical and syntactical transformations in translation of sentences when the adverbial modifier has the function of the agent

The strict word order of the English language is compensated by a wider compatibility of nouns that have the function of subject with verbs, which are used as predicates.

A peculiarity of the English language is the ability of the English subject to express cause, mode, place or time of the action, i.e. the adverbial modifier has the function of the subject (agent/ doer of the action) and the predicate is expressed by a verb, which by its meaning should collocate with an animate agent. For example:

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

The literal translation: *Creșterea economică a produs un grup mare de oameni înstăriți. Экономический подъем произвел большую группу состоятельных людей.* It would be natural to say: *În rezultatul creșterii economice a apărut un grup mare de oameni înstăriți. Благодаря экономическому подъему появилась большая группа состоятельных людей.*

Compare the following English sentences with their Romanian / Russian equivalents:

The airliner crash killed more than 50 people. – *În rezultatul catastrofei aeriene 50 persoane au decedat. В результате авиакатастрофы погибло более 50 человек.*

The article discusses the problem of juvenile delinquency. *În acest articol se discută problema delicvenței juvenile. Sau Acest articol abordează problema delicvenței juvenile. В статье обсуждается проблема подростковой преступности.*

Practical assignments

I. Translate the sentences, making the necessary changes

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.

II. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the parentheses and the groups of adverbial modifiers

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 David, 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.

III. Translate the sentences containing adverbial modifiers with the function of an agent and make the necessary grammatical and syntactical transformations

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 updated, 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 Disseldorf'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.

IV. Translate the texts, making the necessary transformations

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.

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 shortsightedness 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 shortsightedness 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 shortsighted is whether the parents are short-sighted," she said. "Environmental 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."

7. Grammatical substitutions in translation

This lesson:

- **Points out the parts of speech that are usually substituted in the process of translation;**
- **Explains the necessity to substitute some parts of speech.**

In the process of translation grammatical units can be substituted by other grammatical units in the TL.

The category of number exists in both English and Romanian. As a rule, when translated the nouns are used in the same number as in the original. However, there are a number of nouns the number of which does not coincide. For example:

Outskirts – periferie; окраина

Evidence- dovezi;показания

Wallpaper –tapete;обои

Replacement of parts of speech is another case of grammatical substitution. For example:

*The government had to permit the sale of products, which cannot be grown **locally**.*
– *Guvernul a fost nevoit să permită vânzarea produselor care nu pot fi crescute în condițiile locale.* (The adverb is substituted by an adjective). *Правительству пришлось разрешить продажу продуктов, которые невозможно выращивать в местных условиях.*

*The blonde gave him a **graceful** hand.* – *Blonda i-a întins mîna grațios.* (The adjective is replaced by an adverb). *Блондинка грациозно подала ему руку.*

In some cases we have to replace parts of speech when we deal with the nominal agents. For example:

*He is an early **riser**.* – *El se trezește devreme.* *Он рано встает.*

*He is a fine **performer** on the flute.* – *El cîntă minunat la flaut.* *Он отлично играет на флейте.*

Practical assignments:

I. Pay attention to the differences in the number of the following words:

means — mijloc; средство

debate — dezbateri; прения, дебаты
weapons — armament; оружие
wages — salariu; заработная плата
series — serie, succesiune; серия, последовательность
election — alegeri; выборы
minutes — proces verbal; протокол
waste — deșeuri; отходы, отбросы
contents — conținut; содержание
scales- cântar; весы
colours – drapel, флаг, знамя
customs – vamă, таможня

II. Translate the given word combinations, making the necessary changes

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

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

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the number of the nouns in italics

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. 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.

IV. Translate the sentences, making the necessary grammatical transformations.

A

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.

B.

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.

V. Translate the sentences, changing the adverbs in italics by nominative structures.

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.

VI. Translate the texts, making the necessary transformations.

Text 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.

Text 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.

Text 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 math, 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."

Text 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.

8. Parts of speech that require grammatical transformations

This lesson:

- Explains the peculiarities of tense translation;
- Points out cases when addition has to be used to preserve the original grammatical meaning;
- Explains the peculiarities of pronoun translation (personal, possessive, indefinite)

Translating English verbs

A. According to the rules of English grammar we have to keep in mind the sequence of tenses. That is the verb in the main clause has to agree with the verb in the secondary clause.

He says he is interested in sports.

He said he was interested in sports.

Since the usage of past form in English is connected to grammar rules, not to the meaning, while translating into Romanian we have to keep to the rules of the Romanian language.

He says he is interested in sports. — El zice că se interesează de sport. Он говорит, что интересуется спортом.

*He said he was **interested** in sports. — El a zis că se interesează de sport. Он сказал, что интересуется спортом.*

*He said he **had been interested** in sports. — El a zis că cândva și el s-a interesat de sport. Он сказал, что интересовался спортом.*

B. Some meanings that are grammatical in one language can be lexical in the other. Thus, it is known that Perfect tenses that are widely used in English do not exist in Romanian. That's why while translating them the translator has to use lexical addition, and mainly to use such words as: anterior, deja, încă and past or present tense, depending on the context. For example:

*The guests **have arrived**. — Oaspeții tocmai au sosit. Гости только что пришли.*

*I **haven't cleaned** the room. - Încă n-am făcut curat în cameră. Я еще не убралась в комнате.*

Horace has been in hospital for two weeks. - *Horace este în spital de două săptămîni. Горацій уще две недели лежит в болнице.*

Darkness had fallen by the time he returned. - *Cînd a revenit deja era noapte. Когда он вернулся, уще стемнело.*

Additional words are used to render the grammatical meaning of the English sentence.

C. English informative texts may use the modal *shall* in the cases when according to the norms of the TL a present tense should be used. For example:

Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote. – *Fiecare membru al consiliului pentru afaceri economice și sociale are dreptul la un vot.*

Каждый член Совета по экономическим и социальным вопросам имеет право одного голоса.

Translating pronouns

A. A characteristic feature of the English language is a wide use of possessive pronouns, which in Romanian is very often excessive. Correspondingly, when translated into the TL, it is often omitted. For example:

She took off her coat and walked into the room. – *Ea a dezbrăcat paltonul și a intrat în odaie. Она сняла пальто и зашла в комнату.*

B. If the personal pronoun is the same in the main and secondary clauses, then when it is translated the pronoun in the secondary clause is omitted. For example:

He'll come as soon as he can. – *El va veni îndată ce se eliberează. Он придет, как только сможет.*

The pronoun is also omitted in sentences of this kind when the subject in the main clause is expressed by a noun (proper or common). For example:

Frances said she didn't know about his arrival. – *Frances a zis că n-a știut despre sosirea lui. Фрэнсис сказала, что не знает о его приезде.*

C. The pronoun *one* in English performs the function of the subject in indefinite sentences. For example:

One can't help admiring the monument. –Nu poți să nu admiri acest monument. Этим памятником нельзя не восхищаться.

The same function has the personal pronoun **you**. For example:

"I don't know if you can call it a fortune," said Ellie. – "Nu știu dacă acest lucru poate fi numit noroc", - a zis Ellie. «Не знаю, можно ли это назвать удачей», — сказала Элли.

Practical Assignments:

I. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the linking verbs.

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.

II. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the transfer of the Past Perfect Tense. Comment on the cases where you have to use lexical addition for the sake of grammatical correspondence.

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.

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 dismaying 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.

III. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the meanings of the verb *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. A's 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.

IV. Translate the sentences, taking into account the peculiarities of pronoun usage in English and your mother tongue.

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 cheeks, 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.

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* cannot learn a language in six months. 10. *One/You* should never give people advice. 11. If *one* wishes to make oneself thoroughly unpopular, *one* has merely to tell people the truth. 12. There are three principal 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.

V. Translate the following text, making the necessary transformations

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.

9. Translation of attributive constructions

This lesson:

- **Explains what an attributive construction is;**
- **Gives the types of attributive constructions;**
- **Points out the role of relationship of the construction elements;**
- **Suggests ways of translating attributive constructions.**

Attributive constructions have a special role in the language system since they describe qualities, peculiarities, features, appropriate to an object and consequently, they help us distinguish an object from the whole class of objects. According to numerous studies, attributive constructions are the most widespread structures in English.

Depending on the part of speech that plays the role of an attribute, we can distinguish between 4 types of attributive constructions:

1. attributive constructions with an adjectival attribute (adjectives play the role of attribute);
2. attributive constructions with a verbal attribute (verbs and verbal forms are used as attributes);
3. attributive constructions with nominal attribute (nouns have the function of the attribute);
4. attributive constructions with internal predication (sentences or phrases have the function of an attribute).

This lesson deals mainly with attributive nominal constructions and attributive constructions with internal predication, since mainly they present more difficulties for translators.

Structural and semantic peculiarities of attributive nominal constructions

Attributive nominal constructions are word combinations made of two nouns, one of which determines the other. In modern English we can distinguish the following types of ANC: nominal adjective + noun (*an American citizen*); noun + noun (*defense pacts*); a noun in the possessive case + a noun in common case (*Isabelle's laughter*); noun + preposition + noun (*the track of a fox*). In a discourse the speaker usually does not limit himself to just one attribute and the constructions, mentioned

above are used together with adjectives, pronouns, adverbs and so on. For example: *the three little baby foxes; a partially opened oak door.*

Since the translation of the attributive nominal constructions depends on the type of relations between them, we should discuss these relations in details. The multitude of relations can be reduced to the following types:

- possessive relationship – *family album, police laboratory;*
- part –whole relationship (identifying predicate “be part of”) - *cage bars, apartment door;*
- subject relationship (identifying predicate “act”) – *dogfight, the Heathrow influence, etc.*
- locative relationship (identifying predicate “be situated in/on/near/at”) – *park bench, hill orchard;*
- object relationship (identifying predicate “be acted upon”) *gold consignment;*
- temporal relationship (identifying predicate “take place during /for”) *late afternoon sunlight, a day trip, etc.*
- specifying relationship (identifying predicate “be type of”) *orange trees, high school basketball game, etc.*
- thematic relationship (identifying predicate “be about, deal with”) *another love story, next cancer report, etc.*
- destination relationship (identifying predicate “be for”) *waste-paper basket, passenger door)*
- composite relationship (identifying predicate “be made of, with”) *lace handkerchief, lamb cutlets, etc.*
- comparative relationship (identifying predicate “be like, resemble”) *his rabbit nose, iron stomach, his pearly little milk teeth, etc.*
- quantitative relationship (identifying predicate “indicate quantity of”) *mass meeting;*
- result relationship (identifying predicate “result in, lead to”) *rain pools, laugh wrinkles;*
- identifying relationship (identifying predicate “identify as”) *spinster daughter, woman doctor;*

There are cases when the change of one element of the attributive nominal construction leads to a new context, which as a result changes the relationship

between the construction members. So in the word combination *alligator shoes* the elements are connected by composite relationship, that's why the meaning is *încălțăminte din piele de crocodile/ обувь из крокодиловой кожи*. While in the word combination *horse shoes* we have a destination relationship, which make us draw the conclusion that the translation is *podcoavă /подковы*.

We can demonstrate the multitude of meaningful relationships between the elements of attributive nominal constructions, analyzing different nouns combined with the noun *water*.

Water biscuit - печенье на воде; *biscuiți pe apă*
water cannon — брандспойт, гидронульт; *tun de apă*
water heater — кипятильник; *fierbător, boiler*
water meter — водомер; *contor de apă*
water meadow — заливной луг; *luncă inundabilă*
water fall — водопад; *cascadă*
water level — уровень воды; *nivelul apei*
water fowl — водоплавающая птица; *pasăre de apă*
water pistol — игрушечный водяной пистолет; *pistol de apă*
water tower — водонапорная башня; *castel de apă*
water trough — поилка для скота; *jgheab*
water works — система водоснабжения; *stație de pompare a apei*
water rate — налог на воду, плата за воду, *taxa pentru utilizarea apei*.

It should be noted that some attributive groups can have two or more meanings. For example, the word combination *London talks* may mean *negocierile care au avut loc în Londra / переговоры, состоявшиеся в Лондоне* or *negocieri privind Londra/ переговоры, предметом которых был Лондон*. The meaning of such structures is defined by the *context*.

Word combinations where the leading element, to which the words are logically connected is omitted, are the most problematic ones. For example in the word combination *tenor suspect* the word *tenor* can be logically connected to the words *activity, act, operation, etc.* When translating this word combination the omitted element is restored and given the context, this word combination can be translated as *suspectat de terorism/ подозреваемый в террористической деятельности*, or *suspectat de comiterea unui act de terorism/ подозреваемый в совершении*

террористического акта. It is obtained by addition, when we add some additional elements to the construction.

Attributive constructions with internal predication

Attributive constructions, in which the function of an attribute is performed by word combinations or sentences, present a special interest in terms of translation. Such constructions are often used in literary texts to give an emotional coloring to an object: to depict the expression of the face, appearance, someone's behaviour, etc. Quite often they are pointing out to the author's joking and satirical attitude to the described events. For instance:

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)

The construction in the above example contains 21 words. Naturally, in the translation process there appear some losses, due to the fact that in the Romanian language such epithets are not used. *Montmorency vă privește cu așa o expresie de parcă ar vrea să zică: "Vai, cât de răsfățată este lumea aceasta și cât de mult mi-ași dori să o fac mai bună și mai nobilă"*.

«О, как испорчен этот мир и как бы я желал сделать его лучше и благороднее».

In English and American social and political journalism such attributive constructions may be neutral:

a win-at-any-cost-attitude — poziția "trebuie să câștig cu orice preț" / позиция 'я должен победить любой ценой';

a take-it-or-leave-it-statement — o declarație cu caracter ultimativ/ categorică/ 'ультимативное заявление'.

Basic methods, used to translate English pre-positive attributive constructions

Translation of these constructions depends on semantic relationships between the elements of the word combination, on its composition and stylistic status,

which can be determined by the following scheme, proposed by V.I. Krupnov¹:

Antifriction bearing lay-out diagram

The first step in the translation of this attributive construction is determining the key word. In this case it is the word *diagram*. Then we consider the determinant for the word *diagram*: *lay-out diagram*- *schema plasării/ схема расположения*. Then if we look up for the following words we can come to the result *schema plasării lagărilor de antifricție/ схема расположения подшипников качения/ антифрикционных подшипников*. (Organ de mașină pe care se sprijină și se ghidează o axă, o osie, un arbore.)

In the word combination *Bank Credit Regulation Committee* we translate the last word *Comitet/ Comisie / Комитет*. Then we divide the word combination into meaningful groups: 1. *Bank Credit*. 2. *Regulation Committee*. And then translate: *Comitetul / comisia pentru reglarea creditelor bancare/ Комитет по регулированию банковских кредитов*.

Pre-positive attributive constructions can be translated with the help of:

- a) **adjective and noun** (power station – stație electrică/ электрическая станция, emergency meeting – întrunire de urgență/ экстренное заседание, split hair accuracy – acurateță extremă/ высочайшая точность, close-unit fraternity – fraternitate restrânsă (unită)/ тесное братство.
- b) **a noun in the genitive case** (crime prevention – prevenirea crimei/ предотвращение преступности, wage rise – creșterea salarială/ повышение заработной платы, budget increase – mărirea bugetului/ увеличение бюджета, asset acquisition – achiziția activelor/ приобретение активов)
- c) **a noun and a preposition** (open air museum- muzeu în aer liber/ музей под открытым небом, mountain war – război în munți/ война в горах)
- d) **changing the places or form of the elements of the attributive group** (language violence – violență verbal/ ненормативная лексика, administrative efficiency – administrare eficientă / умелое руководство). This method is used when word for word

¹ Krupnov, V. I. В творческой лаборатории переводчика: Очерки по Профессиональному переводу. — М.: Междунар. отношения, 1976

translation is impossible due to the fact that the words do not collocate or due to the inexistence of such a word in the TL.

- e) **Translation of one element of the attributive construction through a group of words.** In this case additional elements can be used and the structure of the word combination can be changed: (nuclear dumping site – *teren pentru depozitarea deșeurilor nucleare*/ площадка для захоронения ядерных отходов, solar power station – *stație electrică care se alimentează cu energie solară*/ электростанция, использующая энергию солнца).

In cases when there are no exact equivalents of the translated language units in the TL *calque* is used – all the parts of the word combination are translated:

*Information technologies – tehnologii informaționale/
информационные технологии*

Shadow cabinet – cabinet din umbră/ теневой кабинет.

While translating attributive constructions with internal predication, it is often necessary to separate the attribute into a separate sentence:

*A few months later she issued a marry-me-or-else ultimatum. —
Cîteva luni mai târziu ea i- a adresat un ultimatum: “ori te
căsătorești cu mine, ori....”*

*Несколько месяцев спустя она предъявила ему ультиматум:
«Или ты женишься, или я...».*

If such word combinations do not bear a specific stylistic coloring they can be translated using the same methods that are proposed for the translation of the usual attributive groups:

*A life and death necessity – o necesitate vitală/ вопрос жизни и
смерти,*

*an all-night coffee shop – cafea care lucrează pe timp de noapte
/ ночное кафе.*

Practical assignments

1. Define the structural and semantic type of the English attributive constructions and ways to render them into your mother tongue.

Greenhouse effect — *парниковый эффект, efect de seră*; safety violations - *нарушение правил техники безопасности, încălcarea regulilor de securitate tehnică*; education strategy — *стратегия в сфере образования, strategie educațională*; low-salt wholefood — *натуральные продукты с низким содержанием соли, produse naturale cu o cantitate redusă de sare*; referendum ballot — *бюллетень для голосования на референдуме, buletin de vot la referendum*; waste disposal — *удаление отходов, tratarea deșeurilor*; media coverage — *освещение в средствах массовой информации, difuzare în mass media*; a three-nation tour — *поездка по трем странам, o vizită în trei țări*; high-income developed countries — *развитые страны с высоким уровнем доходов населения, țările dezvoltate cu un nivel înalt de venit al cetățenilor*; national security adviser — *советник по национальной безопасности, consilier în domeniul afacerilor interne*; waste reduction measures — *меры по сокращению количества отходов, măsuri pentru reducerea deșeurilor*; energy-efficient heating systems— *энергосберегающие обогревательные системы, sisteme de încălzire care permit economisirea energiei electrice*; environmental assessment project — *проект по оценке состояния окружающей среды, proiect de evaluare a mediului ambiant*; young offenders institutions — *места содержания малолетних правонарушителей, instituții pentru detenția infractorilor minori*.

2. Analyze the chains of the words and translate them:

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. Translate the following word combinations. Comment on the ways of their translation.

A. 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

soil fertility restoration

B. consumption level

alcohol consumption

acceptance report

crime rate

wildlife habitat

strategic arms cuts

healthcare officials

national health standards

prison building programme

C. golf course

export ban

cereal prices

search warrant

corruption charges

two-thirds majority

terrorist trial

Middle East conference

document shredder

pollution control equipment

per capita food production

D. transplant woman

three-men orchestra

nuclear proliferation

terrorist suspect

maternity services

Euro members

private school parents

three-nation resolution

ozone-protection measures

free-market approach

chemical weapons facilities

suicide truck bombers

E.

sister company

brain drain

military presence

money laundering

shuttle diplomacy

computer virus

party platform

NATO Rapid Reaction Force

good will mission

IV. Analyze the semantic relationships between the elements of the word combinations and translate them.

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.

V. Translate the following sentences, paying special attention to the pre-positive attributive constructions.

A. 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.

B. 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 hell-raising 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-crooping-on grimace he'd learned from his daughter.

VI. Translate the following text, paying special attention to attributive constructions.

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.

10. Lexical and Stylistic Problems in Translation. Translation of phraseological units

This lesson:

- **Focuses on the translation of phraseological units;**
- **Determines the types of phraseological units;**
- **Suggests ways of translating phraseological units.**

Free and bound word combinations

The component parts of a *free collocation* preserve their meanings, therefore the translation of the free collocation depends on the meanings of its elements and on the relationship between them.

to do smb. a favour — *a face un serviciu cuiva/ сделать кому-либо одолжение;*

to speak in a low voice — *a vorbi în șoaptă/ говорить тихим голосом;*

a bank robbery — *jefuirea unei bănci/ ограбление банка.*

A word group with a fixed lexical composition and grammatical structure is called a phraseological unit. Its meaning, which is familiar to native speakers of the given language, is generally figurative and cannot be derived from the meanings of the phraseological unit's component parts. The meanings of phraseological units are the result of the given language's historical development. Thus, the meaning of the word combination is different from the meanings of its elements. Compare:

a small house — *o casă mică/ небольшой дом, but: a small talk* — *banalități/ светский разговор.*

to have a green hat — *a avea o pălărie verde/ иметь зеленую шляпу, but: to have green fingers* — *a se pricepe la grădărit / быть умелым садоводом.*

to get a telegram — *a primi o telegram/ получить телеграмму, but: to get the upper hand* — *a prelua controlul/ одержать верх.*

It is possible to make a mistake in the translation of word combinations if the translator is not able to determine the type of the word combination (free or bound). This possibility increases in cases when context does not help in determining the status of the word combination. For example:

*He is a fair-haired, **blue-eyed boy** (describing the appearance).*

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

Translation of fixed phraseological units

We can distinguish between figurative and non -figurative phraseological units. Translation of non-figurative phraseological units does not present any difficulty. As well as in the case of translation of free collocations the translator' has to focus on the ability of these words to collocate with other words in the TL.

to make an attempt —a încerca să facă/ предпринять попытку

to pay a visit —a -i face cuiva o vizită/ нанести визит, посетить

to break one's promise - ași încălca promisiunea, a nu se ține de cuvînt/ нарушить обещание

to fall in love —a se îndrăgosti/ влюбиться

as a matter of fact —de fapt/ на самом деле, по правде говоря

at first sight —la prima vedere/ с первого взгляда

in the prime of life —în floarea vîrstei/ в расцвете сил

Figurative phraseological units present a more difficult task, since the translator does not just have to render their meanings, but also to convey image, stylistic coloring, as well as to take into account the cultural differences of the seemingly similar phraseological units of the two languages.

Taking into account the stylistic coloring involves the fact that the translator has to preserve the stylistic similarity when translating. The expression *as old as Methuselah*, which came from Bible, cannot be translated *boșorog* /старый пень and *to pass away* is not the same as *a da ortul porii*/ протянуть ноги, сыграть в ящик. The expression *to get out of hand* has two equivalents different in their stylistic coloring: *a nu mai putea fi ținut în frîu*/ отбиться от рук and *a scăpa de sub control* /выйти из-под контроля/. Taking this into account, when translating the sentence *Both parties have got out of hand* we use the second meaning, which is more neutral in its coloring: *Ambele partide au ieșit de sub control*/ Обе партии стали неконтролируемыми/вышли из-под контроля.

When translating culturally bound phraseological units it is necessary to take into account cultural differences. Typical examples of such phrases are: *To carry coal to Newcastle, when Queen Ann was alive, to set The Thames on fire*. When translating such phraseological units it is necessary to change the specific national realia. For example:

a French window — *fereastră-ușă* / *стеклянная дверь, выходящая в сад или на балкон*

a City man — *finansist*/ *финансист*

to meet one's Waterloo — *a suferi înfrîngere*/ *потерпеть поражение*.

It is especially difficult to translate polysemantic phraseological units. Thus, the expression *over smb's head* has different meanings in the sentences:

He was promoted over my head. - *L-au promovat fără acordul meu.* /*Ему дали повышение по службе через мою голову/не посоветовавшись.*

This is all completely over my head. - *E prea dificil pentru mine.* /*Это выше моего понимания.*

Phraseological units that have false twins in the TL (which correspond in form but differ in meaning) also present problems in translation. For example, *to cut one's teeth on smth* means *a încerca ceva pentru prima dată* / *приобрести первый жизненный опыт*, based on the expression *to cut one's teeth*, which means *a-i ieși dinții*/ *прорезался зуб*, not to be confused with 'сломать себе на чем-то зубы', that exists in Russian.

Another source of difficulty is the fact that in English there are phraseological expressions that are similar in form but different in meaning, for example, *a blue film* – *un film erotic*/ *эротический фильм*, while the word combination *a blue book* means *culegere de documente guvernamentale*/ *сборник официальных правительственных документов*, *to give a hand* means *a acorda un ajutor* / *помочь*, while *to give a big hand* means *a aplauda*/ *аплодировать* and not *a acorda un ajutor substanțial*/ *оказать большую помощь*.

It should be taken into account that often when dealing with phraseological units the translator may be influenced by false associations, for example when translating the word combination *to give smb a lie* – *a prinde pe cineva cu minciuna*/ *уличить кого-либо во лжи*, and not *a spune cuiva o minciună*/ *сказать кому-либо неправду*, *to step into the breach*- *a înlocui pe cineva la locul*

de tuncă/ заменить кого-либо на рабочем месте, прийти на помощь, not a cădea într-o breșă/ свалиться в пропасть.

The problems mentioned above require constant attention and a creative approach on the part of the translator.

Basic methods used to translate phraseological units

- 1. With the help of a phraseological equivalent**, it means the translator has to find an equivalent in the TL the meaning, figurative image and stylistic coloring of which would fully correspond to the original. The number of such correspondences is rather small. Phraseological units, which are translated with the help of equivalents include: phraseological units that exist in most of European languages, expressions which come from Bible, antic history, classical literature, political life. Usually translation of phraseological units belonging to this group does not present any problems:

A Pyrrhic victory — nupova победа;

Pyrrhic victory [From Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.]

a victory in which the winning side sustains very heavy losses².

While in Romanian we use the same *Pyrric Victory* and explain its meaning: *victorie cîştigată cu peirderi majore, care e mai mult o înfrîngere.*

To cross the Rubicon — a traversa Rubiconul /перейти Рубикон;

The idiom "Crossing the Rubicon" means to pass a point of no return, and refers to Julius Caesar's army's crossing of the river in 49 BC, which was considered an act of insurrection. Because the course of the river has changed much since then, it is impossible to confirm exactly where the Rubicon flowed when Caesar and his legions crossed it³.

Promised Land — Țara Promisă / Земля обетованная;

Promised Land- is a term used to describe the land promised or given by God, according to the Hebrew Bible, to the Israelites, the descendants of Jacob. The promise is firstly made to Abraham (Genesis 15:18-21) and then renewed to his son Isaac, and to Isaac's son Jacob (Genesis 28:13), Abraham's grandson. The Promised Land was described in terms of the

² <http://ro-en.ro/index.php?d=e&x=Pyrrhic+victory>

³ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubicon>

territory from the River of Egypt to the Euphrates river (Exodus 23:31) and was given to their descendants after the Exodus⁴.

To cast the first stone — să arunce primul piatra / бросить первый камень;
The English idiomatic phrase to "cast the first stone" is derived from Bible. The passage describes a confrontation between Jesus and the scribes and Pharisees over whether a woman, caught in an act of adultery, ought to be stoned. Jesus shames the crowd into dispersing, and averts the execution⁵.

To be or not to be — a fi sau nu a fi / быть или не быть;
"To be, or not to be" is the opening line of a monologue from William Shakespeare's play Hamlet (written about 1600), act three, scene one.⁶

Hot line — linie fierbinte/ горячая линия
A direct telephone line set up for a specific purpose, especially for use in emergencies or for communication between heads of government⁷.

- 2. With the help of a phraseological analogue, i.e.** finding a phraseological unit in the TL, which has a similar meaning but is based on a different image.

to work one's fingers to the bone — a lucra din zori și pînă-n seară/ работать не покладая рук;

to get out of the bed on the wrong side — a se scula cu piciorul stîng/ встать с левой ноги;

to make a mountain out of a mole hill — a face din țințar armasar/ делать из мухи слона;

to save for a rainy day — a tine/ strînge pentru zile negre / копить на черный день.

- 3. With the help of calque (loan translation).** In case if the phraseological unit has neither an equivalent nor an analogue and its imagery, obtained with the help of loan translation, can be easily assimilated by the language users.

to put all eggs in one basket — a pune toate ouăle într-un coș/ класть все яйца в одну корзину;

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Promised_Land

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_and_the_woman_taken_in_adultery

⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/To_be,_or_not_to_be

⁷ Oxford Dictionary of English, 3rd Edition © Oxford University Press 2010

to learn to walk before you run — a te învăța să mergi înainte de a te învăța să fugi/ прежде чем бежать, сначала научись ходить / всему свое время;

No news is good news. — lipsa de noutăți e deja o noutate bună/ Отсутствие новостей — хорошая новость;

You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. — nu poți pregăti omletă fără să strici ouăle / Нельзя приготовить яичницу, не разбив яиц.

In such cases it is advisable to give a short explanation, for example: as they say in Great Britain).

- 4. With the help of antonymous translation**, i.e. substituting the affirmative form in the original by the negative in the TL, or on the contrary, the negative by the affirmative.

to keep one's head — a nu și pierde cumpătul / не терять головы;

to keep one's head above water — a nu-și face datorii / не влезать в долги;

unvarnished truth — adevăr pur / голая правда.

- 5.** If there is no equivalent or analogue, and it is impossible to translate the expression using calque, we use **descriptive translation**, i.e. the meaning of the expression is explained.

to give smb. the cold shoulder — a primi/ întâmpina pe cineva cu răceală/ встретить кого-либо холодно, проигнорировать;

to be in the same boat — a fi în aceeași situație/ быть в одинаковом положении;

wild goose chase — goană după himere / сумасбродная идея;

a tall order — sarcină greu de îndeplinit / трудная задача.

Due to the frequent use many phraseological units and proverbs become trite and commonplace. To make the text more expressive and original speakers very often change the phraseological units or proverbs. This method is often used in journalism. The phraseological unit becomes more expressive due to the substitution of one element of the expression or due to the introduction of additional words. For example:

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

*She showed, her true **musical** colours in the 1989 production (introducing a word into the set expression: to show one's true colours).*

Many phraseological units and proverbs become so predictable that in speech they are often omitted, and in writing they are abridged. Such shortenings are a way to refresh phraseological units. For example:

*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.)

Practical assignments

1. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to phraseological units.

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. Define the idiomatic meaning of the adjectives (A) and nouns (B) in the following word combinations.

A

a dead letter, a dead fence, a dead end, a dead-end job, a dead wire, dead loss, a good debt, a bad debt, hard currency, hard liquor, hard drugs, high life, high tea, at high noon, in high summer, high treason, a pretty penny, a thin audience, thin beer,

a thin excuse, a thin story, a blind date, a blind alley, a blind wall, a blind landing, small talk, in the small hours, a white lie, a white elephant, blue water, blue stories, blue chip.

B

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

3. Translate the given phraseological units. Comment on the translation method used in each group.

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. Give the equivalents of the following set expressions which originate from the Bible (A) and antic culture (B).

A

a prodigal son
a doubting Thomas
the slaughter/massacre of the innocent
the horn of plenty
the Holy of Holies
Solomon's judgment
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

B

the Augean stables
under the aegis
the sword of Damocles
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. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to phraseological units.

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. 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.

6. Translate the following sentences, paying special attention to the rendering of refreshed set expressions.

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

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

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

10. 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.

11. 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."

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

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

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

15. 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.

11. Translation of culture-bound and equivalent-lacking words

This lesson:

- Familiarizes the students with the notion of equivalent lacking lexis;
- Gives a detailed classification of equivalent lacking words;
- Suggests ways of translating such lexis

Equivalent-lacking words signify notions lacking in the target language and culture. They are sometimes called untranslatable words or ‘unfindable’ words.

Sometimes equivalent-lacking words are associated with culture-bound words, realia, or culturally loaded words. However, the term of culture-bound word is of narrower meaning than the term of equivalent-lacking word. A culture-bound word names an object peculiar to this or that ethnic culture (*хохлома, гжель, мампейка; baby shower, Christmas yule log; kimono*).

Equivalent-lacking words include, along with culture-bound words, neologisms, i.e. newly coined forms, dialect words, slang, taboo-words, foreign (third language) terms, proper names, misspellings, archaisms, etc.

Reasons for using equivalent-lacking words can be various:

extralinguistic: lack of a similar thing in the target culture;

lexical: lack of a corresponding one-word name for a thing in the target language:
exposure – оказание внешнего физического воздействия.

stylistic: difference in connotations, like in *buck – доллар* (colloquial vs. neutral),
beauty sleep – ранний сон до полуночи; бабушка, бабулечка, бабулька – Granny, old woman.

Types of culture-bound words

Culture-bound words are culturally loaded words borrowed from another language due to language contacts.

Comparison of languages and cultures reveals the following types of culture-bound words:

unique culture-bound words: *bullying*,

analogues: drug-store – *аптека*, *дедовщина* – *hazing*;

similar words with different functions: *cuckoo's call* (asked for by an American girl to find out how soon she will get married) – *крик кукушки* (counted by a Russian to find out how long s/he will live)

Language lacunae of similar notions: *clover-leaf* = автодорожная развязка в виде клеверного листа.

According to the semantic fields, culture-bound words are classified into:

toponyms, or geographical terms (*Munich, the Great Lakes, the Sikhote Alin, Beijing*);

anthroponyms, or people's names (*Aristophanes, Victor Hugo, Alexander Hamilton*);

animal names (kangaroo, grizzly, cougar);

social terms (*Государственная Дума, House of Commons*);

military terms (*есаул, подполковник, lance corporal*);

education terms (*junior high school, eleven-plus, child/day care; пионерский лагерь*);

tradition and customs terms (*Halloween, масленица*);

ergonyms, or names of institutions and organizations (*Heinemann, крайисполком, санэпидстанция*)

history terms (*civil war, War of Independence, Великая Отечественная война*)

words for everyday life (cuisine, clothing, housing, etc.) (*sushi, kilt, trailer, валенки, лапти*)

titles and headlines (*Война и мир, Vanity Fair*).

Culture-bound words are characterized by a location and time. Based on the local coloring, their classification includes:

exoticisms: *chinook, bonsai, kabuki*

barbarisms, i.e. words partially incorporated into a borrowing language: *авеню, миссис, хобби*.

Based on the time coloring, culture-bound words classification falls into the following groups:

neologisms: *junk food, internet*

historisms, or outdated words denoting realia that no longer exist: *Beat Generation, WASP; уезд, бурлак.*

Historisms have no synonyms in a modern language.

Archaisms, or out-of-use words having synonyms in the modern language: *Sire = father, clime = climate and country.*

Translation of culture-bound words

Culture-bound words are generally rendered in the borrowing language through transcription, transliteration and calque translation: *авеню, sputnik*. As compared with transcription and transliteration, calques are more convenient. But at the same time, calques can be misinterpreted by a receptor.

An explicatory translation reveals a culture-bound word meaning in full: 13 зарплата= annual bonus payment; breadline = очередь безработных за бесплатным питанием. Explication of culture-bound words can be made in commentaries (both in-text and after-text), and in footnotes. The disadvantage of in-text notes is that they distract a receptor's attention from the main text. However, after-text commentaries are not for a "lazy" reader. So the most convenient, probably, are footnotes which save a reader's time and effort.

Lexical substitutions can be used to have proper impact upon the receptor. For example, the main character of Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" is called Scout. This name would call specific associations with a Russian reader. To avoid confusion, the translator substituted the girl's name by Глазастик, conveying her main feature to notice everything.

In news texts there can be possible analogue substitutions of official positions: Under-Secretary – зам. министра, Secretary of State – Министр иностранных дел.

Before translating, it is necessary to check whether a loan word exists in the target language, whether its meaning corresponds to that of the source language word, and what its phonetic and graphic form is (care should be taken for the different spellings of a source language word and the loan word, like lunch – ленч).

Practical assignments:

I. Translate the following realia and comment on the translation method used:

A.

Skinhead

Twin-city

Anorak

Money laundering

Wedgwood

Shadow health secretary

Surface-to air rocket

The Last Supper

B.

Golden parachute

Prime time

Car boot sale

Hard sell

Head hunting agency

Parking ticket

Traffic warden

II. Translate the sentences, paying special attention to the translation of realia

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 Bret- ton 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.

III. Translate the following text, paying special attention to culture-bound words:

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.

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8. On equivalence. <http://translationjournal.net/journal/14equiv.htm>
9. On translation of proper names.
<http://mircea-blaga.blogspot.com/2011/03/despre-ioana-iepureanu-sau-cum-poti-sa.html>