

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ

з дисципліни

«ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ»

(для студентів III курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності 035.041

«Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська»)

(Електронне видання)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
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Методичні рекомендації з дисципліни «ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ» (для студентів III курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності 035.041 «Германські мови та література (переклад включно), перша – англійська») / Уклад.: О.Г Тараненко. Київ: вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля 2023. 24 с.

Пропоновані методичні рекомендації спрямовано на опанування здобувачами вищої освіти матеріалів курсу «ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ».

Методичні матеріали можна використовувати для студентів впродовж підготовки до самостійної роботи (практика). Дані методичні вказівки призначено для студентів III курсу денної та заочної форми навчання спеціальності 035.041 «Германські мови та література (переклад включно), перша – англійська»)» Матеріали розраховано на студентів вищих навчальних закладів.

.

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Вступ

Мета курсу (набуті компетентності)

У результаті вивчення навчальної дисципліни здобувач вищої освіти буде здатний оперувати основними завданнями дисципліни та набути необхідних навичок і умінь:

- практичних (мовленнєвих навичок і умінь та засвоєння лінгвістичних і соціокультурних знань);
- когнітивних (розвиток когнітивних здібностей);
- афективних (формування впевненості щодо використання мови як засобу комунікації та для перекладу.
- освітніх (розвиток здатності до самостійного пошуку і засвоєння нового матеріалу);
- фахових (розвиток перекладацької компетенції);
- соціальних (розвиток загальних умінь спілкування), а також інтеграція навичкових параметрів (фонетики, лексики та граматики) у мовленнєвих уміннях;
- розвиток гнучких стратегій читання як мовленнєвого уміння за рахунок формування усіх його видів;
- володіти системою ідей і поглядів, що відбиті у значенні окремих мовних одиниць,
- здійснювати адекватний двобічний переклад.

Результати

навчання:

- володіння термінами основних граматичних аспектів у структурі української та англійської мов.
- розрізняти та вміти використовувати у

практичній перекладацькій діяльності
специфічні граматичні феномени, притаманні
обом вищезначеним мовам

- знання норм літературної мови (мовна пара англійська-українська) та вміння коректно застосовувати свої знання
- знання та розуміння основних теорій та концепцій обраної філологічної спеціальності.
- Організація свого саморозвитку та отримання знань на самостійній основі в процесі вивчення практичного курсу перекладу.

Уміння:

- ефективно працювати з інформацією – аналіз, структурування, науковий підхід до отриманих знань
- розуміти систему мови, основні граматичні категорії, застосовувати надбані знання при перекладі з української на англійську та навпаки
- аналізувати мовні одиниці, вивчати їх взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища та процеси, що їх зумовлюють, спираючись на знання практичного курсу перекладу
- вільно спілкуватись з професійних питань як з фахівцями, так й нефхівцями як державною, так й іноземними мовами, дотримуючись граматичних норм як рідної, так й іноземних мов.

Методичні рекомендації складаються зі вступу; загальної частини; текстів з активною лексикою до них; контрольних завдань до текстів та списку рекомендованої літератури.

Text 1

From Magna Carta to American democracy

Though Britain is a monarchy and the USA is a republic, the two nations share a common constitutional heritage that guarantees political and human rights.

In his address to the nation in September 2022 US President Joe Biden warned Americans not to **take** their democracy and their human rights **for granted**. "We told ourselves that American democracy is guaranteed," he said, "But it's not. We have to defend it. Protect it. Stand up for it. Each and every one of us."

At a time when civil liberties and acquired human rights are being questioned and even **threatened** in many countries, including the USA and the UK, it is interesting to look back at how these rights were acquired in the first place.

When the Founding Fathers of the United States drew up their *Constitution* in September 1787, part of what they wrote down was directly inspired by one of the most important documents in the history of England: *Magna Carta*.

As gentlemen who were familiar with the culture of the British Isles, from where their ancestors had mostly come, the Founding Fathers knew their English history well; they saw what was right and what was wrong with the political and administrative system of power in the country of their ancestors; and they decided that as far as its effects on American colonies were concerned, Britain was not applying the basic principles of just and responsible government. To American eyes, the principles of Magna Carta were no longer being respected. The Founding Fathers were determined that in the new United States of America, these rights would be *enshrined* in the Constitution.

Magna Carta is certainly one of the most influential documents to have been written in the last 1,000 years. It was in the year 1215, the *late Middle Ages*, that a group of Anglo-Norman *noblemen* decided that the time had come to establish once and for all in England the limits of royal power and the fundamental rights of the people.

Inspired partly by the democratic tradition of the Anglo Saxons (who ruled England until the Norman conquest in 1066), partly by their own desire to *prevent* a royal dictatorship, they forced the *notorious* King John to sign away the right of a monarch to rule *autocratically* without the consent of parliament.

As far as basic human rights are concerned, they too were established in writing in Magna Carta.

"No free man shall be imprisoned, unless by the *lawful* judgement of his *peers*, or by the law of the land," it stated. "To none will we (i.e. the monarch) sell, to none will we deny or delay, right or justice."

Magna Carta was the original *Bill of Rights*. Although it did not give "power to the people" in any modern sense of the word, it did limit the power of the King. It confirmed the authority of Parliament, and established for good one of the most important principles of regal or political power in England - namely that the power and authority of a leader to rule are subject to approval and permanent scrutiny of those over whom he rules.

In other words, Magna Carta served to *banish* for ever from England any idea of the "divine right of kings" or "absolute monarchy". On the few occasions since then when British monarchs have tried to override the limitations imposed on them by Magna Carta and subsequent constitutional *acts*, they have done so at their peril. When King Charles 1st was tempted by the attraction of absolute power in the seventeenth century, he had his head cut off, and the monarchy was temporarily abolished.

A fact that is often forgotten nowadays, is that England was one of the first nations to become a republic in modern times; Charles 1st was replaced by a commoner called Oliver Cromwell, and England became a "Commonwealth".... which is a vague translation of the Latin expression *res publica* – more normally translated as *republic*. The republic lasted for only eleven years, after which Parliament *reinstated* the monarchy; but twenty-nine years later, the power of the monarch was again restricted, and the rights of Parliament and the people were reaffirmed, in the English *Bill of Rights* of 1689.

Transferred into the language of eighteenth century America, the principles of Magna Carta and the English Bill of Rights were taken one step further, when the United States Constitution totally separated the three sides of power: *executive power* (the President), *legislative power* (Congress) and *judicial power* (the Supreme Court).

In the course of the centuries, the bold democratic principles originating in Magna Carta have too often been neglected in individual cases; but at least they had the merit of existing, and generally speaking they have underlined law in the English speaking countries ever since. It is a pity that even in Britain or the USA, there are politicians today who do not believe in all the democratic values that have guided our history for many generations..

WORDS

take for granted: consider as acquired

- **threaten:** menace, put in danger
- **enshrined:** made permanent
- **Middle Ages:** the medieval period
- **noblemen:** lords, aristocrats
- **notorious:** famous for bad reasons
- **prevent:** avoid, stop from happening
- **autocratic:** dictatorial
- **banish:** remove
- **act:** law
- **reinstate:** put back in place
- **lawful:** legitimate, legal
- **peers:** people in the same social group

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

Text 2

The electric car revolution: is it realistic or optimistic?

Governments and motor manufacturers around the world are throwing money and resources into the development of electric vehicles. But can electric power really replace the internal combustion engine before the middle of the century? Maybe it can, but this is by no means certain.

Electric **vehicles** have arrived. With technology led by Tesla, and all of the world's major car manufacturers following along behind, electric vehicles are now a common **sight** on the roads of most developed countries. Yet the situation in less developed countries is rather different; the only African country to have started the change to electric vehicles is South Africa and even there, electric vehicles still **account**

for less than 0.01% of the total number of cars on the roads. In South America, the situation is better, with all Latin American countries beginning the move towards electric vehicles, particularly Columbia which, in 2020, had a third of the continent's total electric car **fleet**. In Russia, **the wealthy** are investing in imported electric cars, but no electric cars are yet **manufactured** locally, while in India the government is promoting **the purchase of** electric vehicles with tax **exemptions** and other **incentives**. So electric cars have arrived, and their share of the market is increasing almost worldwide.

Does this mean, therefore, that the world is **on track to phase out** the use of petrol-driven vehicles in less than thirty years? And does it mean that electric vehicles are the **sustainable** solution to our transport needs for the second half of the century? Unfortunately, to the disappointment of some people, the answer to both of these questions has to be "no".

The massive development of electric vehicles can only be possible if two conditions are met. Firstly the expansion of electric vehicle manufacturing is dependent on the fragile ability of manufacturers to source vastly increased quantities of vital **components** and elements without which electric vehicles cannot operate; these include lithium, cobalt and "rare earths" such as neodymium and tantalum, as well as silicon chips which have already **been in short supply** since 2020. Secondly, few countries currently have electricity **grids** that are anywhere near being able to cope with the huge increase in demand for electricity that will accompany any rapid growth in electric vehicle ownership. Without adequate **supplies** of all the vital ingredients of electric motors and batteries, or without **power** supplies that are able to provide the electricity needed to recharge millions of electric batteries every day (as well as supplying the current we need for everything else, such as lighting, heating, trains and electric **devices**), the electric car revolution will **run up against** insoluble problems.

Governments and vehicle manufacturers **are fully aware of** these issues, but the

consensus among policy-makers seems to be that somehow technology will come up with the answers, as it often has in the past. Analysts also predict that changing social attitudes and environmental awareness will lead to a reduction in private vehicle use and a fall in the numbers of vehicles on the roads. This prediction is likely to be right, though not necessarily for those reasons alone; any **shortage** of essential components will force up the cost of electric vehicles, and any shortage of battery recharging facilities or capacity will discourage people from buying electric vehicles, leading to a fall in the number of vehicles on the roads.

Ultimately the success of the transition to electric powered vehicles will depend on advances in technology in three fields; the weight of batteries, the amount of power that they can produce, and the speed at which they can be recharged... or exchanged.

It may surprise you to learn that electric vehicles are not a new idea; indeed, at the start of the automobile age in the late 19th century, America had as many electric cars as **gas**-driven cars, and New York's biggest taxi company used electric vehicles. In order to keep their taxis on the road when the batteries ran low, they set up battery points at strategic locations where instead of recharging their batteries, drivers would just exchange them for fully recharged ones, a process that took no longer than refilling with gasoline.

Thus battery exchange stations, rather than battery recharging points, may perhaps solve the problem of **slow recharging times** which currently prevents owners taking their electric vehicles on long trips. Yet battery exchange is not an option with today's large heavy batteries. While the latest generation of Lithium-ion batteries are almost twice as efficient as the batteries being used just five years ago, they remain big and heavy. Before batteries can become easy to exchange, a **quantum leap** in battery technology is needed, one which will allow batteries to store much larger amounts of electricity in much smaller and lighter units. Teams of top electrical engineers in universities and private laboratories worldwide are working on battery technology, and progress has been rapid.... New types of lithium batteries are being developed, but the

radical discovery that will revolutionise battery design is still to be made.

As for the availability of clean renewable electricity in sufficient quantities **to cope with demand** from all the world's electric vehicles, progress in this direction is already **underway**. Ideally, notably in hot countries and outside cities, recharging points will be autonomous, generating their own electricity from solar panels and wind or water turbines and storing it either mechanically or in high-powered batteries. The technology already exists, and a California company, Beam Global, recently installed 30 solar-powered recharging stations in sunny parts of the state.

So are people who believe in the ability of technology to solve all our problems being realistic, or over-optimistic? And will other problems such as environmental issues and the availability of vital materials **throw a spanner in the works**? Will all the world's countries be able to complete the electric vehicle revolution, or will the world's poorer nations get left behind... yet again? For the time being, progress is upwards, but can it continue? In terms of volume, the electric vehicle revolution has only just **got underway**.

WORDS

vehicle *pronounced* ['viə-kul] - car, truck, van etc.

:

internal combustion engine: the petrol (gas) engine used in cars and trucks

- **fleet:** the total number of cars

- **manufacture** (verb) : to make, to produce

- **exemption:** dispensation, authorisation to not do something –

incentive: encouragement, something to make someone want something

- **is on track to** : is going fast enough to

- **sustainable:** permanent and not bad for the environment

- **grid:** network

- **power:** electricity or other sources of energy

- **device:** machine, apparatus

- **gas, gasolene** (*American*) : petrol (*British*):

quantum leap: a radical new development

-underway: started, in progress.

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

Text 3

Aeroponics; feeding tomorrow's world ?

If our world is to survive for much longer, we have no choice but to reduce the use of natural resources and cut out wastage. Compared to traditional agriculture, aeroponics does both.

The world's population is expected to continue growing until the end of the twenty-first century; that at least was the general **consensus** of experts until 2019. Maybe in the new post-Covid reality, the **rate** of growth will slow; but even so, unless Covid-19 or some other new virus causes millions more deaths than **initially** predicted, the world's population will continue to grow, putting ever-increasing pressure on the natural environment, on resources, on living space, and most critically on food and water. Aeroponics will be part of the solution.

According to a United Nations **FAO** report published in 2011, almost half of the fruit and vegetables produced in the world go to waste – they never get consumed by the humans for whom they are grown.

Wastage occurs throughout the production and distribution cycle, during production, during transformation, during transport, and even – notably in developed economies – after **purchase** by the final customer.

Fifty percent of all fruit and vegetables going to waste, that is an enormous amount of

wastage, and not just in economic terms. This wastage has a huge impact in terms of natural resources, particularly space and water, which **in turn** have huge **implications** for the global environment.

Cutting out all waste in the production and distribution of food is an impossible **goal**. Even people living in small eco-**sustainable** communities generate waste. Even in organic crop production, **pests** and disease cause wastage; and even if **harvested** and distributed locally, part of a crop will always be wasted.

But there is a large difference between wasting fifty percent of all fruit and vegetables produced worldwide, and the unreachable goal of **achieving** no waste at all. Between 50% and zero, there is plenty of **scope** for significantly reducing the volume of food waste worldwide simply through the use of new more efficient production methods.

Studies have shown that packaging and distribution systems account for about 25% of total wastage of fresh fruit and vegetables, leaving plenty of opportunity for improvement. In an ideal world, and as in the past, much of the food consumed in cities would be produced locally, not **shipped** thousands of miles as happens today.

In 1998, the US Department of Agriculture released a study into fruit and vegetables arriving at the Chicago Terminal Market, the main point of distribution for the American Middle West. The report showed that basic vegetables including lettuce, broccoli, peas or cauliflowers all traveled over 2000 miles (over 3000 km) before reaching the market... and *before* being shipped on to supermarkets across the region. Yet Chicago is in the heart of a massive agricultural area. **Granted** it can get pretty cold in winter, but with modern agricultural techniques, the Midwest could be **self-sufficient** for many types of fruit and vegetables, cutting out the massive environmental cost of shipping tons of vegetables half way across a continent.

Since 2011, Chicago's O'Hare airport has been home to an aeroponic garden (photo top of page) , where people can see how vegetables can be grown in an environment that is not only without soil but even without any permanent **medium** in which to grow. In this experimental garden, plants are grown, as the name suggests, ... in the air, their roots hanging down in nothing.

Hydroponics, growing plants in **troughs** of **nutrient**-rich water, has been developing since the 1970's. **Aeroponics** takes things one step further, by removing the water and replacing it with air. Not just air, obviously; while plants are grown with roots hanging in the air, these roots are regularly sprayed with a nutrient-rich solution that gives them just what they need for optimum growth. It's very high-tech, it's not cheap, and it's a long way from currently popular organic farming techniques. Yet in many ways, aeroponics is actually more environment-friendly than even the most strictly managed traditional organic farming methods. And it's *down to* one factor: waste.

Traditional farming is wasteful; modern intensive agriculture *relies on* large inputs of external resources, notably heat, water and nutrients. The vast amounts of water used by agriculture are already causing serious problems in many parts of the world; beneath California's San Joaquin Valley, the world's most productive agricultural area, water tables have been dropping for almost a century, and scientists estimate that the land... not the water table below it... has sunk by over 8 metres in some parts. NASA calculate that Southern California had a "water deficit" of 4.2 **gigatons** per year from 2002 to 2015.

Aeroponic agriculture reduces water waste to zero. The only water used is what is actually taken up by the roots of plants when they are sprayed. Any water not used can be collected and reused.

The same goes for nutrients; in traditional agriculture, plants only extract a small proportion of nutrients from the ground, and good ground will have many nutrients in it that will not be used at all by the crops grown on it. In an age of diminishing natural resources, traditional agriculture uses millions of tons of chemical fertilizer each year, much of which goes to waste. In Brittany, France, many streams and beaches have been seriously polluted by nutrient-rich water running off fields, causing "**algal bloom**" along the seashore and covering some beaches in green **slime**. With aeroponic agriculture, no nutrients are lost, so there is no risk of unintended pollution.

One big advantage of traditional agriculture is that it almost always uses natural heat

and light, even if under glass or plastic. Aeroponic agriculture, by contrast, may require artificial heat and light, specially if practised indoors. But with the development of small-scale locally-sited renewable energy production, and highly energy-efficient buildings and lighting systems, large-scale indoor aeroponic vegetable growing units **are liable to be** a feature of tomorrow's cities.

If all the lettuces consumed in Chicago in winter could be grown locally, in carbon-neutral zero-waste aeroponic "farms", instead of being brought in by truck from California, that in itself would lead to a huge reduction in the use of water, minerals, land-space and transportation costs. Reproduced on a global scale, reduced use of natural resources will be vital for ensuring a sustainable future for generations to come, even when the global population goes above 10 billion.

WORDS

consensus: agreement, accord

- **rate:** speed

- **initially:** originally

- **FAO:** the Food and Agriculture Organisation

- **purchase:** buy

- **in turn:** then, next

- **implications:** consequences

- **sustainable:** renewable, able to continue permanently

- **pests:** insects and animals that cause damage

- **harvest:** pick, cut

- **scope:** opportunity

- **granted:** it is true that...

- **medium:** substance

- **trough:** basin

- **nutrient:** food for plants

- **gigaton:** a billion tonnes

- **algal bloom:** proliferation of green vegetation in the water

- **slime:** muck, a wet sticky mess
- **are liable to be:** will probably be.

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

Text 4

Log Cabins and the White House

Bill Clinton's father - a man the former president never knew - was a truck driver who gave his son nothing but his nationality and his family name. Bill spent his early years in a small wooden one-story house in the small town of Hope, Arkansas, the kind of house in which millions of ordinary working class Americans still live. In a sense, it is the nearest one can get today to the fabled "**log cabin**" in which so many American heroes are fabled to have been brought up.

Among other recent presidents, both Barack Obama and Ronald Reagan, but not Donald Trump nor George W Bush, were men who made their way up to the presidency from fairly simple origins. Reagan became known first as a minor Hollywood star; his screen image, as a tough cowboy, at home in the **saddle** and in log cabins, undoubtedly helped him in his original struggle for the Republican nomination and the presidency.

Since the start of the nineteenth century, candidates for the American presidency have **taken pride in** demonstrating their humble roots; the image of the "log cabin" became symbolic of humble proletarian origins, at a time when the United States were beginning to move west and occupy new territory, and home-built log cabins were the only form of housing available for the pioneering **homesteaders**.

Abraham Lincoln

Yet the only American president who could truthfully claim to have been born in a log cabin was Abraham Lincoln, who was born in just such a building on a farm in Hardin County, Kentucky.

The story of Abraham Lincoln's childhood is one of the great classics of the American Dream; Lincoln spent his childhood years in a variety of log cabins, as his father moved from place to place, advancing slowly westwards. In the winter of 1816-17, the Lincolns lived in a "half-faced camp", a log cabin which was totally open on one side, in an "unbroken forest" in the heart of almost uninhabited Indiana.

While quite a few other American presidents have come up from humble roots, some others whose roots were somewhat more privileged have **willingly** disguised the fact.

The classic example was William Harrison, who was elected president in 1840. Harrison campaigned for the presidency using a specially-written **theme tune** called the *Log Cabin March*; indeed, his whole campaign was won with the slogan "*log cabin and hard cider*".... but the tune and slogan were just marketing **gambits**, neither of which had anything to do with reality! Harrison, whose father was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence, came from a prosperous New England family, and was brought up in a palatial home in Virginia.

Ironically, Harrison's attempts to portray himself as a tough man of the people got him nowhere; standing with neither hat nor coat during his inauguration ceremony on a bitter winter's day in 1841, he caught pneumonia and died a month later.

In more recent times, Jimmy Carter, the Democratic president from 1977 to 1981, was also portrayed as a "country boy", and was popularly known as the peanut farmer from Plains, Georgia. The fact that he was actually the owner of a very large and prosperous farm and a **string** of family businesses, rather than a simple homesteader, was often **conveniently** forgotten by those who wanted the president to seem like a simple man with simple roots.

Then in the year 2000, the man who was chosen as the 43rd American president was not someone who had come from nowhere and made it to the top by his own skills and determination, but a man from a *very* privileged background. George Bush Jr. came from an illustrious family background, being the son of President George Bush Sr., and grandson of a US senator & the US equivalent of royalty.

Naturally, there are many people in America who **yearn** nostalgically for a return to old ways; but in today's mediatized world, where image is everything, and money buys the time and the TV and social media ads without which images cannot be built, it is

hard to imagine the clock being put back. Besides, although many poor Americans still live in small wooden houses, few of those who do go on to become politicians. The age of the log-cabin-raised president is definitely over.

WORDS:

bitter: very cold

- **convenient:** useful

- **gambit:** strategy

- **homesteader:** person establishing a new home or firm in new virgin territory

- **log:** cut trunk or large branch of a tree

- **saddle:** seat on the back of a horse

- **skills:** abilities

- **string:** chain, group

- **take pride in:** be proud of

- **theme tune:** anthem

- **willingly:** happily

- **yearn:** hope.

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

Text 5

Wall Street Culture - the heart of America

For Americans, the most important street in the USA is Wall Street

In the United States of America, there are plenty of famous streets. But of all the streets in world, there is one which is in the news every day: WALL STREET . This is the street on which fortunes are made and lost. But more generally what goes on on“ the street

i''s of vital interest for most Americans..... and the rest of the world too. As they say, when Wall Street sneezes, America catches cold.

Say "the streets of New York" to a non-American, and he'll probably think of Times Square, Madison Avenue or Broadway; but mention the subject to an American and for many the first name that **comes to mind** will be Wall Street.

For many, Wall Street is indeed just "the street", probably the most important street in the USA or even in the world; for what goes on on Wall Street, more perhaps than what goes on in Congress, can have a direct influence on the lives of everyone in the USA, if not most people in the world.

Wall Street is of course the home of the New York Stock Exchange, the financial heart of the American business world. Each day, billions of dollars of **shares** are **traded** on the floor of the stock exchange **on behalf of** companies, pension funds and private individuals wanting to protect their investments or their life's savings, and make sure that they too are on the **bandwaggon** of prosperity.

The New York Stock Exchange is the biggest and most active stock exchange in the world; over half of all adult Americans have some, if not all, of their savings invested directly on Wall Street, so it is not surprising that the **fluctuations** of the Street's famous indexes, the Dow Jones and the Nasdaq, are followed daily by millions of ordinary Americans. When the Dow and the Nasdaq are on a rise, millions of Americans feel more prosperous; when they are falling, millions start feeling worried about their financial security and their **retirement years**. Yet more importantly, when Wall Street booms it is a sign that the American economy is booming, creating jobs and prosperity for people throughout the nation; when Wall Street slumps for more than a short period, it is because the American economy is slowing down, putting investment and jobs at risk.

Nevertheless, in spite of its periodic crashes and downturns, most Americans know very well that by investing directly in the stock market, they are probably ensuring the best possible long term return on their investments.

Over time, direct investments on Wall Street have always done better than most other forms of long-term placement, and logically speaking this is inevitable. Ultimately, most forms of investment depend on the performance of the US economy in general, and by investing directly on Wall Street, American investors are simply ensuring that they personally take full advantage of the growth of the stock market, rather than share their gains with banks, investment trusts or other intermediaries offering investment services.

The risk of a crash on Wall Street is a reality that must always be **borne in mind**: Wall Street "crashed" most spectacularly in the fall of 1929, when share values dropped over 50% in the space of a few days. By the time the fall **bottomed out** in 1932, over 80%

had been "wiped off" the value of shares on the American stock market, and the Great Depression had begun.

Before 1929, as the stock market boomed, over a million Americans had been speculating on the Street, borrowing money that they did not have in order to buy **shares** for sale at a profit. When the crash came, hundreds of thousands of these speculators, both individuals and companies, **went bankrupt**, causing immense distress and poverty.

More recently, Wall Street crashed in 2007 - 2008, almost **triggering** a collapse of the world financial system. When the stock market eventually stopped falling in March 2009, it had lost 54% of its value, and many people had lost their life's savings.

Previously in 1997, almost over a third of its value was wiped out in a few days; but this time the consequences were less dramatic. While most Americans saw the value of their savings tumble, few went bankrupt as a result.

In today's America, borrowing money **solely** for the **purpose** of speculating on Wall Street is not a common habit, so the money that was "lost" in recent crashes was mostly money that people owned themselves, not money that they owed to someone else.

One day no doubt, in some unforeseen future, Wall Street will crash spectacularly again; but when that happens there will have to be both a cause and an effect. The most **likely** cause will be a major world crisis; the most likely effect, given today's "global economy", will be a major economic catastrophe around the world, perhaps similar to the hyperinflation that affected Germany under the Weimar republic.

If that happens, society as we know it will **grind to a halt**, and most forms of saving, except perhaps gold and **real estate**, will lose most of their value; until that day, Wall Street will remain as one of the nerve centers of the global economy.

WORDS

be on the bandwagon: *be part of*

- **bear in mind:** *remember*

- **comes to mind:** *he thinks of*

- **distress:** *alarm*

- **fluctuation:** *ups and downs*

- **grind to a halt:** *stop*

- **likely:** *probable*

- **on behalf of:** *for*

- **plummet:** *fall sharply*

- **purpose:** *reason*

- **real estate:** *land and buildings*

- **retirement years:** *years when one no longer works*

- **share:** *investment, bond*
- **slump:** *go downhill, fall*
- **solely:** *just*
- **stock:** *share, investment*
- **trade:** *buy and sell*
- **tumble:** *fall*

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

Text 6

Mardi Gras in New Orleans

New Orleans, the great city at the mouth of the Mississippi is one of the most colorful, most cosmopolitan and most European of American cities.

Though very few people in the city now speak or understand much French, New Orleans prides itself on its French heritage. The historic center of the city is known as the French Quarter, and the city is famous across the United States for its restaurants and its "Mardi Gras" celebrations.

It is still one of America's great ports, where goods that have traveled down the Mississippi valley by barge or by truck or by train are offloaded and trans-shipped, to be exported all over the world.

Mardi Gras, meaning literally "Fat Tuesday" was first celebrated in Louisiana by French colonists in the eighteenth century. It was, in those days, a day of feasting before the start of *Lent*, the 40-day period leading up to Easter.

As the last "normal" day before the austerity of Lent, "fat Tuesday" was a day to

make the most of, a day of carnivals, eating, drinking and **revelry**. It has remained a day of carnival ever since; but the original French celebrations are just a small part of today's festivities. Mardi Gras, New Orleans style, owes as much to Afro-Caribbean **customs** and the Latin American carnival tradition as it does to the French colonists who established it in their new city.

The Mardi Gras celebrations actually **last** for several weeks. About a month before the main carnival, a season of elaborate balls and parties begins: the official Mardi Gras program is published, and shops start selling the very sweet and colorful "King Cake", a delicacy that can only be found during this holiday season.

In other parts of Louisiana, the first Mardi Gras parades actually take place three to four weeks before the big carnival in New Orleans, and even in the city itself, smaller parades begin two weeks before the big day.

My first Mardi Gras party took place in a friend's apartment in New Orleans a few days before the parade. The apartment was decorated out in the season's traditional colors of green, gold and purple; the hi-fi system pounded out carnival music, while the guests danced, talked, and ate King Cake, washed down with "Blackened Voodoo Beer", another specialty **brewed** in a local brewery.

On Fat Tuesday itself, I joined the hundreds of thousands of local people and visitors, to watch the processions **wind their way** through the streets of New Orleans. The processions are organized by groups called "Krewes", which each have mythological or historic names, such as Proteus, Endemion, or Bacchus. The one I liked best was Zulu, a parade organized by members of the city's black community, **resplendent** with its colorful ornate **floats** and costumes based on African themes.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of Zulu and other parades was the "throws". As the floats move slowly through the crowds, tradition has it that those on them should throw all kinds of **trinkets** into the crowd — plastic necklaces, engraved plastic cups,

plastic medallions (a **coveted** prize) and other souvenirs. Most parade-goers do all they can to catch these materially worthless items, and I found myself quickly caught up in the **frenzy**, scraping on the sidewalk among the **surging** spectators to proudly pick up my plastic prize. In the heat of the moment, it's hard not to be caught up in the madness of this ritual, in spite of the worthlessness of the prizes!

Traditionally, people in New Orleans use the "throw cups" they pick up, and decorate their cars or homes with the other souvenirs they take home.

As a Yankee spending my first Mardi Gras in New Orleans, however, I made some mistakes in planning my time. There is so much going on at Carnival time, that you can't see everything, and I was disappointed not to see more of the city's famous Dixieland **jazz** bands parading through the streets, but obviously I was often in the wrong place at the wrong time.

After a year, I know that I still have a lot to learn about the customs, cultures and traditions of Mardi Gras in New Orleans. This year, I'll try and restrain myself during the throws, so that I won't come home with a bagful of plastic objects that I simply have to recycle. I'll let someone else have that pleasure!

WORDS:

to make the most of : to take maximum advantage from, to enjoy

- **revelry**: partying, fun

customs : habits, traditions

- **to last** : to endure, to survive

- **to brew**: to make beer

- **wind their way** : move and turn

- **resplendent** : shining, colorful

- **floats**: wagons, carts

- **trinkets**: kitsch, worthless objects

- **coveted**: desired, wanted

- **frenzy**: excitement
- **surging**: all moving together

Tasks.

1. Make up sentences with the new words from the list above
2. Translate the text in Ukrainian
3. Compose an essay (500-600 words)

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з дисципліни

«ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З ОСНОВНОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ»

(для студентів III курсу денної форми навчання спеціальності 035.041

«Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська»)

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