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ТЕОРІЯ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ**

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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Методичні вказівки для підготовки до практичних занять розроблено на основі робочої програми курсу «Теорія перекладу». Містять завдання до практичних занять – комплекс вправ для практичного опрацювання матеріалу, питання для самоконтролю, які дають змогу студентам максимально перевірити знання навчального матеріалу, перелік рекомендованих джерел, перелік тем для підготовки додаткових повідомлень, перелік питань для контролю та атестації знань студентів.

Методичні вказівки призначені для підготовки магістрів за освітньо-професійною програмою «Германська філологія, усний та письмовий переклад з англійської мови, викладання англійської та німецької мов» за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія».

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ВСТУП

Навчальна дисципліна «Теорія перекладу» є фундаментальною дисципліною перекладацького циклу, яка забезпечує професійну підготовку студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія». Вона призначена для підготовки магістрів за освітньо-професійною програмою «Германська філологія, усний та письмовий переклад з англійської мови, викладання англійської та німецької мов». Предмет «Теорія перекладу» є важливою складовою загально філологічної підготовки майбутніх спеціалістів-перекладачів та викладачів іноземної мови.

Методичні вказівки для підготовки до практичних занять розроблено на основі робочої програми курсу «Теорія перекладу» і навчального плану підготовки студентів за освітньо-професійною програмою «Германська філологія, усний та письмовий переклад з англійської мови, викладання англійської та німецької мов» на здобуття ступеня магістра за спеціальністю 035 «Філологія» зі спеціалізацією 035.04 – «Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)» Івано-Франківського національного технічного університету нафти і газу. Містять завдання до практичних занять – комплекс вправ для практичного опрацювання матеріалу, питання для самоконтролю, які дають змогу студентам максимально перевірити знання навчального матеріалу, перелік рекомендованих джерел, перелік тем для підготовки додаткових повідомлень, перелік питань для контролю та атестації знань студентів.

Завдання курсу «Теорія перекладу»:

- навчити студентів розуміти та якісно засвоїти теоретичний матеріал лекційного курсу;
- навчити студентів орієнтуватися в основних поняттях курсу та адекватно аналізувати та оцінювати матеріали оригіналу та перекладу, обирати прийоми передачі слів та словосполучень, реалій, фразеологізмів, граматичних конструкцій;
- розвинути у студентів навички самостійного опрацювання науково-теоретичних джерел;

- навчити студентів орієнтуватися в історії перекладу та перекладацької думки, вміти пояснювати мовні явища, характерні для різного роду перекладів, пропонувати власний вибір того чи іншого способу перекладу у процесі аналізу тексту перекладу;

- навчити студентів комплексно відтворювати особливості текстів різних жанрів.

Вивчення теорії перекладу передбачає формування та розвиток у студентів компетентностей:

а) загальних:

- здатності бути критичним і самокритичним;
- здатності до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел;
- здатності до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу;
- здатності проведення досліджень на належному рівні;
- усвідомлення актуальних проблем теорії, критики та філологічного аналізу перекладу у зіставленні з оригіналом;

б) фахових:

- здатності вільно орієнтуватися в різних лінгвістичних напрямках і школах;
- здатності критично осмислювати історичні надбання та новітні досягнення філологічної науки;
- здатності вільно користуватися спеціальною термінологією в обраній галузі філологічних досліджень;
- усвідомлення ролі експресивних, емоційних, логічних засобів мови для досягнення запланованого прагматичного результату.

У результаті вивчення дисципліни студент повинен демонструвати такі результати навчання через знання, уміння та навички:

- застосовувати знання про експресивні, емоційні, логічні засоби мови та техніку мовлення для досягнення запланованого прагматичного результату й організації успішної комунікації;
- аналізувати, порівнювати і класифікувати різні напрями і школи в лінгвістиці;

- характеризувати теоретичні засади (концепції, категорії, принципи, основні поняття тощо) та прикладні аспекти обраної філологічної спеціалізації;

- збирати й систематизувати мовні, літературні, фольклорні факти, інтерпретувати й перекладати тексти різних стилів і жанрів (залежно від обраної спеціалізації);

- здійснювати науковий аналіз мовного, мовленнєвого й літературного матеріалу, інтерпретувати та структурувати його з урахуванням доцільних методологічних принципів, формулювати узагальнення на основі самостійно опрацьованих даних;

- дотримуватися правил академічної доброчесності;

- обирати оптимальні дослідницькі підходи й методи для аналізу конкретного лінгвістичного чи літературного матеріалу;

- планувати, організовувати, здійснювати і презентувати дослідження та/або інноваційні розробки в конкретній філологічній галузі;

- застосовувати гнучкі вміння для розв'язування професійних завдань у процесі професійної діяльності, навчання або досліджень, зокрема в нестандартних ситуаціях;

- об'єктивно, на основі науково вироблених критеріїв оцінювати та аналізувати переклади, враховуючи стилістичні та прагматичні аспекти перекладу, обирати адекватні стратегії для вирішення труднощів перекладу різнорівневих лінгвістичних одиниць і структур.

1 ЗАВДАННЯ ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 1

INTRODUCTION. THE ANALYSIS OF A TEXT. THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATING. THE UNIT OF TRANSLATION. TYPES OF MEANING

1. The notions of translation and translation theory.
2. The analysis of a text. Reading the text.
3. The intention of the text.
4. The intention of the translator.
5. Text styles.
6. The readership.
7. Stylistic scales.
8. Attitude.
9. Setting.
10. The quality of the writing.
11. Connotations and denotations.
12. The last reading.
13. The notion of translation procedure.
14. The textual level.
15. The referential level.
16. The cohesive level.
17. The level of naturalness.
18. Combining the four levels.
19. The unit of translation.
20. Types of meaning.
21. Revision.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is translation?
2. What is translation theory?
3. What directions can the translation activity be pulled in?
4. Describe three types of theories of translation.

5. What is general reading of the text?
6. What does close reading of the text mean?
7. What is the intention of the text?
8. What is the intention of the translator?
9. What is the dynamics of translation?
10. Describe text styles.
11. What is the readership?
12. What is the setting? Why is it important?
13. What is the quality of the writing?
14. What is the difference between connotation and denotation?
15. What does the last reading mean?
16. What is translation procedure?
17. How is translating connected to translation theory?
18. How many levels of translating does P. Newmark describe? Describe them.
19. What difficulties in translating the lexis do you know?
20. What do you know about the approach?
21. How can the translator combine the four levels in the process of translation?
22. What is the unit of translation?
23. What types of meaning does P. Newmark describe?
24. What types of meaning does G. Leech single out?
25. Why is the revision of translation important?

Suggested Reading

1. Стахмич Ю. Стилеві особливості звітів Спеціальної моніторингової місії ОБСЄ в Україні. *Інформація та документ у сучасному науковому дискурсі : матеріали VII Всеукраїнської дистанційної науково-практичної конференції*. (Івано-Франківськ, 20 травня 2022 р.). Івано-Франківськ, 2022. С. 144-146.
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 10. Zakhir M. Translation procedures. URL: <http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article1704.php>

Practical tasks

Task 1. Choose any of the speeches and addresses by President Volodymyr Zelenskyi on the official website of the President of Ukraine (<https://cutt.ly/VNyLdlJ>).

Perform the general and close readings of the text. Define the intention of the text, text style, the audience it tends to be for, the setting, connotations and denotations.

Task 2. Provide the examples of the texts with different forms of author's intention, namely: referential intention, expressive intention, appellative intention and phatic intention.

Task 3. Provide the examples of text styles, defined by E. Nida, namely: narrative, description, discussion and dialogue.

Task 4. Provide the examples of text styles defined by S. Gramley and M. Patzold: descriptive, narrative, directive, expository, argumentative.

Task 5. The spoken or written form of names in the Harry Potter books often contributes to their meaning. In Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, one of the evil characters goes by the name of Tom Marvolo Riddle, yet this name is itself a riddle, since it is an anagram of 'I am Lord Voldemort' and reveals the character's true identity. In the published translations, many of the Harry Potter translators have resorted to altering the original name in order to create the required pun: in German, Tom's middle name was changed. Marvolo became the equally-ridiculous Vorlost so the phrase, "Ist Lord Voldemort," could work. Think how you might deal with this form-content problem in translation into another language.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 2

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS. TEXT CATEGORIES. TEXT TYPES. TRANSLATION METHODS.

1. Language functions.
2. Translation methods.
3. Equivalent effect.
4. Methods and text categories.
5. Translating.
6. Other translation methods.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What are the main language functions?
2. What is the central problem of translation – to translate literally or freely?
3. What translation methods do you know?
4. What text categories does P. Newmark single out?
5. What is the equivalent effect?
6. What other translation methods do you know?

Suggested Reading

1. Стахмич Ю. С. Теорія перекладу : конспект лекцій. 2-ге вид., розширене і доповнене. Івано-Франківськ : ІФНТУНГ, 2022. 160 с.
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Practical tasks

Task 1. Analyze the speeches and addresses by President Volodymyr Zelenskyi on the official website of the President of Ukraine (<https://cutt.ly/VNyLdlJ>). Find the examples of language functions (expressive, informative, vocative, aesthetic, phatic, metalingual).

Task 2. The text below is the beginning of an open letter by the British Prime Minister Tony Blair in March 2001. Define the category and type of the text. Translate Tony Blair's address into Ukrainian. Comment on the methods used in the process of translation.

Britain Open for Business

I want to use this article to put over two messages about Britain. First, that we are doing everything we can to contain and eliminate foot and mouth disease. Secondly, that this outbreak, dreadful as it is for the farmers affected, has not closed Britain,

that there is no danger to human health, that everyday life continues as normal for the overwhelming majority of people in our country and that our great tourist attractions are open for visitors. I know this may be at odds with what you have seen or read. TV pictures of slaughtered animals and funeral pyres have brought the tragedy of foot and mouth disease in Britain into homes in Lebanon and across the world. These have been very difficult times in Britain for livestock farmers, for the rural communities in the areas where this disease has taken a hold, and for those who have been battling to contain and eradicate this outbreak. We had to put in place very tough measures to first try to stop the spread of the disease and so we can eventually stamp it out.

Task 3. Translate the following text from English into Ukrainian. Define the category and type of the text. Comment on the methods used in the process of translation.

Obstacles and Solutions

The great war of ideas that has defined the twentieth century is finally over. The central ideals of democracy and market-based economic systems are now accepted in most of the world. At the most fundamental level, the idea that a self-appointed group of individuals can run a country is seen as folly. The transitions to democracy during the 1970's and 1980's, as well as those yet to come, are due to a variety of the quest for a higher quality of life by people everywhere. Although the recent trends outlined above highlight various ways that changes in political systems affect and are affected by economic factors, they also rebut any simple notion that economic change alone causes the development of democracy. The current situation in China is one of the clearest examples of the complex interactions of politics, economics, culture, and the demands for dignity and freedom by students, workers, and the emerging entrepreneurial groups.

Few people realize how complex it is to establish and run the institutional infrastructure essential to a modern society for it is through the constitutional, political, and governmental processes that the basic rules and structures that underlie market mechanisms are established.

Herman Bochi, the architect of Chile's economic transformation, has written that he needed over 500 trained people to introduce essential reforms in the governmental bureaucracy. Competent business managers, experienced entrepreneurs, accountants, bankers, and other professionals are also essential to a market economy. On the political side, well-trained and experienced legislators and political operatives at all levels, especially local government, are indispensable. Some of these values can be taught in the formal educational systems; others require national leadership, such as the exemplary, selfless role played by Vaclav Havel, the president of the Czech Republic.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 3

THE UNIT OF TRANSLATION AND DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

1. The notion of discourse analysis.
2. Coherence.
 - 2.1 The notion of coherence.
 - 2.2. Titles.
 - 2.3. Punctuation.
3. Cohesion.
 - 3.1 The notion of cohesion.
 - 3.2 Dialogue cohesion.
 - 3.3 Referential synonyms.
 - 3.4 Enumerators.
 - 3.5 Other connectives.
 - 3.6 Functional sentence perspective.
 - 3.7 Contrasts.
4. The lower units of translation.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is discourse analysis?
2. What is coherence?
3. What do you know about titles?

4. What is the role of punctuation in translation?
5. What do you know about sound effects?
6. What is cohesion?
7. What do referential synonyms mean?
8. What do you know about enumerators and other connectives?
9. What is a functional sentence perspective?
10. What should the translator remember about contrasts?
11. What lower units of translation do you know?

Suggested Reading

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5. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. Hertfordshire : Prentice Hall International, 1988. 311 p.

Practical tasks

Task 1. In case of some texts, such as legal documents, or some authors, sentence length plays an important stylistic or functional role. Thus, Hemingway's preference for shorter sentences and avoidance of subordinate clauses, or Proust's tendency for long elaborate sentences, are fundamental not only to their style but also to the view of the world that is being depicted. Working with the sentence as the translation unit would the translator need to pay particular care to preserving the features of the source texts?

Task 2. Surf the Internet. Find the examples of descriptive and allusive titles. Translate the titles from English into Ukrainian.

Task 3. Consider the following extracts and provide their translations into Ukrainian.

A. European Union citizens back the eastward expansion of their trade bloc, but have little idea what the EU bureaucracy is doing about it, according to poll results released Thursday Nov., 23. Conducted in all 15 EU nations between July and October, the poll found majorities support membership for Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia and Latvia. But it found only one in five citizens who has even heard that EU governments plan to open talks next spring on a new treaty that will pave the way for expansion. Those negotiations will aim to play the financial groundwork for expansion and streamline cumbersome EU decision, making rules that were made for a union of fewer than a dozen members. Britain has fiercely guarded its sovereignty from encroachment by EU institutions and has won the right to opt out of EU labour laws and plans for a common EU currency. The poll found 27 per cent believe efforts to bring the union closer together were "very important", while 44 per cent said they were "fairly important". Sixteen percent said those efforts were not important, while the rest had no opinion.

B. UNESCO's Guidelines for Translators make the following point regarding paragraph numbering: 'Documents need to be recognizably identical in all languages. When paragraphs are numbered, the order of paragraphs must not be altered, even if, for instance, countries or organization are dealt with in alphabetical

order in the original and will not be in alphabetical order in the target text’.

C. Bio yoghurt is the name of a type of yoghurt made from active bifidus culture sold in many countries. However, in France, where the word bio means ‘organic’ (i.e. produced without the use of artificial pesticides and fertilizers, etc.), Danone’s Bio yoghurt contains an explanation on the carton in French that the yoghurt ‘is not from organic cultures’. This is omitted from packaging in the UK.

Analyze the units of translation in these texts. Comment on the cohesion and coherence in these extracts. Comment on the functional sentence perspective.

Task 4. Each block of sentences below contains a polysemantic noun, verb or adjective in bold type. Translate each block of sentences into Ukrainian providing a corresponding Ukrainian equivalent – word, word-group or sentence to substitute them semantically.

A. 1. Lawrence Hadley *ran* the photographic department. (A. Cronin) 2. In her mind *were running* scenes of the play. (T. Dreiser) 3. After a few minutes he settled himself at his desk *to run through* the rest of his mail. (A. Cronin) 4. Although she kept her head down she felt the blood *run into* her face. (Ibid.) 5. “I happened to *run into* their Mr. Smith the other day.” (Ibid.) 6. “I thought I’d *run down* for an hour. Am I a nuisance?” (Ibid.) 7. I decided to give up *running* for governor. (Mark Twain) 8. The Board is no more *run* as before (K. Post)

B. 1. Too much of a *thing* is good for nothing. (Proverb) 2. “You know there’s one *thing* I thoroughly believe in,” she said, “but I never eat more than one *thing* for luncheon”. Then a terrible *thing* happened. (S. Maugham) 4. “Well, John, how are *things*?” (A. Bennett) 5. He was satisfied with the most *things*, and above all other *things*, with himself. (C. Dickens) 6. “... what a wonderful *thing* that I am here.” (Ibid.) 7. It is one *thing* to show a man that he is in an error and another to put him in possession of truth. (J. Locke) 8. All *things* come round to him who will but wait. (H. Longfellow)

C. 1. *So long as* Mary lived beside that monstrous man, and in that monstrous house he realised that he would never be at rest.

2. She could endure anything *so long as* he took her to him in the end. 3. *A long silence* ensued, then the sound returned swelling in from the distant hills more loudly. 4. No matter what happened she must live for Denis *in the long run*. 5. *Long ago* she had realized with a crushing finality that she was chained to a man of domineering injustice. (A. Cronin)

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 4

VARIETIES OF CLOSE TRANSLATION. LITERARY TRANSLATION. THE TRANSLATION OF POETRY

1. Varieties of close translation.
2. Natural translation.
3. Literary translation.
4. The translation of poetry.
5. Faithful and false friends.
6. The role of context.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What varieties of close translation do you know?
2. What do you know about the translation of poetry?
3. What are faithful and false friends of translator?
4. How can the context affect the words?
5. What is literary translation?
6. What is natural translation?

Suggested Reading

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Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following words into Ukrainian. State whether they are genuine or pseudo-international. Substantiate your judgements:

Utilize, technologist, voltameter, vacuum, waffle, zinc, xylonite, addressee, adequate, admiral, algebraic, allergy, archive, bamboo, botanist, bronchitis, capillary, cockatoo, cybernetics, abacus, actual, conductivity, corner-stone, copyright, decontaminate, equilibrium, ever-frost, refrigerator, hypersonic, ignition, jet-fighter, non-conductor, gymnasium, quadrilateral, accumulator, accuracy, ambition, analyst, autocrat, balance,

barbarity, buffet; calendar, civil, code, colours, co-ordination; film, figure, front; gentleman; harmonious, humanity, hypothetical;

Task 2. Translate the following English compounds. Point out which of their lexical equivalents in Ukrainian are compound/simple words or word-combinations and which are partially/fully international or pseudo-international:

air-mechanic, administer, arch (n), barman, club-law, coffee-bean, dessert-knife, gas-main, lieutenant-colonel, mine-layer, motiveless, paper-cutter, phrase-book, soda-fountain, soda-water, day-school, field-hospital, fire-bomb, fire-brigade, fish-torpedo, hand-grenade, horsemaster, seeding-machine, stamp-album, steam-turbine, stock-farm, telegenic, teleshow, talking-film, tape-machine, travel-bureau, washing-machine, boxing-match, consul-general, electro-dynamic, grammar-school, office-copy, orange-coloured, palm-oil, radio-controlled, sugar-refinery, tram-line, yacht-club.

Task 3. Translate the following sentences from English into Ukrainian. Define internationalisms and pseudo-internationalisms.

1. All examples are taken from actual texts. 2. The manuscript was apparently completed in 1990. 3. Progression from treatment of a selected individual problem of that of a broad question may also suggest the direction of these studies. 4. The second article illustrates receptivity to date of whatever source. 5. However, for lack of a strong theoretical overview, or of effective introduction to its different sections, this work falls short of its promise. 6. There is something for everyone in this book, but perhaps not enough of any one thing to make it indispensable to a specific audience. 7. Aside from these caveats, this work is a careful and detailed illustration of how to deal with the enormous complexity of data. 8. The studies here range from the Middle Ages to the present, and offer a combination of general surveys along with detailed investigations of specific aspects. 9. The new work, however, is considerably broader in scope and is an ambitious successor to that still valuable first collection. 10. This theme will startle few readers; as usual, Robins brings to its exposition the twin merits of a clear prose style and a wealth of wide-ranging citations.

Task 4. Choose an excerpt that contains the features characteristic of the belles-lettres style. Read and thoroughly analyze the passage paying attention to difficult or obscure places. Offer one or several lexical/semantic equivalents of them in Ukrainian. Translate the excerpt into Ukrainian. Faithfully convey the content side, the style, the artistic and syntactic peculiarities, and the pragmatic intention.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 5

THE OTHER TRANSLATION PROCEDURES. TRANSLATION AND CULTURE

1. Transference.
2. Naturalisation.
3. Cultural equivalent.
4. Functional equivalent.
5. Descriptive equivalent.
6. Synonymy.
7. Through-translation.
8. Shifts or transpositions.
9. Modulation.
10. Recognised translation.
11. Translation label.
12. Compensation.
13. Addition and omission.
14. Paraphrase.
15. Couplets.
16. Notes, additions, glosses.
17. Translation and culture.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is transference?
2. Comment on the difference between cultural equivalent, functional equivalent and descriptive equivalent as translation procedures.

3. Characterize the use of synonymy in the process of translation.
4. What is through-translation?
5. Characterize shifts (transpositions) as translation procedures.
6. What is modulation?
7. What are additions and omissions?
8. Why do translators need notes, additions and glosses?
9. What is the role of culture in translation?

Suggested Reading

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3. Akbari M. The Role of Culture in Translation. *Journal of Academic and Applied Studies (Special Issue on Applied Linguistics)*. 2013. Vol. 3(8). P. 13-21. URL: <http://www.academians.org/Media/Default/Articles/August2013/August2013-2.pdf>
4. Korunets I. V. Theory and Practice of Translation. Вінниця : Нова Книга, 2003. 448 с.
5. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. Hertfordshire : Prentice Hall International, 1988. 311 p.
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7. Walinski J. Translation Procedures. URL: https://www.academia.edu/16458764/Translation_Procedure
8. Zakhir M. Translation procedures. URL: <http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article1704.php>

Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following sentences containing the names of well-known international corporations into Ukrainian:

1. Sony Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. will invest 50 billion yen (\$412.2 million) in a venture to make liquid-crystal-display panels. 2. Bankers Trust New York Corp. agreed to buy call options on 15 billion yen of Nippon Credit Bank Ltd. stock over the next three years. The options, if exercised, would raise the U.S. company's equity stake in Nippon Credit to nearly 4 per cent. 3. Japan's vehicle exports rose 42 per cent in August from a year earlier to 369,659 helped by a combination of a weaker yen and strong demand for sport-utility vehicles. It was the 15th consecutive monthly increase. 4. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. and Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. plan to extend their newly launched experimental high-speed line to Thailand in November. 5. Matsushita Electric Philippines Corp. will begin increasing the local content of US products because of concerns over the weakness of the Philippines peso. 6. Fletcher Challenge Ltd. of New Zealand's Canadian subsidiary sold its U.S. paper mill, Blandin Paper Co., to UPM-Kymmene Corp. of Finland for \$650 million. 7. Cable and Wireless PLC bought an additional 5.75 per cent stake in Asia Satellite Telecommunications Holdings Ltd. from Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. for 458.6 million Hong Kong dollars (\$59.3 million).

Task 2. Translate the following sentences containing the titles of American news media into Ukrainian:

1. American newspapers get much of their news from two news agencies – AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International). 2. The record for a Sunday paper in the United States is held by The New York Times. One issue on a Sunday in 1965 contained 946 pages, weighed 36 pounds, and cost 50 cents. 3. In 1986 a total of 9,144 newspapers (daily, Sunday, weekly, etc.) appeared in 6,516 towns in the United States. 4. Most of the daily newspapers are published, rain or shine, on Christmas, Thanksgiving, or the Fourth of July (Independence Day). 5. Among the twenty newspapers with the largest circulation only two or three regularly feature crime, sex, and scandal. 6. The paper with the largest circulation, The Wall Street Journal, is a very serious newspaper indeed. 7. The Wall Street Journal can be found

throughout the country. Yet, one wouldn't expect The Milwaukee Journal to be read in Boston, or The Boston Globe in Houston. 8. Three of the better-known American newspapers The New York Times, The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times not only collect but also sell news, news features, and photographs to hundreds of other papers in the U.S. and abroad.

Task 3. Pick up the units of the English specifically national lexicon in the sentences below. Define their sphere of usage and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. Some ignorant jackass on Fleet Street has got together a list of cures by Stillman. (A. Cronin). 2. Sir Robert was surprised and said that this Argentine scheme (Canal Company Scheme) was known to be a commonplace Stock Exchange swindle. (O. Wilde) 3. At this point enters the Great Detective, specially sent by or through Scotland Yard. (St. Leacock) 4. He himself had a job in Whitehall "of national importance". (R. Aldington) 5. The serious part of the dinner comprised roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, being served as sweet course before the meal. (Bennet) 6. She was busy loading the table with high tea.

Task 4. Explain the proper meaning of the particular English national notions below and translate them into Ukrainian.

10 Downing Street, Whitehall, the Upper House, the Commons, the woolsack, speaker, teller, whip (Parliament), division of Parliament, the White paper, the Stock Exchange; John Bull, the British Lion; lobby; ladyship, lordship, peerage, coroner, proctor, bacon, Yorkshire pudding, frankfurters, hot dogs; ale, gin; crown, farthing, guinea, sixpence, private/independent school, comprehensive (grammar, modern) school, the 6th form; jeans, jersey, pullover, leggings, stretches, tweed; calumet, wigwam; bushel, foot, inch, pint, sheriff.

Task 5. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. Comment on the transformations made.

1. New materials and methods of construction developed during the 20th century, however, have almost entirely limited building stone to its use as a finish material where its decorative qualities are of value. 2. A degree-day is a unit of measurement used in several fields of technology where temperature changes are of importance. 3. The ratio of these values is different for different

gases and is of importance in describing the behaviour of a gas undergoing a thermodynamic process. 4. Instead of focusing on modest academic investigations of interest chiefly to the specialist, child developmentalists are now focusing efforts on solving real problems of children in society. 5. A citizens' council now provides independent oversight of marine terminal operations and tanker-spill prevention plans. 6. South Carolina declared the tariff laws null and void and President Jackson responded with the threat of force. 7. There is another point to make about his approach. 8. This is an interesting fact to observe. 9. A computer agent us a software program that can be given tasks to do, then carry out those tasks autonomously, without direct supervision or feedback or feedback from a human being. 10. Bureaucracy is a system for administering large organizations involving a specific structure of authority and a clearly defined set of rules and regulations. 11. We have at our disposal several procedures to apply. 12. The world's progress is due largely to inventions. 13. The principal funder of invention in the United States is the federal government. 14. Broadly defined, engineering is the science-based profession by which the physical forces of nature and the properties of matter are made useful to mankind in the form of structures, machines, and other products or processes at a reasonable expenditure of time and money. 15. Organic chemists are investigating semiconducting organic polymers in the hope of devising plastic transistors patterned after them. 16. Our proposal is in accord with the ideas just stated. 17. These studies all make contributions concerning the value of a given test with respect to some other measures, but they ignore the larger issue of the book – viz. what do these tests really measure. 18. Two logical possibilities exist.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 6

THE TRANSLATION OF METAPHORS. COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS IN TRANSLATION. THE ASPECTS OF CASE GRAMMAR

1. The notion of metaphor.

2. Types of metaphors.
 - 2.1 Dead metaphors.
 - 2.2 Cliché metaphors.
 - 2.3 Stock or standard metaphors.
 - 2.4 Adapted metaphors.
 - 2.5 Recent metaphors.
 - 2.6 Original metaphors.
3. The use of componential analysis in translation.
4. Seven uses of the componential analysis in translation.
 - 4.1 Lexical words.
 - 4.2 Cultural words.
 - 4.3. Synonyms.
 - 4.4 Sets and series.
 - 4.5 Conceptual terms.
 - 4.6 Neologisms.
 - 4.7 Words as myths.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is a metaphor?
2. What should the translator remember about the translation of metaphors?
3. Describe different types of metaphors.
4. What is componential analysis?
5. Describe seven uses of the componential analysis in translation.
6. What are lexical words?
7. What are cultural words?
8. What are sets and series?
9. What are conceptual terms?
10. What are neologisms?

Suggested Reading

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3. Стахмич Ю. С. Особливості відтворення пареміологічних одиниць в українських перекладах творів Марка Твена. *Прикарпатський вісник НТШ. Слово*. Івано-Франківськ : Видавництво Івано-Франківського національного технічного університету нафти і газу, 2018. № 4 (48). С. 327-334.
4. Стахмич Ю. С., Вискюк Х. В. Особливості відтворення метафор в українському перекладі роману М. Зузака «Крадійка книжок». *Прикарпатський вісник НТШ. Слово*. Івано-Франківськ : Видавництво Івано-Франківського національного технічного університету нафти і газу, 2018. № 4 (48). С. 319-326.
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6. Шурма С. Г. Адекватний переклад метафор українською мовою (на матеріалі оповідань Е. По). *Вісник ЛНУ імені Тараса Шевченка*. 2001. № 9 (220), Ч. II. С. 186-192.
7. Bojovic B. Strategies of Metaphor Translation. *ELTA Journal*. 2014. Volume 2, No. 2. P. 74-81.
8. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation / Peter Newmark. – Hertfordshire : Prentice Hall International, 1988. – 311 p.
9. Oliynyk T. Metaphor Translation Methods. *International Journal of Applied Science and Technology*. 2014. Vol. 4, No. 1. P. 123-126.

Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following metaphoric terms into Ukrainian.

Baud, bird's beak, bacteria bed, glacier bed, birdie, fired activity, arm actuator, soft background, badger, open mouth, blackheart, orange skin, straight tooth, blackface, biscuit.

Task 2. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian. metaphoric terms into Ukrainian. Comment on the types of metaphors and their uses.

1. If the primary purpose of a dam is power generation, the dam height is critical, for the power generated increases in direct ratio to the head (height) of water impounded. 2. The St Lawrence system has long been the most important, because it provides a waterway 4.3 m (14 ft) deep from the head of Lake Superior to the Gulf of St Lawrence. 3. The vessel has five thrusters mounted along its hull and can rotate around the turret so that it is always lying head to the wind. 4. The lower section consists of four immense arched legs set on masonry piers. As they extend upwards, the legs curve inwards until they unite in a single tapered tower. 5. High archtype dams in rock canyons usually have downstream faces too steep for an overflow spillway. 6. It is the reciprocal of the resistivity, which is defined as the resistance between opposite faces of a cube of the material. 7. Tunnels through mountains or underwater are usually worked from the two opposite ends, or faces, of the passage.

Task 3. Carry out a semantic structure or componential analysis to differentiate the following groups of words: kidnap – abduct – hijack; table – desk – worktop – bench; detached house – semi-detached house – flat – maisonette – studio – bedsit – apartment; swede – parsnip – turnip; fond – attached – devoted. Provide their equivalents in Ukrainian. What works well with this analysis and what kinds of problems occur?

Task 4. Suggest Ukrainian single word equivalents for the following English phraseological and set expressions:

1. all for naught; 2. a shot in the blue; 3. a simple innocent; 4. to sink to destitution; 5. the small of the night (the small hours of the night); 6. soft in the brain (head); 7. Before you can say Jack Robinson; 8. mother's strawberry/mark; 9. breathe one's last; 10. by word of mouth; 11. tender years; 12. to the end of time; 13. to the purpose; 14. white liver; 15. will and testament; 16. with a bold front; 17. with a faint heart; 18. with a good grace; 19. with one's

tongue in one's cheek; 20. a young Tartar; 21. you try us; 22. as the crow flies.

Task 5. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Define the ways in which the idioms in them are to be translated.

1. "I feel on the top of the world. I feel like a million dollars." (Maugham) 2. The sole object of their lives is to be always playing with fire. (O. Wilde) 3. Joe felt he wanted putting himself into George's shoes. (J. Brian) 4. Don't talk rot. (D. Cusak) 5. "Don't think I am trying to pry into your affairs," – went on the politician. (T. Dreiser). 6. "The other chap, Profond, is a queer fish. I think he's hanging round Soames' wife, if you ask me!" (J. Galsworthy) 7. Little Jolyon was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. (Ibid.) 8. Keep your eye upon him in the meanwhile, and don't talk about it. He is as mad as a March hare. (Ch. Dickens) 9. The proof of the pudding is in its eating. (S. Maugham) 10. However, I must bear my cross as best as I may: least said is soonest mended. (B. Shaw)

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 7

THE APPLICATION OF CASE GRAMMAR TO TRANSLATION. TRANSLATION OF NEOLOGISMS

1. The notion of case grammar.
2. The translation of case-gaps.
3. Various types of case-partners.
4. Case-partners of adjectives and nouns.
5. The notion of neologisms.
6. The creation of neologisms.
7. Types of neologisms.
8. The translator's right to create neologisms.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is case grammar?
2. What do you know about the translation of case gaps?
3. Describe different types of case-partners.

4. What are case-partners of adjectives and nouns?
5. What are neologisms?
6. Describe different types of neologisms.
7. Does the translator have the right to create neologisms?
Prove your point of view.

Suggested Reading

1. Корунець І. В. Теорія і практика перекладу (аспектний переклад). Вінниця: «Нова Книга», 2003. 448 с.
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Practical tasks

Task 1. Translate the following neologisms from English into Ukrainian. Define the ways in which they were created and should be translated.

Pro-anti-government, pseudo-anti-intellectual, a printout, a takeover, a wannabe, killjoy, pickpocket, double-book, fine-tune, edutainment, netiquette, condo, perm, emote, enthuse, liaison, wet; to butterfly; tekky; preppie; noogler; screenager; tweenager; e-voter; telebanking; telemarketing; teleshopping bacteriophobia.

Task 2. Think on the meaning of the following neologisms. Translate them into Ukrainian. Comment on the choice of methods, strategies and procedures applied in the process of translation.

Destinesia; youniverse; unikeyboardinated; beerboarding; errorist; bedgasm; cellfish; dudevorce; internest; texpectation; suggestopedia B chromosome; ACD solution; ara A; acrylic; transuranic; tricyclic; the needy; the coloureds; the locals; Europlug; sigaretiquette; airtel; workaholic.

Task 3. Analyze different cases in the following sentences. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

- A. The door opened.
The key opened the door.
The boy opened the door.
The door was opened by the boy.
The boy opened the door with a key
B. He gave her chocolates.
Chocolates were given to her by him.
She was given chocolates by him.

Task 4. Find a faithful Ukrainian equivalent for each passive gerund in the sentences below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. We liked neither reading aloud nor being read aloud to.
 2. I insisted on being told everything. 3. "... but damn it all, I insist on your being educated like a gentleman." (Galsworthy) 4. "But he has no right to come without being invited," said Tom. (Fitzgerald)
 5. I am very fond of being looked at. (Wilde) 6. He had met the woman at last – the woman that he thought little about, not being given to thinking about women... 7. Several times he barely escaped being caught by her brothers. (London) 8. He remembered laughing aloud, and the laugh being carried by the wind away from me. (Saroyan) 9. He did not like the idea of being haunted down by her. (Dickens) 10. He was haunted by a fear. 11. Also he was rendered self-conscious by the company. (London) 12. It (furniture) was given to us as a wedding present by Mr. Bradley's father. 13. They entertained lavishly and were lavishly entertained. 14. Mr. Smith was in Chicago at the time the purchase was made and the decoration (of the house) was entrusted to him. 15. I had recently brought out a successful novel – and I had no sooner arrived than I was interviewed. 16. There are men who are possessed by an urge so strong to do some particular thing that they can't help themselves. 17. He was so incommunicable that I was forced to the conclusion that he had asked me to lunch with him merely to enjoy my company. 18. But here she encountered in her husband an obstinacy, which she had not for years been accustomed to. 19. She was puzzled by Isabel. 20. I'm told she's rather good.

PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT 8

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

1. The notion of technical translation.
2. Technical style.
3. Varieties of technical style.
4. Terms.
5. Technical and descriptive terms.
6. Beginning technical translation.
7. Going through the text.

Questions for Self-Assessment

1. What is technical translation?
2. What is technical style?
3. Describe varieties of technical styles.
4. What are terms?
5. What is the difference between technical and descriptive terms?
6. What should the translator do when beginning technical translation?

Suggested Reading

1. Стахмич Ю. Стилеві особливості звітів Спеціальної моніторингової місії ОБСЄ в Україні. *Інформація та документ у сучасному науковому дискурсі : матеріали VII Всеукраїнської дистанційної науково-практичної конференції*. (Івано-Франківськ, 20 травня 2022 р.). Івано-Франківськ, 2022. С. 144-146.
2. Стахмич Ю. С. Теорія перекладу : конспект лекцій. 2-ге вид., розширене і доповнене. Івано-Франківськ : ІФНТУНГ, 2022. 160 с.
3. Стахмич Ю. С., Іордан І. В. Термінологічна лексика у книзі Д. Аджемоглу та Дж. А. Робінсона «Чому нації занепадають»: структурно-семантичний аспект. *Наукові записки Національного університету «Острозька академія», серія «Філологія»*. Випуск 4 (72), 2018. Острог : Видавництво Національного університету «Острозька академія», 2018. С. 41–44.
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5. Fischbach H. Guest Editor's preface. *Translation and Medicine. American Translators' Association Series* / Ed. by F. Massardier-Kenney and H. Fishbach. Vol. X.

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6. How to Overcome Challenges in Technical Translations. URL: <http://clearwordtranslations.com/language/it/overcome-challenges-technical-translations/>
 7. Kingscott G. Technical translation and related disciplines Perspectives : Studies in Translatology. 2002. Vol. 10, No. 4. P. 247-255. URL: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233348986>
 8. Newmark P. A Textbook of Translation. Hertfordshire : Prentice Hall International, 1988. 311 p.
 9. O'Hornett K. The Importance of Technical Terminology and Descriptive Language in Inspection Reports. URL: <http://www.prospex.us/PROSPEX%20PERSPECTIVES%207.pdf>
 10. O'Neill M. Who Makes a Better Medical Translator: The Medically Knowledgeable Linguist or the Linguistically Knowledgeable Medical Professional? A Physician's Perspective. *Translation and Medicine. American Translators' Association Series* / Ed. by F. Massardier-Kenney and H. Fishbach. Vol. X. Amsterdam / Philadelphia : John Benjamins Publishing, 1998. P. 69-80.
 11. Translation Problems and Solutions – How to Deal Like A Pro or Maestro. URL: <https://www.tridindia.com/blog/translation-problems-and-solutions/>

Practical tasks

Task 1. Define the following eponyms. Translate them into Ukrainian.

Alder's syndrome, runner's knee, Beck's cannula, Gartner's canal, Golgi's law, Kober's test, Neumann's method, Abel's bacillum, Southworth's symptom complex, Down's syndrome, coal miner's knee, housemaid's knee, golfer's elbow, Oedipus complex, Murray Valley encephalitis, Christmas disease, Smith's disease, Smith's operation, Smith's fracture,

Morgagni-Shereshevskii-Turner-Albright syndrome,
 Bamatter-Franceschetti-Klein-Sierro-syndrome,
 Refsum-Thiébaud-Klenk-Kahlke disease, Alzheimer's disease,
 Parkinson's disease, baseball elbow, forehand tennis elbow,
 suitcase elbow, Lou Gehrig's disease, Hartnup's disease,
 Mortimer's disease, Reiter's syndrome, Behçet's disease,
 Addison's anaemia, Addison's crisis, and Addison's disease.

Task 2. Define the following descriptive medical terms.
 Translate them into Ukrainian.

Reactive arthritis, radiohumeral epicondylitis, radiohumeral
 bursitis, lateral epicondylitis, medial epicondylitis, uterine tubes,
 auditory tubes, left atrio-ventricular valve.

Task 3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian determining
 in what sense the inter-branch homonyms are used.

A. 1. Because of the erosion on the outer bank, meandering
 rivers and streams tend to shift over their floodplains and form
 oxbow lakes. 2. Integers are used to measure temperature, keep a
 bank balance, compute yardage in a football game, and make any
 other calculations in which directions as well as amounts are
 important. 3. In 1995 alone derivative investments were blamed
 for bringing down Britain's venerable investment bank Barings
 PLC. 4. The foehn wall, a cloud bank marking the upper limit of
 precipitation, hangs over mountain ridges, often obscuring them.

B. 1. Gravity erosion is often called mass wasting. It occurs
 where landsurface irregularities such as hillslopes allow gravity to
 transport the rock debris produced by weathering. 3. Einsteinium
 does not occur in nature. It was first discovered in the debris from
 the "Mike" thermonuclear explosion in the South Pacific in 1952.
 3. The lymphatic system organs also filter foreign substances and
 cell debris from blood, and store lymphocytes, the most common
 types of white blood cell. 4. This disease which is the major cause
 of tooth loss in adults causes gums to pull away from teeth;
 pockets to form that fill with pus and cell debris; and jaw bone
 degeneration.

C. 1. A tone arm carrying a stereo cartridge is mounted
 next to the turntable. The arm usually pivots to rest its stylus
 lightly on the record groove and to track the two sound channels
 inscribed in the groove walls. 2. This damping can be supplied by

a partially closed cylinder that entraps air under the swinging arm. 3. As the rotor spins, its arm comes into contact with each of the outer terminals, in sequence. 4. As the standing-army principles that began about 1500 came into general use. Artillery became an organized arm of the military.

D. 1. Built floor by floor, steel frame structures can be erected to great heights. 2. Oceanic mineral resources include various metallic and nonmetallic materials of differing origin and economic potential that occur on or beneath the floor of the continental shield and ocean basin. 3. There is, therefore, some choice in the location of the shift lever, which may be on the steering column or on the floor. 4. During inspiration the floor of the mouth cavity depresses, forming a negative pressure that causes water to flow into the mouth. 5. Below shorter trees are shrubs; and covering the forest floor is a layer of herbaceous (nonwoody) plants growing in soil inhabited by fungi and bacteria.

Task 4. Translate the sentences, paying attention to the adequacy of the translation of the terms in quotation marks.

1. In other words, they had to conjure up Latourian “immutable mobiles,” namely, concepts that travelled well as the Greeks themselves moved from one venue to the next. 2. Consequently, psychologists have pioneered the development of sophisticated “meta-analytic” statistical techniques capable of integrating all the data from all the experiments. 3. Thus, the last quarter of the last century witnessed a physics-induced revival of the periodic geological cataclysms postulated by the rival “catastrophist” approach, which had been traditionally associated with Creationist attempts to read the Noachian Flood into the fossil record of the earth. 4. This is especially true in the case of “megaprojects” such as the Supercollider, whose funding comes directly from Congress. 5. The terms “high technology” is also used loosely to describe a functional aesthetic, as in “high technology” design. 6. As the importance of “personal pensions” (as opposed to those provided by employers) has increased in many countries, such as Great Britain, so has the importance of annuities. 7. In lay terms, alienation is seen to be characterized by a general disintegration of traditional cultural values, as exemplified by the “generation gap” of the 1960s. 8. In recent

years the term “male chauvinism” has been used generally to characterize male behaviour and attitudes that are negligent of equal rights for both sexes. 9. Positive discrimination is the social policies aimed at improving the lot of disadvantaged groups in order to bring them into the mainstream of opportunity for provisions and entitlements in a society. 10. Gyroscope is any rotating body that exhibits two fundamental properties: gyroscopic inertia, or “rigidity in space”, and precession, the tilting of the axis at right angles to any force tending to alter the plane of rotation.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ТЕМ ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДОДАТКОВИХ ПОВІДОМЛЕНЬ

1. Famous Ukrainian translators and their contribution into Ukrainian translation.
2. Famous theorists of the theory of translation.
3. The concept of translation equivalent. Translation equivalents to different source language units.
4. Non-translatable words and their treatment.
5. Concretization and generalization as the types of translation transformations.
6. Lexical translation techniques.
7. Lexical and semantic transformations.
8. Compression and compensation in translation.
9. Grammatical transformations and their translation.
10. 'False friends' of translators and their treatment.
11. Lexical and grammatical substitutions in translation.
12. History of translation theory in Ukraine.
13. Machine translation.
14. Stylistic means of translating texts of different genres.
15. Denotative translation model.
16. Transformational translation model.
17. Kinds of translation.
18. Adequacy of translation.
19. Socio-cultural aspect of translation.
20. Interpreting and its peculiarities.
21. Modes of interpretation.
22. Types of interpretation.
23. Literal, interlinear and literary translation.
24. Word-for-word, communicative, free translation.
25. Faithful, semantic, idiomatic translation. Adaptation.
26. Technical and organizational translation procedures.
27. Direct translation techniques.
28. Oblique translation techniques.
29. Translation models.
30. Translation strategies.

3 ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЮ ТА АТЕСТАЦІЇ ЗНАНЬ

1. What is translation?
2. What are translation principles?
3. Can you name three main areas of translation?
4. What is general reading of the text?
5. What does close reading of the text mean?
6. What is intention of the text?
7. How many critical factors in the choice of translation method do you know and what are they?
8. What is the method of translation?
9. What is dynamics of translation?
10. How many text styles do you know and what are they?
11. Who offered the classification of text styles?
12. What is readership?
13. What do stylistic scales mean?
14. What do you know about attitude?
15. What is setting and why is it important?
16. What quality of writing can we differentiate?
17. What is connotation?
18. What is denotation?
19. What does the last reading mean?
20. How does the translating procedure look like?
21. How is translating connected to translation theory?
22. How many levels of translating a text do you know?
Can you name them?
23. What difficulties in translating the lexis do you know?
24. What do you know about the approach?
25. How can you combine the four levels?
26. What is the unit of translating?
27. What are the main purposes of using language?
28. What is the central problem of translating – to translate literally or freely?
29. What methods of translation do you know?
30. What do you know about application of the translation methods to the text categories?
31. What is coherence?

32. What do you know about titles?
33. What is dialogue cohesion?
34. What do you know about punctuation in translation?
35. What do you know about sound-effects?
36. What is cohesion?
37. What do referential synonyms mean?
38. What do you know about enumerators and other connectives?
39. What is functional sentence perspective?
40. What should you remember about contrasts?
41. What lower units of translation do you know?
42. What varieties of close translation do you know?
43. What do you know about the translation of poetry?
44. What are faithful friends of the translator?
45. What are false friends of the translator?
46. How can context influence words?
47. What do you remember about elegant variations?
48. What is back-translation test?
49. What is accepted translation?
50. What constraints on literal translation do you know?
51. What is natural translation and what are its peculiarities?
52. What is re-creative translation?
53. What is literary translation?
54. What is the sub-text?
55. What are non-equivalent words?
56. What is functional equivalent?
57. What is descriptive equivalent?
58. What is synonymy?
59. What is through-translation?
60. What do shifts (transpositions) mean?
61. What is modulation?
62. What is recognized translation?
63. What is translation label?
64. What is compensation?
65. What is componential analysis?
66. What is reduction?
67. What is expansion?

68. What is paraphrase?
69. What is couplet?
70. Why do translators need notes, additions and glosses?
71. What is a metaphor?
72. What should we remember about the translation of metaphors?
73. What types of metaphors do you know?
74. What do you know about lexical words?
75. What do you know about cultural words?
76. What do you know about sets and series?
77. What are conceptual terms?
78. What are neologisms?
79. What do you know about the translation of missing verbs?
80. What do you know about the translation of case-gaps?
81. What is mandatory case-gap filling?
82. What do implied case-gaps mean?
83. What are optional case-partners?
84. What types of case-partners do you know?
85. What do you know about contrast and choice in translation?
86. What do you know about sequencing a sentence?
87. What do you know about case-partners of adjectives and nouns?
88. What is neologism and how can it be translated?
89. What are new coinages?
90. What are derived words and how can they be translated?
91. What are abbreviations?
92. What do collocations mean?
93. What are eponyms?
94. What are phrasal words?
95. What are transferred words?
96. What are acronyms?
97. What are pseudo-neologisms?
98. What is the definition of terms?
99. What varieties of technical style do you know?
100. How can we translate technical terms?

101. How can we translate descriptive terms?
102. How should we begin to translate a technical text?
103. What do you know about the translation method?
104. What do you know about the title?
105. What should be underline while going through the
text?