

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

до самостійної роботи з дисципліни
«ОСНОВИ ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВА»

*(для здобувачів вищої освіти I курсу денної та заочної форм навчання
спеціальності 035 «Філологія» спеціалізації 035.041 «Германські мови та
літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська»)*

(Електронне видання)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
на засіданні кафедри
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Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Основи перекладознавства» (для здобувачів вищої освіти І курсу денної та заочної форм навчання спеціальності 035 «Філологія» спеціалізації 035.041 «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська») / [вид. 2-ге]/ Уклад.: А.Ю. Бовт. Київ: Вид-во СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2023. 25 с.

Методичні вказівки містять практичні завдання до самостійної роботи за дев'ятьма темами з основ перекладознавства, які мають на меті відпрацювати та закріпити навички, отримані в процесі лекційних та практичних занять.

Матеріали розраховані на здобувачів закладів вищої освіти.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Курс «Основи перекладознавства» знайомить здобувачів вищої освіти з основними теоретичними питаннями, які стосуються процесу перекладу, створює теоретичні передумови для засвоєння практичних знань і навичок для майбутньої перекладацької діяльності і є необхідною базою для самостійної роботи студентів з їхнього основного фаху.

Предметом навчальної дисципліни є вивчення основних теоретичних питань, які стосуються процесу перекладу та перекладацької діяльності.

Даний курс дозволяє здобувачам:

- знати: мовні одиниці і рівні перекладу, особливості членування тексту; фонетичні, граматичні, лексичні, синтаксичні, культурологічні аспекти перекладу; особливості актуального членування речення; типи прагматичних відношень у висловлюванні; правила стратифікації мовних одиниць в процесі аналізу тексту; параграфемні засоби смислової актуалізації; способи уникнення перекручень, неточностей і неясностей.

- вміти: здійснювати перекладацький аналіз тексту; застосовувати відповідні лексичні і граматичні трансформації в процесі перекладу; визначати тема-рематичну структуру речення; застосовувати методи прагматичної адаптації тексту; відтворювати мовленнєві аномалії при перекладі; долати окремі перекладацькі труднощі (переклад фразеологізмів, онімів, лакун).

В результаті вивчення дисципліни формуються:

- здатність вільно оперувати перекладознавчою термінологією для розв'язання професійних завдань;

- здатність здійснювати лінгвістичний та перекладознавчий аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів;

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

- здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу;

- здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях;

- здатність здійснювати адекватний письмовий та усний переклад відповідно до чинних нормативних вимог.

Самостійна робота має на меті допомогти здобувачам вищої освіти відпрацювати на практиці та закріпити теоретичні знання і навички, отримані в процесі вивчення лекційного матеріалу та практичних занять. Список рекомендованої літератури надасть змогу глибше вивчити окреслені питання самостійно.

Тема № 1. Мовні одиниці і рівні перекладу

Перекладіть текст українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на рівні, на яких ви виконували переклад.

A Breach in Language Barriers

Moshi-moshi? Nan no goyoo desuka? English speakers who call Japan may be puzzled by those words. But don't despair. Work is under way to convert these questions into a familiar "Hello? May I help you?"

Automated translation of both ends of telephone conversation held in two different languages probably will not become reality for a decade or so. However research is now being conducted at several American, European and Japanese universities and at electronics companies. One such project, launched by Japan's Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International, will receive \$107 million from the Japanese government, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and a handful of corporate giants — for the first seven years alone. IBM is one sponsor of similar efforts at Carnegie-Mellon University. The goal is a system that will produce text out of the speech sounds of one language, analyze and translate it in con-text and reconvert the translated signals into speech.

One day callers may simply need to hook their telephones up to personal computers and plug-in voice-recognition and synthesizing units to "converse" in a foreign language. They will also need a data file on the grammar of their own language and those they don't speak. (Such files already exist in Japanese and English and are being developed for French, German and Spanish.) Another requirement is "universal parser" software that identifies the relations between the words in a sentence and locates analogous constructions in the target language from the data files. Such parsers already perform satisfactory text-to-text translations. But they need to become faster, more accurate and less expensive before they can translate actual speech.

Speech-recognition modules convert sound signals into digital pulses. The computer matches the digitized data to the phonemes — the shortest pronounceable segments of speech — registered in its software. Files can contain enough phonemes

to cover most of the local derivations from the standard form of a given language. However, voice-recognizing equipment cannot yet tell actual speech from other sounds it picks up: laughter, crying, coughs and further background noises. Voice synthesizers, which reconvert the translated text into sounds, are further ahead than recognition units: they do not have to cope with the whimsical pronunciations and unpredictable noises emitted by humans.

Тема №2. Перекладацький аналіз тексту

Перекладіть текст українською мовою (письмово), виконайте його перекладацький аналіз (усно).

What Do People Most Regret? — The Paths They Failed to Take

When people sit back and take stock of their lives, do they regret the things that failed, such as a romance that foundered, the wrong career path chosen, bad grades in school? Or do they most regret what they failed to try?

A small but growing body of research points to inaction — failing to seize the day — as the leading cause of regret in people's lives over the long term. These findings are painting a new portrait of regret, an emotion proving to be far more complex than once thought.

Regret is a "more or less painful emotional state of feeling sorry for misfortunes, limitations, losses, transgressions, shortcomings or mistakes," says University of Michigan psychologist Janet Landman, author of several studies and a book on regret. Psychologists say that regret is an inevitable fact of life.

Regret involves two distinct types of emotion, what psychologists call "hot" and "wistful". Hot regret is quick anger felt after discovering that you have made a mistake, like denting your car, accidentally dropping a prized vase and seeing it smash into a thousand pieces, or buying a share that suddenly plummets in price. This is when you want to kick yourself, and it is associated with a short-term perspective.

Wistful regret, on the other hand, comes from having a longer range perspective. It is a bittersweet feeling that life might have been better or different if

only certain actions had been taken. Typically, it means something that people should have done but didn't do. That might mean having the courage to follow a different career, gambling on starting a new business or pursuing what appears to be a risky romance.

Psychologists have focused on hot regret as the type most common to people's experience. But a growing body of research suggests that wistful regret may figure more prominently in people's lives over the long term.

In a study of 77 participants, the researchers found that failure to seize the moment was cited by a 2 to 1 ratio over other types of regret.

The group, which included retired professors, nursing-home residents, undergraduates and staff members at Cornell University, listed more than 200 missed educational opportunities, romances and career paths, as well as failing to spend more time with relatives, pursue a special interest or take a chance.

Studies suggest that regrets about education are overwhelmingly the biggest. "Not getting enough education, or not taking it seriously enough, is a common regret even among highly educated people," says Janet Landman.

Tied for a distant second place are regrets about work or love. People talk about having gotten into the wrong occupation, marrying too young, or that they wish their parents had never divorced, or there were fewer conflicts in their family, or that their children had turned out better.

Many people also express regrets about themselves. They may wish they had been more disciplined or more assertive or had taken more risks. The best example of this kind of regret is the lament of one of Woody Allen's (American comic actor and director) characters, "I have only one regret, and that is that I am not someone else."

What people don't regret, however, are events that seem to be beyond their control. Personal responsibility is central to the experience of regret, according to Gilovich and Medvec. "People might bemoan or curse their bad fate, but they rarely regret it in the sense that the term is typically understood."

Their studies found that older people expressed slightly more regrets than did young people. There is no solid evidence that regret increases as life goes on but regrets are likely to change throughout life.

For example, according to Janet Landman, young women are more likely to report family oriented regrets than young men. But by middle age men are more likely than women to regret not spending enough time with their families.

And what do middle-aged women regret? Marrying too early and not getting enough education.

Тема №3. Перекладацькі трансформації

1. Перекладіть речення українською мовою, використовуючи відповідні трансформації.

1. Things are about to change, however.
2. How can Tibet have things like Christmas trees or last food or Nikes? Young Tibetans have already accepted these things.
3. The work itself is a vitrine display of animal skeletons. The thing is, I find myself fascinated by the bones.
4. I've seen these things before, but not like this.
5. I still remember things that happened when I was a little kid.
6. Get your things if you want to go sailing.
7. Do you have one of those things for unblocking the sink?
8. They sell furniture, towels, greeting cards — all sorts of things.
9. He was managing fine, just fine. All things considered.
10. Things couldn't be that easy.
11. At drama school things were mercifully less dramatic.
12. It is an embarrassing subject for him. He might have got over it if things had been different.
13. They were recognizable drawings of things, of a man, a woman, a house, of something that looked like a bridge.
14. One of the things that gratified me was how much of it you owed to me.

15. It would be another thing if he could prove there wasn't any work about.
16. We're talking about things you are likely to have done, aren't we?
17. Sir Robert liked to do things by telephone.
18. The one thing I regret is that I didn't tell you to do that.
19. The best thing about these books is they are full of case studies that make you realise you are not alone.
20. Anything that can broaden the options that GPs have is a good thing.
21. One of his more recent works is an enlarged, sculpted and painted model of a great chunk of flesh. It is a daft- looking thing.
22. The word "profane" is defined as "treating a sacred thing with irreverence or disregard."
23. Why Jerry is such a good show is that it does, in fact, treat what seems to be a light thing — popular culture — seriously.
24. The first thing we have to discuss is next year's timetable.
25. Becky realized she's left all her painting things back at the house.

2. Перекладіть текст українською мовою, використовуючи відповідні трансформації.

Airplane Etiquette

Airports can bring out the worst in people. With our skies and planes so crowded, it's no longer possible to say exactly when a flight will depart. Scheduling meetings to begin forty minutes after your expected arrival time is foolish, and leads to the phenomenon we call Executive Stampede: the rude behaviour of clock-watching executives who, garment bags held high, think nothing of mauling anyone who happens to be in their way in their maniacal determination to be the first passengers off the plane and at the head of the taxi line. So spare yourself, your colleagues, and your clients the need to revise meeting schedules in order to cope with travel delays, by planning to arrive the night before a meeting. This will allow you to rest after a trip, schedule a productive breakfast meeting, and then use the entire day for meaningful work.

Тема №4. Фонетичні аспекти перекладу

1. *Перекладіть речення українською мовою. Проаналізуйте особливості використання фонографічних аномалій.*

1. "Hey," he said, entering the library. "Where's the heart section?" "The what?"

He had the thickest sort of southern Negro dialect and the only word that came clear to me was the one that sounded like heart. "How do you spell it," I said.

"Heart, Man, pictures. Drawing books. Where you got them?" "You mean art books? Reproductions?" He took my polysyllabic word for it. "Yea, they's them." (Ph. R.)

2. "It don't take no nerve to do somepin when there ain't nothing else you can do. We ain't gonna die out. People is goin' on - changin' a little may be - but goin' right on." (J. St.)

3. "And remember, Mon-sewer O'Hayer says you got to straighten up this mess sometime today." (J.)

4. "I even heard they demanded sexual liberty. Yes, sir, Sex-You-All liberty." (J. K.)

5. "Ye've a duty to the public don'tcher know that, a duty to the great English public?" said George reproachfully. "Here, lemme handle this, kiddar," said Tiger. "Gorra maintain strength, you," said George. "Ah'm fightin' fit," said Tiger. (S. Ch.)

6. "Oh, that's it, is it?" said Sam. "I was afeerd, from his manner, that he might ha' forgotten to take pepper with that 'ere last cowcumber, he et. Set down, sir, ve make no extra charge for the settin' down, as the king remarked when he blowed up his ministers." (D.)

7. "Well, I dunno. I'll show you summat." (St.B.)

8. "De old Foolosopher, like Hickey calls yuh, ain't yuh?" (O'N.)

9. "I had a coach with a little seat in fwont with an iwon wail for the dwiver." (D.)

10. "The Count," explained the German officer, "expegs you, chentlemen, at eight-dirty." (C. H.)

11. Said Kipps one day, "As'e - I should say, ah, has'e... Ye know, I got a lot of difficulty with them two words, which is which." "Well, "as" is a conjunction, and "has" is a verb." "I know," said Kipps, "but when is "has" a conjunction, and when is "as" a verb?" (H. W.)

12. Wilson was a little hurt. "Listen, boy," he told him. "Ah may not be able to read eve'thin' so good, but they ain't a thing Ah can't do if Ah set mah mind to it." (N.M.)

2. Перекладіть текст українською мовою, застосовуючи відповідні трансформації.

"Sit down, my fren," sed the man in black close; "yu miskomprehend me. I meen that the perlitercal ellermunts are orecast with black klouds, 4 boden a friteful storm."

"Wall," replide I, "in regard to perlittercal ellerfunts i don't know as how but what they is as good as enny other kind of ellerfunts. But i maik bold to say thay is all a ornery set and unpleasant to hav round. They air powerful hevvy eaters and take up a right smart chans of room."

The man in black close rusht up to me and sed, "How dair yu insult my neece, yu horey heded vagabone? Yu base exhibbiter of low wax figgers - you woolf in sheep's close," and sow 4th.

Тема №5. Граматичні аспекти перекладу

1. Перекладіть речення українською мовою. Зверніть увагу на переклад емфатичної конструкції.

1. Of the countries of Western Europe, it is France that has the greatest number of human fossils.

2. It is no doubt to this quality that the great popularity of this collection is due.

3. It was only through treachery that the Turks had taken Antioch in 1085.

4. It was during the reign of the same Emperor that the Bulgars, who in later days played so important a part in Byzantine history, first established themselves in the Balkans.

5. Schools flourished in monasteries connected with York, Yarrow and Whitby, and it is to these that the literature about to be described owes its origin.

6. But, after all, it is not by means of any tricks or devices that, the remarkable effect of Milton's verse is produced: that surely is due to the genius of the author whose mind and soul were full of music and harmony.

7. All the extensions of human control over external nature have been due to improvement in tools. For it is mainly with the aid of tools that men can act upon and alter the material world around them.

8. In 1681 John Dryden wrote his four celebrated Satyres, which brought him into still greater prominence in society and at Court. It is largely on these that his fame as a poet now rests.

9. It was only with the beginning of that literary movement which we call Romanticism that men of letters, artists and scholars began to turn their attention seriously to the investigation of regional dialects.

10. However it is with Leonardo the painter and sculptor that this book is concerned, and though from his paintings one can guess at a massive intellect one could hardly deduce the empirical scientist and inventor.

11. It was to Lyme Regis, the delightful little seaport and bathing beach, where we made a brief stop on our way to Exeter, that Charles II came after the battle of Worcester when he planned to escape from England.

12. Materialism does not deny the reality of mind. What materialism does deny is that a thing called «the mind» exists separate from the body.

13. Certainly a great deal of new English poetry does meet with indifference because it seems private and incomprehensible.

14. While we have no language Academy for English, we do have something that partly serves the purpose, and that something is the dictionary.

15. The one thing, though, which must be set to her credit, is that she did initiate. She followed no one, but introduced what was actually a new type of novel.

16. These old manuscripts are not so easy to read as our modern books, for the reason that there are no spaces between words. The later manuscripts however, do sometimes have spaces between the words just as we have.

17. He (Maugham) does, however, belong of right to that small and select company of contemporary writers whose best work, we may reasonably assume, will survive beyond their life-time.

2. Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на функцію присудка.

1. I was for the first time plunged into the world of girls. I had been to dances, where I had been an active and determined wallflower.

2. There was a doll house in the playroom, a bookcase of books, boxes of toys, and, all over the walls, posters and drawings and collages. On the inside of the door a dozen or so children had written their names underneath the heading: We have had our tonsils out.

3. Mopsa, who was mad no longer, had seen to the formalities.

4. Mopsa had been wonderful. This was the word one always used of someone who did what she had done in this situation — wonderful.

5. They had been shopping and brought back their purchases.

6. They had had to tell her twice. Ian Raeburn told her and she had fainted, and when she came round they both (he and the sister) had to tell her again.

7. Benot said no more about it, but Mopsa must have taken to heart what she had said.

8. He reminded her of someone she had seen, someone she knew.

9. What she knew for certain was that Mopsa was mad, had always been, used to be.

10. Things were different, he'd heard, ten years ago.

11. She was afraid there had been phone calls from Edward.

12. September had been a wet month and the lawns that ran gently to meet the wood were green too.

13. On the edge of the grass lay a rubber ball. How long had that been there?

14. What writing there might have been on the wooden crosses had been obscured by time and weather. But the inscription on the pink granite remained sharp and clear.

15. He was a big man, tall and fat. He had fallen into the acting profession by mistake, and his comportment on the stage was identical with his comportment anywhere else.

16. She bought their tickets. Adam had been right, and it was in an east London near-ghetto that Shiva lived.

17. Directory inquiries were better about answering these days than they had used to be.

18. The Verne-Smiths were minor gentry. Lewis's grand-father had been a parson in Suffolk village, with nothing but his stipend to live on, the father of seven children.

19. Two of them had died young, one of Lewis's aunts had married and gone to America, the other two had remained spinsters, living as many unmarried women in the country used to do, in tiny cottages in the middle of a village, having no youth, earning nothing, buried alive.

20. Was there more packaging than there had been ten years ago?

21. He had never used to smoke.

22. Adam couldn't stand on his own feet, he couldn't hold out alone, never had been able to.

23. It was hot, oppressively hot, but not as it had been.

24. There were no other papers remaining, perhaps there had been no others.

25. When they came home, Vivien and I had finished our meal.

Тема №6. Лексичні аспекти перекладу

1. *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад «хибних друзів перекладачів».*

1. This was a gargantuan slab of heavy glass on a simple base of polished steel, a dramatic focal point in a highly dramatic office.

2. If her smooth forehead was a little too broad it was by no means unattractive, and it was balanced by the widow's peak hairline that cut into her clear skin so dramatically.

3. They reared above her, huge granite horses dramatically outlined against the sky.

4. I don't want you rushing off to war until we have more news, see what the developments are.

5. It means that in the great crisis of its destiny the British nation has reverted to the method of Norman and Saxon times when the king had the right to take in men, ships, and every available chattel in his dominion for the purpose of defending the nation.

6. Emma lay awake for a long time, musing on the evening. Paul McGill's dramatic reappearance in her life was the last thing she had ever anticipated.

8. Alerted for trouble though she had been all week, she had not expected anything quite so dramatic, and she dared not think of the repercussions.

9. In her light summer frock and with her still luxuriant hair, Emma appeared to be the young girl he had first met on the moors so long ago, and for an instant the decades fell away.

10. "You're an intelligent girl." She smiled at that. She guessed she really was intelligent.

11. George Bush goes to South Africa for his five day five nation visit.

12. Macon wore a formal summer suit, his travelling suit — much more logical for travelling than jeans, he always said.

13. It's crazy to ride a motorcycle on a day like today. You're so exposed to the elements.

14. He had to list at least one formal restaurant in every city for entertaining clients.
15. He drove into the city through a glowering twilight that seemed to promise something dramatic.
16. My father's father had acquired German nationality.
17. Her face had a delicacy which once must have been great. She had been very fair, she had had a wonderful complexion.
18. He applied for British nationality secretly.
19. It is not so much a matter of literary record as of interest to the Guinness Booh of Records that my father wrote six or seven of the shortest novels ever.
20. When my father had left the German Foreign Office, several important Englishmen declined to sponsor my father's application for British nationality.
21. I was on stage as the curtain rose. The overture was the "Polonaise" from Tchaikovsky's Eugene Onegin, and I can still remember my feelings of controlled panic as the record neared its end.
22. Roosevelt stood a full head taller than Churchill, but he was pathetically braced on lifeless leg frames.
23. Pamela Tudsbury in her blue WAAF uniform distracted him from the dramatic handshake of Roosevelt and Churchill at the gangway.
24. "What's Tokyo like?" "Ugliest city in the world. Pathetic."
25. The years had made of him this half-disabled gray man, heaving himself one agonized step at a time over a gangplank a few feet long.

2. *Перекладіть речення українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на функції дієслів to be, to have, to do.*

1. I'm sorry, Major, we had an agreement — I was to do the questioning here.
2. Changes seem inevitable but no one can say what. But changes there must be if confidence in the board is to be restored and it is to function properly.

3. White-collar workers are to meet on May 8 to formulate their reply to the company on the following day.
4. Their initial goal is to end three years of budget deficits and inflation by the end of this year.
5. Another poor sign: once a rice exporting country, last year Madagascar had to import 170,000 tons.
6. To meet the export requirements, the domestic consumption has had to be curtailed.
7. He is not half as worried as the old age pensioners, the housewives and workers who are having to pay the increased prices.
8. All the same the state of the economy and the general trend of national politics do have some influence on the voters.
9. The UNO representative pointed out that Governments of the developing countries are unable to assure adequate food supplies — and will be unable to do so in the foreseeable future.
10. I don't take much exercise now, but I did play football quite a bit when I was younger.
11. English painting takes on in the course of the time the complexity and waywardness which are rather to be termed "romantic".
12. If I had to make the choice again, I should have done the same.
13. I mean, we have to start working out some alternative and it will have to be done at once.
14. The delegation was to have left Minsk on Tuesday.
15. The arrangement was that you were to give your views and I was to say what I thought of them.
16. I just mention it because you said I was to give you all the details I could.
17. He can never see further than the end of his nose, and I've always had to take care that he didn't trip over the obvious and hurt himself.
18. "Good God, surely I don't have to explain why I want a walk."

19. Why should I have to do everything?

20. Be this as it may, the fact remains that the inmates of the Grand Hotel were for the most part women.

Тема №7. Прагматичні аспекти перекладу

Перекладіть текст українською мовою. Визначте його прагматичну мету

FREEDOM OF CHOICE?

Perhaps no issue is discussed more often than the rights and freedoms of the individual — how far should the state decide what is best for us, and how far should we have the right to control our own lives? Even in countries where social and political values are very similar, the laws about some of the world's most controversial issues can be very different.

THE RIGHT TO DIE?

In the Netherlands, the law allows doctors to help terminally ill patients to die if the patient states repeatedly that this is their wish. The doctor must follow very strict guidelines, and must be prepared to defend the decision in court. However, unlike in most other countries, he cannot be prosecuted if he has followed the guidelines correctly. Elsewhere in the world 'Voluntary Euthanasia' groups continue to campaign for the right to decide if you no longer wish to live.

MUMS AT SEVENTY?

Recent medical advances mean that, with special treatment, women of almost any age can give birth. In most countries, this is only allowed for women up to about fifty, but in Italy until recently there were no laws to limit this, with the result that several women in their sixties have given birth. Some experts remain convinced that women of this age have the same right to have children as women in their forties, provided they are mentally and physically fit.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

The second amendment of the constitution of the United States means that every citizen has the right to own and carry a gun if they wish to. In most other

western democracies, the law is very different — the ownership of guns is strictly controlled. In Britain following terrible tragedies, all privately owned handguns are now banned.

LEGALISATION OF SOFT DRUGS?

In the Netherlands, people are allowed to carry small amounts of ‘soft’ drugs such as cannabis for their own personal use. However, only special cafes licensed by local governments are allowed to sell these drugs. The Dutch government believe that this approach has helped to control the abuse of ‘hard’ drugs, such as heroin. Similar attempts to legalise cannabis in other countries have been opposed by those who believe that this would worsen the drug problem.

A DUTY TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY?

While some countries rely entirely on a professional army — the USA, Britain and France, for example — in most countries in the world, military service is still compulsory for young men, unless there is some medical reason why they cannot do it. The period varies from country to country: in countries such as Poland, Germany and Italy it is a year to eighteen months. In Switzerland it is only a few weeks a year, but it continues until the man is in his mid-forties. In Israel, on the other hand, both men and women must go into the army: men for three years and women for two.

THREE STRIKES AND YOU’RE OUT?

The state of California in the USA has recently introduced a law which means that anyone convicted of three offences however small — is automatically sentenced to between twenty-five years and life in prison. This has meant life sentences for very minor crimes — stealing a pizza in one case. In Europe, some politicians would like to follow the Californian example in the hope of reducing crime.

Тема №7. Проблема лакун і реалій в перекладознавстві

Перекладіть тексти українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад реалій

I spent an afternoon with Peter Lasko at his house in the village of Montaigne de Quercy. A distinguished, grey-haired man in his sixties, I had met him several

times before he knew that, as a writer, I specialised in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. He therefore began asking me why I had suddenly taken an interest in medieval French cathedrals.

I replied by outlining my theory that the sculptures I had seen in the north porch of Chartres might in some way have been influenced by the Kebra Nagast'. 'Melchizedek with his cup could represent Old Testament Israel/ I concluded. 'He was priest-king of Salem, after all, which a number of scholars have identified with Jerusalem. Then the Queen of Shub-ad with her African servant could represent Ethiopia. And then we have the Ark between the two.

After my April visit I was so impressed by the Great Pyramid that I spent several weeks researching its history. I discovered that it had been built around 2250 BC for Kufu (or Cheops), the second Pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty, and that it was also the single largest edifice ever constructed by man. As I researched the subject further it became clear to me that the real purpose of the Great Pyramid was, in fact, a matter of considerable debate. On one side stood the most orthodox and prosaic scholars insisting that it was nothing more than a mausoleum. On the other side stood the pyrami-dologists – an apocalyptic tribe who pretended to find all manner of prophecies and signs in virtually every dimension of the immense structure. I then learned that a team of Japanese engineers had recently tried to build a 35-foot high replica of the Great Pyramid limiting itself strictly to the techniques of the Fourth Dynasty (as proved by archeology), which construction turned out to be impossible under these limitations.

Тема № 9. Проблеми перекладу фразеологізмів і онімів

1. Перекладіть текст українською мовою, звертаючи увагу на переклад онімів.

After only a brief rest they started on their way again. All were eager to get the journey over as quickly as possible, and were willing, tired as they were, to go on marching still for several hours. Gandalf walked in front as before. In his left

hand he held up his glimmering staff, the light of which just showed the ground before his feet; in his right hand he held his sword Glamdring. Behind him came Gimli, his eyes glinting in the dim light as he turned his head from side to side. Behind the dwarf walked Frodo, and he had drawn the short sword, Sting. No gleam came from the blades of Sting or of Glamdring; and that was some comfort, for being the work of Elvish smiths in the Elder days these swords shone with a cold light, if any Ores were near at hand. Behind Frodo went Sam, and after him Legolas, and the young hobbits, and Boromir. In the dark at the rear, grim and silent, walked Aragorn.

2. *Перекладіть речення англійською мовою, добираючи відповідники фразеологічних одиниць.*

1. На зустрічі з діловими партнерами ми вирішили поставити усі крапки над і.

2. Моєму товаришу не треба кидати гроші на вітер.

3. Ніхто його не тягнув за язик.

4. Зверху восьмиповерхового будинку я бачила місто як на долоні.

5. Ми зустрілися віч на віч.

6. Вона була білою вороною в класі.

7. Місто наше він знає, як свої п'ять пальців.

8. Депутати вирішили, що не будуть бити байдики, і не підуть на канікули.

9. У новій школі я почувала себе не в своїй тарілці.

10. Обидва брати були жадібними – два чоботи пара.

11. У нашої бабусі пенсія як кіт наплакав.

12. Від новин, які сьогодні показали, у мене голова йде обертом.

13. Він зник, як крізь землю провалився.

14. Петрику, коли ти даєш однокласнику списати домашнє завдання, ти робиш йому ведмежу послугу.

15. Бабуся моя все життя працювала, рук не покладаючи.

16. Мені від цієї приголомшливої звістки просто відібрало мову.

17. Ні, я не зможу прийти до тебе, бо роботи багато – кручуся, як білка у колесі.
18. Коли подруга розповідала мені це, вона попередила, щоб я ані пари з вуст.
19. Друзі набешкетували, і домовились щоб про те що сталося ніхто ані пари з уст.
20. Не буду вам більше допомагати! Раз допомогла, другий, так вже і на голову сіли, нічого самі робити не хочете.
21. Наші народні обранці можуть довго й наполегливо блудити словами.
22. Тренер так нас вичитував, що волосся дибки встало.
23. У мого тата золоті руки.
24. Не варто замилювати очі своїм рідним та близьким.
25. З такими хлопцями каші не звариш.
26. Хлопці повернулися з риболовлі з порожніми руками.
27. Його мова була така приємна, неначе він голубив словами.
28. Він чинить нерозумно, бо не бачить далі свого носа.
29. Ти б зрозумів свого товариша, якщо б згадав, що є інший бік медалі.
30. Людина стає зрадником, коли намагається догодити і нашим, і вашим.

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