



Ю.Г. Ткачева  
ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА



## ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА

**Учебно-методическое пособие**  
для студентов очной формы обучения  
по направлению подготовки 45.03.01 Филология.  
Зарубежная филология. Английский и  
второй иностранный язык  
(китайский/арабский/турецкий)

Ю.Г. Ткачева

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»  
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)**

**Ю. Г. Ткачева**

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## CONTENTS

<b>Пояснительная записка</b>	4
Topic 1. LANGUAGE AND EXTRALINGUISTIC WORLD.....	6
Topic 2. LANGUAGE SYSTEM: PARADIGMS AND SYNTAGMAS.....	13
Topic 3. LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.....	24
Topic 4. TRANSLATION DEFINITION.....	34
Topic 5. BASIC TRANSLATION THEORIES.....	50
Topic 6. TRANSLATION RANKING.....	59
Topic 7. TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE AND EQUIVALENTS.....	67
Topic 8. TRANSLATION AND STYLE.....	82
Topic 9. TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION....	91
Topic 10. BASIC TRANSLATION DEVICES.....	104
Topic 11. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CHOICE OF EQUIVALENTS.....	118
Topic 12. TRANSLATION VARIETIES.....	128
APPENDIX .....	136
List of synonyms.....	136
Exam questions.....	151
References .....	154

## Пояснительная записка

Учебная дисциплина «Теория и практика перевода» относится к дисциплинам вариативной части планов подготовки бакалавров по направлению 45.03.01 Филология. Зарубежная филология. Английский и второй иностранный язык (китайский/арабский/турецкий).

Цель дисциплины состоит в формировании у студентов системы теоретических знаний в области переводоведения, а также обеспечение развития переводческой компетенции, позволяющей осуществлять письменный и устный (последовательный) перевод. Данная цель достигается путем поэтапного решения задач по развитию необходимых для указанных видов перевода умений и навыков. Курс теории и практики перевода способствует более глубокому изучению структуры и выразительных средств, как английского, так и русского языков, обогащению словарного и фразеологического запаса студентов при работе с аутентичными текстами различной направленности.

Задачами дисциплины является формирование системы знаний о переводе, его видах, прагматических и нормативных аспектах, особенностях перевода материалов различных жанров, типичных трудностях и стандартных способах их преодоления, а также о методах и критериях оценки качества перевода; формирование переводческих навыков и умений путем применения полученных знаний на практике в ходе выполнения тренировочных упражнений; содействие углубленному изучению иностранного языка; особенно в плане сравнения его с родным; совершенствование навыков работы со словарями, энциклопедиями и другими справочными материалами.

По завершению изучения дисциплины бакалавры должны: **знать** основные закономерности процесса перевода, основные виды переводческих соответствий и способы передачи

безэквивалентной лексики, прагматические аспекты перевода и основные способы прагматической адаптации перевода, классификации перевода и различные виды переводческой стратегии, основные модели перевода, переводческие трансформации и способы их использования при анализе процесса перевода и его результатов;

**уметь** переводить аутентичные тексты с английского на русский и с русского на английский язык с учётом прагматических и стилистических особенностей оригинального текста;

**владеть** необходимым лексическим минимумом, терминологией дисциплины, навыками работы со словарями и справочной литературой.

Учебная дисциплина включает 12 тем, включающих лекционный материал, в структуру каждой темы также входит комплекс практических заданий, посвященных отдельным аспектам соответствующих направлений техники перевода. В учебно-методическом пособии материал упражнений подобран преимущественно из самого широкого круга русскоязычных и англоязычных источников общекультурного содержания, в который помимо художественной литературы вошли тексты различной направленности. В Приложении предлагается список синонимов для самостоятельного изучения, а также перечень вопросов для подготовки к экзамену.

Освоение дисциплины является необходимой основой для общелингвистической подготовки бакалавров и прохождения преддипломной практики.

## Topic 1. LANGUAGE AND EXTRALINGUISTIC WORLD

### This Lecture:

- introduces the notions of a linguistic sign, a concept and a denotatum;
- establishes relations between the above sets of elements;
- shows the difference between the denotative and connotative meanings of a linguistic sign;
- describes the mental concept of a linguistic sign;
- describes the relations of polysemy and synonymy;
- explains some causes of ambiguity of translation equivalents.

It is worthwhile to begin lectures on translation with a short introduction to the phenomenon of language, since not knowing the relationship between language and extralinguistic world one can hardly properly understand translation.

*The relation of language to the extralinguistic world involves three basic sets of elements: **language signs**, **mental concepts** and parts of the extralinguistic world (not necessarily material or physically really existing) which are usually called **denotata** (Singular: **denotatum**).*

The **language sign** is a sequence of sounds (in spoken language) or symbols (in written language) which is associated with a single concept in the minds of speakers of that or another language.

It should be noted that sequences smaller than a word (i.e. morphemes) and those bigger than a word (i.e. word combinations) are also language signs rather than only words. Word combinations are regarded as individual language signs if they are related to a single mental concept which is different from the concepts of its individual components (e. g. *best man*).

The signs of language are associated with particular mental concepts only in the minds of the speakers of this language. Thus,

*vrouw*, *Frau*, *femeie*, and *kobieta* are the language signs related to the concept of *a woman* in Dutch, German, Romanian and Polish, respectively. It is important to note that one can relate these signs to the concept of a *woman* if and only if he or she is a speaker of the relevant language or knows these words otherwise, say, from a dictionary.

One may say that language signs are a kind of construction elements (bricks) of which a language is built. To prove the necessity of knowing the language sign system in order to understand a language it is sufficient to run the following test: read with a dictionary a text in a completely unknown language with complex declination system and rich inflexions (say, Hungarian or Turkish). Most probably your venture will end in failure because not knowing the word-changing morphemes (language signs) of this language you won't find many of the words in a dictionary.

The **mental concept** is an array of mental images and associations related to a particular part of the extralinguistic world (both really existing and imaginary), on the one hand, and connected with a particular language sign, on the other.

The relationship between a language sign and a concept is ambiguous: it is often different even in the minds of different people, speaking the same language, though it has much in common and, hence, is recognizable by all the members of the language speakers community. As an example of such ambiguity consider possible variations of the concepts (mental images and associations) corresponding to the English word *engineer* in the minds of English-speaking people when this word is used, say, in a simple introductory phrase *Meet Mr. X. He is an engineer.*

In this as well as in many other instances we make use of definitions which seem the most suitable for the explanation of translation but might be considered oversimplified should they be kept to in a comprehensive semantic analysis.



The relationship between similar concepts and their relevant language signs may be different also in different languages. For example, among the words of different languages corresponding to the concept of *a woman* mentioned above: *vrouw*, *Frau*, *femei*, and *kobieta*, the first two will include in the concept of *a woman* that of *a wife* whereas the last two will not.

*The differences in the relationship between language signs and concepts (i.e. similar concepts appearing different to the speakers of different languages and even to different speakers of the same language) may explain many of the translation difficulties.*

*The **mental concept of a word** (and word combination) usually consists of **lexical meanings, connotations, associations and grammatical meanings**. The lexical meanings, connotations, and associations relate a word to the extralinguistic world, whereas the grammatical meanings relate it to the system of the language.*

For example, the German word *haben* possesses the lexical meaning of *to have* with similar connotations and associations and in its grammatical meaning it belongs as an element to the German grammatical system of the Perfect Tense. One may note similar division of the meanings in the English verb *to have* or in the French verb *avoir*.

Thus, *a **lexical meaning** is the general mental concept corresponding to a word or a combination of words*. To get a better idea of lexical meanings let's take a look at some definitions in a dictionary. For practical purposes they may be regarded as descriptions of the lexical meanings of the words shown below:

*mercy* – 1. (capacity for) holding oneself back from punishing, or from causing suffering to, somebody whom one has the right or power to punish; 2. piece of good fortune, something to be thankful for, relief; 3. exclamation of surprise or (often pretended) terror.

*noodle* – 1. type of paste of flour and water or flour and eggs prepared in long, narrow strips and used in soups, with a sauce, etc.; 2. fool.

*blinkers* (US = *blinders*) – leather squares to prevent a horse from seeing sideways.

A **connotation** is an additional, contrastive value of the basic usually designative function of the lexical meaning. As an example, let us compare the words *to die* and *to peg out*. It is easy to note that the former has no connotation, whereas the latter has a definite connotation of vulgarity.

An association is a more or less regular connection established between the given and other mental concepts in the minds of the language speakers. As an evident example, one may choose *red* which is usually associated with *revolution*, *communism* and the like. A rather regular association is established between *green* and *fresh* (*young*) and (mostly in the last decade) between *green* and *environment protection*.

Naturally, the number of regular, well-established associations accepted by the entire language speakers' community is rather limited – the majority of them are rather individual, but what is more important for translation is that the relatively regular set of associations is sometimes different in different languages. The latter fact might affect the choice of translation equivalents.

The most important fact, however, to be always born in mind in translation is that the relation between words (language signs) and parts of the extralinguistic world (denotata) is only indirect and going through the mental concepts.

The concepts being strongly subjective and largely different in different languages for similar denotata give rise to one of the most difficult problems of translation, the problem of **ambiguity of translation equivalents**.

Another source of translation ambiguity is the **polysemantic nature of the language signs**: the relationship between the signs and concepts is very seldom one-to-one, most frequently it is one-to-many or many-to-one, i.e. one word has several meanings or several words have similar meanings.

These relations are called **polysemy (homonymy)** and **synonymy**, accordingly. For example, one and the same language sign *bay* corresponds to the concepts of *a tree or shrub, a part of the sea, a compartment in a building, room, etc., deep barking of dogs,* and *reddish-brown color of a horse* and one and the same concept of *high speed* corresponds to several language signs: *rapid, quick, fast*.

The peculiarities of conceptual fragmentation of the world by the language speakers are manifested by the **range of application of the lexical meanings** (reflected in limitations in the combination of words and stylistic peculiarities). This is yet another problem having direct relation to translation – *a translator is to observe the compatibility rules of the language signs* (e. g. *make mistakes, but do business*).

The relationship of language signs with the well-organized material world and mostly logically arranged mental images suggests that a language is an orderly system rather than a disarray of random objects. The language system and its basic rules are the subject of the next lecture.

## QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic elements of the relationship between a language and extralinguistic world?
2. What is a language sign, a concept and a denotatum? Give definitions. Show the relation between them?
3. What is a lexical meaning, a connotation and an association? Give definitions and examples.
4. What is the range of application of a word? Give examples.
5. What are the main sources of translation ambiguity stemming from the sign-concept relationship?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Using a dictionary define the lexical meanings of the following words and word combinations. Find Russian or English equivalents. Compare the lexical meanings of the English words and their Russian equivalents and vice versa.*

a) anticlimax; arms; bottom; bout; concert; concoct; date; detail; end; engineer; fulcrum; fun; the gist; give and take; world; worldly; peer pressure; peer-bonded; rapport; task force; track record; power broker; odds; home; war; fate; public; pattern, corner, fly, rock;

b) аматер – любитель, – энтузиаст – дилетант; анализировать – рассматривать – разбирать; банкир – финансист – делец – маклер – акционер; основатель – основоположник – родоначальник – учредитель – отец; маленький – небольшой – малочисленный – ограниченный – мизерный – махонький – крошечный; невероятный – неправдоподобный – дикий – парадоксальный – невиданный – немыслимый – феноменальный; простой – простодушный – примитивный – незатейливый – немудреный.

Ex. 2. *Consider regular associations between English words (concepts) in the word combinations given below, suggest Russian equivalents of the latter. Observe similarity or difference of the associations in the Russian equivalents.*

white knight; white heat; yellow press; born in the purple; golden handshake; green fingers; blissfully unaware; common sense; die hard; soft (hard) figures; pipe dream; red tape; to buy time; to be the first past the post; to start from scratch; lame duck; against the clock; in a nutshell; to go bananas; above board; below the belt; teacher's pet; to break even; to call it quits; to kick the bucket; to sit on the fence; brainchild; refrigerator rights; football widow;

gobbledygook; earworm; girlfriend button; proletarian drift; closet music; hillbilly; face palm; sandwich generation; take the second left; ob's your uncle; to cut the mustard; cry me a river; ask me another; proud sea; a la mode; monkey's allowance; at adventure; glass ceiling.

Ex. 3. *Suggest the missing parts of the expressions below; say where the associations are similar in English and Russian.*

.... Tom, ... Tom; ... Rouges, ... Rouge; ... sky, .... sky; .... apple; ... Apple, apple ..., apple ....., Apple ..., Apple, apple ..., apple ....., ... cards, card ....., ... power, ... Powers, powers ....

Ex. 4. *Describe connotations of the following words and word combinations. Suggest Ukrainian translations with similar connotations.*

malady – disease – illness; unusual – off-beat; efforts – travails; work – toil; gun – piece; corpse – stiff; rich – well-to-do; quit – buzz off; liquidate – iron out; trouble – affliction; joke – quip; flat – shallow; run-down – shabby – down-at-heel; deal – bargain – distribute; charge - care – custody – superintendence; occupation – employment – business – tenure; band – range – group – gang – herd; keen – acute – astute – penetrating – perspicacious – sharp – shrewd – eager.

Ex. 5. *Take three homonyms and synonyms in Russian, translate them into English, point to the cases of similar and different use.*

## Topic 2. LANGUAGE SYSTEM: PARADIGMS AND SYNTAGMAS

### This Lecture:

- introduces the concepts of a system;
- introduces the notion of language as a system existing in formal and semantic planes;
- attributes linguistic signs to morphological, lexical or syntactic levels;
- depending on meaning or function, defines what paradigm a unit belongs;
- analyzes syntactic and semantic valence;
- shows how different syntagmas are activated in English and Russian in the course of translation;
- gives a definition of translation as a specific coding-encoding process.

So, there is a system underlying seemingly random signs of a language. One may note, for instance, that not all the words are compatible with each other, their range of application has certain limitations, and through their lexical meanings and associations they may be united into individual groups.

For example, to take an extreme case, in English speech one will never find two articles in a row or in an official obituary an English speaker will never say that *the minister pegged out*. An evident example of grouping by meaning and association gives the group of *colors* in which even a little child will easily include *black, red, blue*, etc.

Thus, one may conclude that there is some order organizing hundreds of thousands of words making it easier to memorize and properly use them in speech. This order is called the *system of a language*. Any system is an organized set of objects and relations between them, but before discussing objects and relations in the

system of a language it is worthwhile to describe the traditional approach to language system descriptions.

*In any language system two general planes are usually distinguished: the formal plane, comprising spoken or written language signs (words and word combinations as well as minor elements, morphemes) and the semantic, comprising mental concepts (meanings) the language signs stand for.*

As a simplified example one may again take words from a dictionary (*formal plane*) and their definitions (*semantic plane*):

*corps* – 1. one of the technical branches of an army; 2. – military force made up of two or more divisions

*correct* – 1. true, right; 2. – proper, in accord with good taste and conventions.

This example is, of course, simplified since the real semantic content corresponding to a word is much more complex and not that easy to define. The general relationship between these planes has been described in the previous lecture.

*A language system is traditionally divided into three basic levels: morphological (including morphs and morphemes as objects), lexical (including words as objects) and syntactic (comprising such objects as elements of the sentence syntax such as Subject, Predicate, etc.)*

For example, *-tion*, *-sion* are the English word-building morphemes and belong to objects of the morphological level, *book*, *student*, *desk* as well as any other word belong to objects of the lexical level, and the same words (nouns) *book*, *student*, *desk* in a sentence may become Subjects or Objects and thus belong to the set of syntactic level objects of the language.

*At each language level its objects may be grouped according to their meaning or function. Such groups are called **paradigms**.*

For example, the English morphemes *-s* and *-es* enter the paradigm of Number (Plural). Words *spring*, *summer*, *autumn*, and

*winter* enter the lexico-semantic paradigm of *seasons*. All verbs may be grouped into the syntactic (functional) paradigm of Predicates.

One may note that one and the same word may belong to different levels and different paradigms, i.e. *the language paradigms are fuzzy sets with common elements*. As an example, consider the lexico-semantic paradigm of *colors* the elements of which (*black, white, etc.*) also belong to the syntactic paradigms of Attributes and Nouns.

It is important to note that *the elements of language paradigms are united and organized according to their potential roles in speech (text) formation*. These roles are called **valences**. Thus, words *black, white, red, etc.* have a potential to define colors of the objects (**semantic valence**) and a potential capacity to serve as Attributes in a sentence (**syntactic valence**).

*The paradigms of the language brought together form the system of the language which may be regarded as a kind of construction material to build sentences and texts. Language paradigms are virtual elements of the language which are activated in syntactically interdependent groups of sentence elements called syntagmas.*

In simple language a syntagma is a pair of words connected by the master-servant relationship.

As an example, consider sentences in English and in Russian: *He used to come to Italy each spring* and *Обычно каждую весну он приезжал в Италию*.

This is an approach typical for Immediate Constituents (IC) Grammar.

Names of Paradigms Used to Form the Sentences	Elements Activated in the Sentence	
	English	Russian
Personal Pronouns Paradigm	he	ОН



<b>Verbs Paradigm</b> <b>Verb Tense</b>	used, come (Past Indefinite)	приезжал (прошедшее время)
<b>Paradigm Particles</b> <b>Paradigm</b>	to	в
<b>Prepositions</b> <b>Paradigm</b>	to	none
<b>Noun Paradigm</b>	none	
<b>Adjectives</b> <b>Paradigm</b>	Italy, spring	Италия, весна
<b>Adverbs Paradigm</b>	each	каждую
<b>Noun Cases</b> <b>Paradigm</b>	none	общий падеж
<b>Adjective Cases</b> <b>Paradigm</b>	none	общий падеж

Comparing the paradigm sets used to form the above English and Russian sentences and paradigm elements activated in the syntagmas of these sentences one may easily note that both the sets used and the set elements activated are often different.

They are different because English and Russian possess different language systems. It goes without saying, that this fact is very important for translation and explains many translation problems.

*Any language has a particular multi-level organization: its elements are organized in sets (paradigms) at various levels and a language speaker is using the elements of these sets to generate a message intended for communication with other speakers of this language and entirely incomprehensible for those who have no command of this language.*

The latter fact is easy to illustrate by a sentence in a language presumably unfamiliar to the readers of this Manual. Then being

aware of the relevant English words (paradigm elements) one may render this sentence in English as *I do not get it*.

Thus, a language may be regarded as a specific code intended for information exchange between its users. Indeed, *any language resembles a code being a system of interrelated material signs (sounds or letters), various combinations of which stand for various messages*. Language grammars and dictionaries may be considered as a kind of Code Books, indicating both the meaningful combinations of signs for a particular language and their meanings.

The process of language communication involves sending a message by a **message sender** to a **message recipient** – the sender encodes his mental message into the code of a particular language and the recipient decodes it using the same code (language).

From the above one may conclude that a language is a *code* understood only by its users (speakers). Then, may be, translation is a process of decoding a message in one code and encoding it in another which is understood by another group of users using a different code. However, this is the subject of the next lecture.

### **Common mistakes to avoid**

When it comes to linguistic analysis, two terms that are often used interchangeably are paradigm and syntagma. However, these two terms have distinct meanings and should not be used interchangeably. Here are some common mistakes people make when using paradigm and syntagma interchangeably, along with explanations of why they are incorrect:

#### **Confusing paradigm with syntagma**

One common mistake is to use the term paradigm when you actually mean syntagma. A paradigm refers to a set of words or forms that are related to each other grammatically, while a syntagma refers to a sequence of words that form a meaningful phrase or sentence. For example, “I am going to the store” is a syntagma, while the different forms of the verb “to go” (go, goes, going, gone) form a paradigm.

<b>PARADIGM</b>	I	<b>love</b>	media studies
	She	<b>loathes</b>	semiotic theory
	They	<b>studied</b>	the impact of the text on the audience
	The teacher	<b>outlined</b>	the key concepts
			<b>SYNTAGM</b>

### **Assuming paradigm and syntagma are synonyms**

Another common mistake is assuming that paradigm and syntagma are synonyms. While they are related concepts, they have distinct meanings and should not be used interchangeably. A paradigm refers to a set of words or forms that are related to each other grammatically, while a syntagma refers to a sequence of words that form a meaningful phrase or sentence.

### **Not understanding the importance of paradigm and syntagma**

Finally, a common mistake is not understanding the importance of paradigm and syntagma in linguistic analysis. These concepts are essential for understanding the structure of language and how words and phrases are related to each other. By understanding the difference between paradigm and syntagma, you can better analyze and understand language.

### **Tips for avoiding these mistakes**

To avoid these common mistakes, it's important to take the time to understand the difference between paradigm and syntagma. Here are some tips:

- Read up on the definitions of paradigm and syntagma and make sure you understand the difference between the two.
- When analyzing language, double-check that you are using the correct term (paradigm or syntagma) for the concept you are discussing.
- If you are unsure which term to use, consult a linguistic expert or reference guide for clarification.

### **Context matters**

When it comes to choosing between paradigm and syntagma, context is a crucial factor that cannot be ignored. Depending on the context in which they are used, the choice between these two linguistic concepts can vary greatly.

### **Paradigm in context**

Paradigm is often used in the context of language learning and analysis. For instance, when learning a new language, understanding the different paradigms can help learners to identify patterns and rules that govern the language. In linguistics, paradigms are used to describe the inflectional forms of a word and the grammatical categories they represent.

Moreover, paradigm can also be used in the context of marketing and branding. In this context, a paradigm shift refers to a significant change in the way a product or service is perceived by consumers. For example, the shift from traditional brick-and-mortar stores to online shopping is a paradigm shift that has transformed the retail industry.

### **Syntagma in context**

Syntagma, on the other hand, is often used in the context of sentence structure and syntax. In linguistics, syntagmatic relations refer to the way words are combined to form phrases and sentences. Understanding these relations is crucial for analyzing and interpreting the meaning of a sentence.

In the field of semiotics, syntagmatic relations are used to describe the way signs are combined to create meaning. For example,

in a movie, the combination of different shots and scenes creates a syntagmatic structure that conveys a particular message or emotion.

### **When the context changes**

Sometimes, the rules for using paradigm and syntagma might not apply when the context changes. For instance, when a word is used in a different context, it may require a different meaning. In such cases, the meaning of the word may change, and the rules for using paradigm and syntagma may not apply.

For example, consider the word “bank.” In the context of a river, it means the sloping land alongside a river. However, in the context of finance, it means a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit.

## **QUESTIONS**

1. What are the two main planes of a language? What is the relationship between them?
2. What levels are traditionally distinguished in a language? Give examples of the objects of each level.
3. What is a language paradigm? Give examples of lexico-semantic and grammatical paradigms.
4. What is a syntagma? Give a definition.
5. What is the language system? Give a definition.

## **EXERCISES**

Ex. 1. *Give the elements of the following lexico-semantic paradigms.*

- a) furniture, colors, time, times of the day, seasons.
- b) выборы; судебная система; переговоры; финансы.

Ex. 2. Compare the grammatical paradigms which enter the following English words and their Russian equivalents and vice versa.

a) house, man, easy, do-little, easy-going, white, drive, misconduct, inexperience, blackboard, snowball, brother-in-law, merry-go-round, stick-in-the-mind, headquarters, fireplace, armchair.

b) государство, дом, глаза, посылать, сад, путь, дорога, картина, содержать, угроза, мороз, мясо, писать, мудрость, листва, мед, стол.

Ex. 3. In the texts below, name as many lexico-semantic and grammatical paradigms as you can find.

#### BOTH SIDES WILL MAKE SURE AMERICAS CULTURE WARS CONTINUE

*The International Herald Tribune. April 12, 2001.*

*By Neal Gahler.*

The culture wars that so enlivened the 1980s and 1990s in America are said to be over. The savage fights that raged full-scale as recently as two years ago over gay rights, abortion, gun control, environmental protection and general permissiveness, and that culminated in the Antietam of culture battles, Bill Clinton's impeachment and trial, seem to have just petered out.

Pundits say the combatants, exhausted from all the verbal shelling, have accepted compromise rather than press on for total victory, and this has led to a new spirit of accommodation. One observer writes that the "crackle of cultural gunfire is now increasingly distant".

It makes you wonder what country they're living in.

## PLANS FOR GAZA’S “DAY AFTER” SEEM EVER DISTANT

*The New York Times*  
By Steven Erlanger Jan. 25, 2024

The very idea that there will be a clear line between war and peace is misleading, given the politics, security needs and anxieties of all sides.

As the war in Gaza grinds on, there is increasing talk of some “day after” formula for the broken territory. But that notion is an ephemeral one – there is not going to be a bright line between war and peace in Gaza, even if some sort of negotiated settlement is reached.

Israel has made it clear that it will not subcontract security along its southern border to anyone else, and Israeli military officials say their forces will come in and out of Gaza based on intelligence for a very long time to come, even after troops finally withdraw.

“The whole conceit of ‘the day after’ has to be retired,” said Aaron David Miller, a former U.S. official at the Carnegie Endowment. “It’s misleading and dangerous,” he said, because there will be no clear dividing line “between the end of Israeli military operations and a relative stability that allows people to focus on reconstruction.”

There are a variety of sketchy ideas – “plans” would be too specific a word – for what happens in the aftermath of hostilities. But there is a growing understanding that any sustainable settlement would require a regional deal involving countries like Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and Qatar.

Inevitably such a deal would have to be led by the United States, Israel’s most trusted ally. Most officials and analysts assume it would require new governments both in Israel and the Palestinian Authority, which partially governs the West Bank but is considered stale and corrupt, an indication of the long road ahead.

Ex. 4. *Compare the paradigm sets used to form the following English and Russian sentences and paradigm elements activated in the syntagmas of these sentences.*

Jack is an early riser. Джек рано встает.



### Topic 3. LANGUAGE AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

#### This Lecture:

- **introduces the concepts of communication;**
- **introduces the components communication consists of (message, message sender, message recipient);**
- **introduces the ways of communicating;**
- **shows the difference between bilingual communication and translation;**
- **shows which tools are helpful in coping with ambiguity of messages and gives their definitions.**

Thus, a language may be regarded as a specific code intended for information exchange between its users (language speakers). Indeed, *any language resembles a code being a system of interrelated material signs (sounds or letters), various combinations of which stand for various **messages***. Language grammars and dictionaries may be considered as a kind of Code Books, indicating both the meaningful combinations of signs for a particular language and their meanings.

For example, if one looks up the words (sign combinations) *elect* and *college* in a dictionary he will find that they are meaningful for English (as opposed, say, to combinations *ele* or *oil*), moreover, in an English grammar he will find that, at least, one combination of these words: *elect college* is also meaningful and forms a message.

*The process of language communication involves sending a message by a **message sender** to a **message recipient** – the sender encodes his mental message into the code of a particular language and the recipient decodes it using the same code (language).*

The communication variety with one common language is called the **monolingual communication**.

If, however, the communication process involves two languages (codes) this variety is called the **bilingual communication**.

Bilingual communication is a rather typical occurrence in countries with two languages in use (e. g. in Russia, France, Belgium or Canada). In Belgium one may rather often observe a conversation where one speaker speaks French and another one speaks German or Dutch. The peculiarity of this communication type lies in the fact that decoding and encoding of mental messages is performed simultaneously in two different codes. For example, in a French-German pair one speaker encodes his message in French and decodes the message he received in German or Dutch.

*Translation is a specific type of bilingual communication since (as opposed to bilingual communication proper) it obligatory involves a third actor (translator) and for the message sender and recipient the communication is, in fact, monolingual.*

Translation as a specific communication process is treated by the communicational theory of translation discussed in more detail elsewhere in this Manual.

Thus, a language is a code used by language speakers for communication. However, a language is a specific code unlike any other and its peculiarity as a code lies in its ambiguity – *as opposed to a code proper a language produces originally ambiguous messages which are specified against context, situation and background information.*

Let us take an example. Let the original message in English be an instruction or order *Book!* It is evidently ambiguous having at least two grammatical meanings (a noun and a verb) and many lexical ones (e. g., *the Bible, a code, a book, etc.* as a noun) but one will easily and without any doubt understand this message:

1) as “*Book tickets!*” in a *situation* involving reservation of tickets or

2) as “*Give that book!*” in a *situation* involving sudden and urgent necessity to be given the book in question

So, one of the means clarifying the meaning of ambiguous messages is the fragment of the real world that surrounds the speaker which is usually called extralinguistic situation.

Another possibility to clarify the meaning of the word *book* is provided by the *context* which may be as short as one more word *a* (*a book*) or several words (e.g., *the book I gave you*).

In simple words *a context may be defined as a length of speech (text) necessary to clarify the meaning of a given word.*

*The ambiguity of a language makes it necessary to use situation and context to properly generate and understand a message (i. e. encode and decode it) Since translation according to communicational approach is decoding and encoding in two languages the significance of situation and context for translation cannot be overestimated.*

There is another factor also to be taken into account in communication and, naturally, in translation. This factor is background information, i.e. general awareness of the subject of communication.

To take an example the word combination *Electoral College* will mean nothing unless one is aware of the presidential election system in the USA.

Apart from being a code strongly dependent on the context, situation and background information a language is also a code of codes. There are codes within codes in specific areas of communication (scientific, technical, military, etc.) and so called sub-languages (of professional, age groups, etc.). This applies mostly to specific vocabulary used by these groups though there are differences in grammar rules as well.

As an example of the elements of such in-house languages one may take words and word combinations from financial sphere (*chart of accounts, value added, listing*), diplomatic practice (*credentials, charge d'affaires, framework agreement*) or legal language (*bail, disbar, plaintiff*).

All said above is undoubtedly important for translation and will be discussed in more detail elsewhere during this lecture course, however, it is high time to answer the seemingly simple question “What is translation?” And this is the subject of the next lecture.

## QUESTIONS

1. What is language communication? What actors does it involve?
2. What is monolingual communication? What is bilingual communication? Give examples.
3. Describe translation as a special kind of bilingual communication. Why is it called special?
4. What is peculiar about a language as a code? Which factors specify the meaning of a message?
5. What is context, situation and background information? Give definition of context. Give examples of extralinguistic situations and items of background information that would clarify a message.

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Suggest the elements of the context that clarify the meanings of the italicized words in the following phrases (messages). Translate into Russian and English, accordingly.*

a. You are doing *well*. Water is deep down the *well*. *Top-to-bottom* structure. The submarine lies on the sea *bottom*. *College* vote. University *college*. *Drugs* plague modern society. The *drug* is to be taken with meals. At the age of 43 she became the highest ranking woman officer in the *country*, only to find she'd *hit the glass ceiling*. A woman judge has at last succeeded in *breaking through the glass ceiling* into the *Court of Appeal*, the second highest court in the *land*.

He always *plays the Jewish card* whenever he feels like someone is attacking him. After messing up that account, I'm terrified that my boss is going to *give me my marching orders*. "Your Refrigerator Rights are about as useful as a screen door on a submarine."

в. Ну, правда, что за напыщенные *заумные речи*? Ты можешь *изъясняться по-человечески*? Ничто не может отвлечь Стэнли от телевизора в воскресенье. Джил поняла, что стала *футбольной вдовой*. Он просто лжец. Я знаю, что он *болтал для вида*, нет у него никаких машин класса S или домов в Майами. Они *сдружились*, когда работали вместе на последнем проекте. Они нашли друг друга в этой толпе чисто *по счастливой случайности*. Ты точно не выкинешь из головы эту *приставучую* мелодию ещё неделю или две. Грубость *на просторах интернета* – настоящая проблема в наши дни. Люди, уверенные в своей безнаказанности, перестают себя контролировать.

Ex. 2. Describe situations and/or items of background information that clarify the meanings of the italicized words in the following phrases (messages). Translate into Russian.

*Bottoms up!* Her Majesty *man-o'-war* "Invincible". *Bugs* in the room. *Global net*. *Caddy*. Frank and Roll. *sibling*, *errand*, *commute*, *staycation*, *stage-phoning*, *bromance*, *serendipity*, *whatchamacallit* *brandalism*, *web rage*, *gismo*, *thingamajig*, *to mosey*, *cheesy*, *in-laws*, *rain check*, *handy man*, *omnishambles*, *jetlag*, *glass cliff*.

Ex. 3. Describe situations and/or items of background information that clarify the meanings of the following Russian words. Suggest English equivalents.

презентация, КВН, бомж, зачистка, премьериада, ЖЕК, козырять, на карачках, кров с молоком, утка, угрозыск, лечебница, есаул, комсомолка, урядник, саквояж, пятак, собес, загс, гороно, КПП, ВПК, ГЭК, первомай, пошлость, белоручка, почемучка, сутки, кипяток, бытие, авось, подвиг.

Ex. 4. *Translate the text into Russian. Suggest items of background information necessary for its proper translation.*

#### HAS THIS BEEN A TERM OF ENDEARMENT?

*The Observer, Sunday April 29, 2001.  
Andrew Rawnsley, columnist of the year.*

Tony Blair's government has made history. What it has yet to demonstrate is the capacity to change the country's destiny.

A week is a long time in politics; 48 months is an eternity. Four years ago this Wednesday, Tony Blair stood before the black door on his sun-dappled first day in office. "Enough of talking", said the man of action. "It is time now to do". Strip off the hype which has gushed from Number 10 ever since; blow away the froth of the daily headlines. How has his government actually done? Let us try, as clinically as is possible, to assess the performance of New Labour.

The starter test of any government, I would suggest, is that it is reasonably accomplished at governing. This sounds an undemanding hurdle, but it is a first fence many previous governments have failed to surmount. The Blair government has made serious, self-inflicted mistakes the Millennium Dome blasts them still. The unexpected has come close to blowing them over. Foot and mouth has not been – I am being charitable – a textbook example of how to handle an emergency. The Government teetered on, the lip of the abyss during last autumn's fuel protests. It is natural that we should curse their blunders more than we offer credit for the mistakes they have

avoided. But the Blair government has eschewed perpetrating any spectacular errors.

The novices to red boxes who took office four years ago have broadly run a competent government. Its life has been punctuated by crises, which have been invariably generated not by dissident backbenchers or off-message Ministers, but erupted from the inner core of the regime. There have been gripping soap operas, none more so than the double resignations of Peter Mandelson. But the damage done has been to the actors, not to the country at large. There has not been the economic calamity or civil crisis which destroys governments and wrecks countries.

The Blair government has not inflicted upon us a Suez, a Three Day week or a Winter of Discontent. There has not been the vicious social conflict of the inner-city riots and the miners' strike in the Eighties. There has not been anything approaching the ruinousness of Thatcher's poll tax or Major's Black Wednesday. Just by being reasonably adept at ruling, the Blair administration is lifted above the average run of postwar governments.

The next test of any government is whether it has been true to its promises. Generally, the so-distant People's Prime Minister has fulfilled the rather low expectations the people had of him. Blair was elected on a paradoxical prospectus. The subtext of his campaign was: everything is appalling; we will change it very slowly. The Conservatives may have left office in May 1997, but their term of power did not properly end until just two years ago, when Gordon Brown finally released the Government from the Tory spending corset. Transformed schools and hospitals await realization. If not delivered in the second term, the punishment of the electorate may be terrible.

Blair's most reckless pledge was to restore faith in public life. Back on May Day 1997, even the most cynical observer did not anticipate they would have quite so much sleaze in them. In other respects, this government has delivered more than it promised. The

last manifesto pledged nothing about child benefit – it has actually risen by 25 per cent. They did not claim to be able to create full employment, yet they have achieved that historic goal of Labour.

Any set of rulers with an eye on claiming a large place in posterity must aspire to be more than competent deliverers. The superior rank of government is occupied by those which make changes lasting beyond their lifetime. It is not conceivable that the Conservatives could unravel devolution to Scotland and Wales, an aspiration of progressive governments dating back to Gladstone.

One of the ironies of Blair is that, for all his relentless emphasis on the modern, his bigger achievements have been based on ambitions set by long-dead predecessors. A settlement in Ireland has eluded every premier since the nineteenth century. The minimum wage was a Labour goal when Keir Hardie founded the party. The Tories have been compelled to accept it, just as they have been forced to support independence for the Bank of England. This government could come to a full stop today – and would leave enduring legacies.

There are other elements of the Blair record which the Right accepts because they are as amazed as many on the Left are disgusted that they have been enacted by a Labour government.

Which takes us to my next test of a government: has it permanently altered the framework of political choice? The verdict here is mixed. With a little help from the grisly pantomime that is William Hague's Conservative Party, New Labour commands the centre ground and swathes of territory on both flanks. Harold Wilson's unrequited dream of making Labour 'the natural party of government' is closer to realization by Tony Blair than under any previous Labour Prime Minister.

But he has achieved it more by following the consensus than by challenging the status quo. His government has pandered to illiberality more often than it has confronted prejudice. It has become



a little less bashful about making the case for the active state and a fairer society, but remains coy of full candor.

Since the Third Way was giggled to death, it has become ever clearer that this is a government which moves by inches rather than leaps. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with that: small steps, provided there are enough of them, can take you on a long journey.

Baby bonds are an eye catching device to give the poor an asset stake in society. But this is the safest sort of radicalism. The first beneficiaries of the scheme will not come into possession of their modest endowments until Mr. Blair is eligible for his pension. He, Gordon Brown, David

Blunkett and Alistair Darling, along with the Institute for Public Policy Research and the Fabian Society, all claim paternity over baby bonds. When one good notion has to be spread around four Cabinet Ministers and two think tanks, it tells us that New Labour is not bursting with bold and innovatory ideas.

This brings me to the last and most demanding test. The outstanding governments are those which alter the country's destiny. The project to secure the exclusion of the Conservatives from power for a generation has withered as Blair's enthusiasm for changing the Westminster voting system has shriveled. In terms of the private goals he set for his premiership, the most evident failure has been Europe. Towards Europe as a whole, and towards the single currency especially, public opinion is more aggressively hostile than ever.

The greatest wrangling between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor about the next manifesto is not over what it says about tax, but about the warmth of the phraseology towards the single currency. The fiercest struggle about that is within Mr. Blair himself. Will he hedge his self-perceived destiny with deadening qualifications or will he articulate the belief that his epochal role is to make Britain a fully engaged partner in Europe?

The Blair government has demonstrated that it can make history. Only in its second term will we discover whether it has the capacity to change the future.

## Topic 4. TRANSLATION DEFINITION

### This Lecture:

- **helps to find the definition of translation as an object of linguistic study in terms of process and outcome;**
- **helps to find the definitions of languages translated from and into;**
- **describes stages of the translation process;**
- **describes the role of verification process.**

Usually when people speak about translation or even write about it in special literature they are seldom specific about the meaning. The presumption is quite natural – everybody understands the meaning of the word. However, to describe translation intuitive understanding is not sufficient – what one needs is a definition.

Translation means both a process and a result, and when defining translation we are interested in both its aspects. First of all, we are interested in the process because it is the process we are going to define.

But at the same time we need the result of translation since alongside with the source the translated text is one of the two sets of observed events we have at our disposal if we intend to describe the process. In order to explain translation we need to compare the original (*source*) text and the resulting (*target*) one.

However, the formation of the source and target texts is governed by the rules characteristic of the *source* and *target languages*. Hence the systems of the two languages are also included in our sphere of interest. These systems consist of grammar units and rules, morphological and word-building elements and rules, stylistical variations, and lexical distribution patterns (lexico-semantic paradigms).

Moreover, when describing a language one should never

forget that language itself is a formal model of thinking, i.e. of mental concepts we use when thinking.

In translation we deal with two languages (two codes) and to verify the information they give us about the extralinguistic objects (and concepts) we should consider *extralinguistic situation*, and *background information*.

Having considered all this, we shall come to understand that as an object of linguistic study translation is a complex entity consisting of the following interrelated components:

- a – elements and structures of the source text;*
- b – elements and structures of the target language;*
- c – transformation rules to transform the elements and structures of the source text into those of the target text; systems of the languages involved in translation;*
- d – conceptual content and organization of the source text;*
- e – conceptual content and organization of the target text;*
- f – interrelation of the conceptual contents of the source and target texts.*

In short, *translation is functional interaction of languages* and to study this process we should study both the interacting elements and the rules of interaction.

Among interacting elements we must distinguish between the observable and those deducible from the observables. *The observable elements in translation are parts of words, words, and word combinations of the source text.*

However, translation process involves parts of words, words, and word combinations of the target language (not of the target text, because when we start translating or, to be more exact, when we begin to build a model of future translation, the target text is yet to be generated). *These translation components are deducible from observable elements of the source text.*

In other words, one may draw the following conclusion:

During translation one *intuitively* fulfills the following operations:

- a) *deduces the target language elements and rules of equivalent selection and substitution on the basis of observed source text elements;*
- b) *builds a model consisting of the target language elements selected for substitution;*
- c) *verifies the model of the target text against context, situation and background information;*
- d) *generates the target text on the basis of the verified model.*

Thus, the process of translation may be represented as consisting of three stages:

1) analysis of the source text, situation and background information,

2) synthesis of the translation model, and

3) verification of the model against the source and target context (semantic, grammatical, stylistic), situation, and background information resulting in the generation of the final target text.

Let us illustrate this process using a simple assumption that you receive for translation one sentence at a time (by the way this assumption is a reality of consecutive translation).

For example, if you received:

*“At the first stage the chips are put on the conveyer”* as the source sentence. Unless you observe or know the situation your model of the target text will be:

*«На первом этапе стружку (щебенку), (жареный картофель (нарезанный сырой картофель), (чипсы) кладут на конвейер».*

Having verified this model against the context provided in the next sentence (verification against semantic context):

“Then they are transferred to the frying oven” you will obtain: «На первом этапе нарезанный сырой картофель кладут на конвейер».

It looks easy and self-evident, but it is important, indeed, for understanding the way translation is done. In the case we have just discussed the translation model is verified against the relevance of the concepts corresponding to the word *chips* in all its meanings to the concept of the word *frying* (*Is it usually fried?* or *Is it worth frying?*).

*Verification against semantic and grammatical contexts* is performed either simultaneously (if the grammatical and semantic references are available within a syntagma) or the verification against semantic context is delayed until the availability of a relevant semantic reference which may be available in one of the following rather than in one and the same sentence. *Cases when the grammatical, semantic or situational references are delayed or missing present serious problems for translation.*

The examples of specifying contexts are given in Table below.

<i>long stick – long run</i>	grammatical and semantic context in one syntagma
<i>The results are shown in the table – Put this book on the table</i>	grammatical and semantic context in one sentence
<i>The tanks were positioned in specially built shelters and the tank operation proved successful. The enemy could not detect them from the air.</i>	semantic context in different sentences

With these simple examples we want to stress a very important fact for translation: *the co-occurring words or the words situated close*

*to each other in a source text have invisible pointers indicating various kinds of grammatical, semantic, and stylistic information. This information is stored in human memory, and the principal task of a translator is to visualize **all** of this information.*

In the examples with *chips* that were just discussed we used so called deduction modeling, that is we built our translation on the basis of our knowledge about the languages involved in translation and the knowledge of “the way things are in life” (e.g. that it is hardly reasonable to fry fried potatoes or fragmented stones). We intuitively formulated hypotheses about translation of certain words and phrases and then verified them.

So, speaking very generally, *when we translate the first thing we do is analyze the source text trying to extract from it all available information necessary for generating the target text (build the intermediate model of the target text), then verify this information against situation and background knowledge and generate the target text.*

For example, let the source text be:

*Europe’s leaders trust that these criticisms will pale into insignificance when the full import of expansion begins to grip the public mind*

Then, omitting the grammatical context which seems evident (though, of course, we have already analyzed it intuitively) we may suggest the following intermediate model of the target text that takes into account only semantic ambiguities:

*Европейские лидеры / лидеры европейской интеграции / считают/ верят/, что эта критика утихнет/ постепенно сойдет на нет/, когда важность распространения (Евросоюза) начнет завоевывать общественное мнение/, когда общество начнет лучше осознавать важность расширения Евросоюза/.*

On the basis of this model we may already suggest a final target text alternative:

*Лидеры европейской интеграции считают, что эта критика постепенно сойдет на нет, когда общество начнет лучше осознавать важность расширения Евросоюза.*

It is important to bear in mind that in human translation (unlike automatic) the intermediate representation of the target text will comprise on the conscious level only the most problematic variations of translation which one cannot resolve immediately.

We seldom notice this mental work of ours but always do it when translating. However, the way we do it is very much dependent on general approach, i.e. on translation theories which are our next subject.

## QUESTIONS

1. What interrelated components does translation include as an object of linguistic study?
2. Give short definition of translation (after Komissarov).
3. What are the interacting elements in translation? What elements are observable? What elements are deducible?
4. What interrelated operations does one fulfill in the process of translation?
5. What three stages does one distinguish in translation?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Suggest situation and/or background information necessary to clarify the meanings of the italicized words in the following sentences. Suggest Russian equivalents for the italicized words and explain your choice. Translate the texts into Russian and English, respectively.*

1. He stopped for *gas* at an all-night *Texaco* with a *clerk* who seemed uncommonly friendly.



2. Here was the most powerful country on earth *in suspended animation*: in the age of Internet, the age of instant information, the race between Al Gore and George W. Bush was frozen by a laborious manual recount.

3. All that the unsuspecting Bilbo saw that morning was an old man with a staff.

“*Good morning*” said Bilbo, and he meant it. The sun is shining, and the grass was very green. But Gandall looked at him from under his long bushy eyebrows that stuck out further than the brim of his shady hat.

“What do you mean” he said. “Do you wish *me* a good morning, or mean that it is a good morning whether I want it or not”; or that you feel good this morning; or that it is a morning to be good on?

“All of them at once” said Bilbo. And a very fine morning for a pipe of tobacco out of doors, *into the bargain*. (Tolkien)

4. Противоречия хрущевской Оттепели это очень важная тема, которую нужно хорошо понимать. Когда говорят, что Хрущев спас СССР от сталинской тирании, это не соответствует фактам. Ведь нормы устройства социалистического общества, принципы развития экономики и многие другие вопросы кардинально не изменились. Вопрос Оттепели нужно рассматривать с точки зрения борьбы за власть после смерти Сталина.

Горбачева с его перестройкой можно воспринимать по-разному: одни говорят, что он виноват в развале СССР, другие обвиняют Ельцина и его окружение. Кто прав будет судить история, но факт заключается в следующем – политика гласности, которую Горбачев объявил практически сразу после вступления в должность Генсека, и толкнула страну к развалу. Сама политика явилась следствием поражения в Холодной войне. Ведь обратите внимание, что все мероприятия

«гласности» были направлены не на расширение свобод населения, а на критику власти.

Ex. 2. *Build an intermediate model of translation and suggest final target text for the source text below.*

He could almost feel the campfire glow of the screen, an international sameness of news that must accompany businessmen everywhere.

Ex. 3. *Translate into Russian. Suggest elements of the context that helped you choose the Russian equivalents.*

#### WASHINGTONS NEW SALUTE TO COMPROMISE

*New York Times September 6, 1998,  
by Herbert Muschamp*

Bad things happen to good architects. James Ingo Freed is the man who designed the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, one of the most powerful buildings of our time. It gives me no pleasure to report that Freed's most recent project, the Ronald Reagan Building, is a disappointing piece of work. The building has intermittent merit. It is an impressive feat of urban planning. It also offers some fine interiors and an excellent outdoor space. Its flaws are mostly the result of the design constraints under which Freed was compelled to operate. He was expected to design a neo-classical edifice of stone, as if in 1998 that concept were still able to fill anything larger than a Bart Simpson frame of values. As someone once said, the scariest sentence in the language is, «Everyone has their reasons» This building is such an overwhelming monument to compromise that one comes away resenting the talent, intelligence, materials, time and space absorbed by its creation.

Officially called the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center, this edifice is second in size only to the Pentagon among federal buildings. It fills in the last empty plot of ground in the Federal Triangle, the 70-acre urban slice that fans out between the Mall and Pennsylvania Avenue. Physically and symbolically, the Triangle both joins and separates the executive and legislative branches of government.

The area is slightly larger than Vatican City, though its turn-of-the-century image did not occupy high moral ground. A century ago, the Triangle was called the Hooker District for the many brothels there. Now it houses the National Archives, the Departments of State and Commerce, and the Internal Revenue Service. The grand neo-classical faces of these huge, foursquare buildings hark back to a time before federal bureaucracy became a term of contempt.

The project began with an idealistic vision. The concept was to pull together beneath one roof a cultural center and agencies for international trade. What a wonderful idea: a government building dedicated to the historical and continuing interaction between global trade and cultural exchange. Sadly, the cultural components, mainly performance spaces, were largely eliminated from the project in 1992. As realized, the Reagan Building houses some small government agencies, private business offices, shops, restaurants and the Woodrow Wilson Center. Essentially, it is a speculative real estate venture built on public land. The major disappointment is that the building itself makes no cultural contribution.

The site is a vast irregular space, just south of the Post Office Building, left vacant when work on the Triangle was halted in the late 1930s. For decades, the lot was used for parking. In plan, it looks something like a guitar after a mad rock star has smashed off part of the handle. Like the Holocaust Museum, this building has a dual personality. Its neo-classical limestone exterior belies the modern spaces within. At the Holocaust Museum, however, Freed subverted

the classical vocabulary to create a gaunt, hauntingly sinister facade, an image that evokes the official face of a totalitarian regime.

Here, he gives us neo-classicism straight, without even a whiff of postmodern irony. There are rusticated stone bases, ionic columns, arches both round and square, two little round tempietti, windows with triple-layered stone reveals. This overwrought classicism is the kind that Louis Sullivan, in 1893, predicted would set American architecture back by 50 years. Do I hear 100? Inside the building, Freed has attempted to realize the modernist ideals of structure and clarity that have guided most of his work. Beyond the main entrance, on 14th Street, is the building's main public space, a vast atrium with an exposed metal framework that rises toward a glass roof in the form of a half-cone.

The arrangement is similar to Cesar Pelli's Winter Garden at Battery Park City: glazed atrium; palatial staircase; a ring of shops and restaurants; art gallery. But instead of looking out toward the Hudson River, this atrium faces an imposing mezzanine adorned with a brilliant neon sculpture by Keith Sonnier.

Freed's other major departure from beaux arts precedent is the interior circulation. Instead of axial symmetry, the organization of halls and corridors reflects the site's irregular shape. Imagine the diagonal crisscross of an airports runways and you gain some impression of the effect. The plan is mildly disorienting but never boring. This is not a bureaucratic Kafkaland. What remains of the buildings initial program of performing arts is a small but exquisite auditorium, its walls festooned with swags of copper-colored fabric, acoustically functional and visually ravishing. A large illuminated grid of white opaque glass – an Adolf Loos marquee – rises two stories in the hall outside the theater.

Behind the building is a large plaza, the most successful element of the design. Fronting upon the grand hemicycle of the Post Office Building, the design counters this curve with a long diagonal wall to create a dynamic public space. The Reagan Building reaches

out toward the hemicycle with a pavilion that will house the Woodrow Wilson Center. The pavilion's attenuated curve is balanced in the center of the plaza by a two-story tempietto designed for an upscale restaurant. The space offers a grand procession toward a Metro stop and is adorned by a perfectly scaled sculpture by Martin Puryear.

The work resembles at once an exclamation point and a punching bag: a fine symbol of the emotions evoked by a government of, by, for and against the people. Best of all is a long arcade facing out on the courtyard, and stretching its full length. It is divided into shallow bays, each outfitted with a lamp of exaggerated length. The spatial proportions may remind visitors of a first childhood trip to Washington. Recently, I listened to the recording of Maria Callas Juilliard master class in which she says good-bye to her students. Callas tells them that it makes no difference whether she keeps on singing or not. They are the younger generation, they must keep on going in the proper way, with courage, phrasing and diction: not with fireworks, or for easy applause, but with the expression of the words, and with feeling.

If I hear her correctly, what she is saying works to take the measure of this building. External authority – a musical score, an urban context, the classical tradition – can be properly grasped only by an artist's courageous acceptance of her internal authority. This building lacks that acceptance. The city has been denied the knowledge Freed has gained in a lifetime of distinguished work, integrity and intellect. As a former dean of the Illinois Institute of Technology, once headed by Mies van der Rohe, Freed needs no architecture critic to remind him that Mies was the heir to neo-classicism in this century, and that the Reagan Building was an opportunity to rethink neo-classicism in the light of that history. All those pilasters and cornices are just so much fireworks, easy applause.

This should have been a glass building, a literal and metaphoric reflection on Classicism and the City Beautiful movement. It would have taken courage to insist on a modern building – or maybe just a serious phone call to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, whose influence on public works is potent. What is most deplorable about this building is that it pitches Classicism back into exhausted debates over Traditional vs. Modern, Conservative vs. Progressive, debates that debased esthetic currency in the 19th century and have certainly not created architectural value in the comic post-modern mimicry of historical styles.

As Freed must know, his design for the lavits Center in New York is more authentically classical, in the principles it conveys of structure, clarity, detail and proportions, in its relationship to context and urban history, in its expression of personal conviction. Or if Moynihan was otherwise indisposed and a masonry building had to be the order of the day, Freed might have modeled this structure on the radical Classicism of Boullee and Ledoux, and thus enriched the Federal Triangle with an architectural reminder of our country's roots in the Enlightenment. Those abstracted, 18th-century designs are also among the historical sources of Freed's architecture.

In the Holocaust Museum, Freed, who was born in Nazi Germany, rose to the great creative challenge of drawing upon his intense personal experience of history's greatest evil. With greater fidelity to his own sense of architectural diction, phrasing and feeling, Freed might have created a building that assured modern democracy's capital city of its own place in time.

*Ex. 4. Translate into Russian. Suggest elements of the context that helped you choose the Russian equivalents.*

#### WITNESSING THE HOLOCAUST

*New York Times May 22, 2019, by Nina Siegal*

*“We all know the who, what, when and where of the Holocaust, but the why is a mystery still,” an archivist said. “If you can get bystander photos, that explains a little bit of the why.”*

AMSTERDAM – Two teacups sit on the windowsill of an Amsterdam apartment. Behind them, out the window and across the street, can be seen a blurry crowd of men, women and children who stand nervously, with bags packed on the sidewalk. It is June 1943, and this is a photograph of Jews who have been rounded up and are awaiting deportation to Nazi concentration and death camps.

Who took this photograph, and why?

Taking a snapshot like this could have resulted in arrest for someone during the German occupation of the Netherlands. But still, Dutch citizens took them as they witnessed their Jewish neighbors being forcibly removed from their homes, put on trains and sent to camps, where 104,000 were killed.

“Teacups” is one of the disturbing images in an exhibition called “Persecution of the Jews in Photographs: The Netherlands, 1940-1945” that runs through Oct. 6 at the National Holocaust Museum in Amsterdam. The display will then move to the Topographie des Terrors, a documentation center in Berlin, from late October to April 2020.

René Kok and Erik Somers, World War II researchers at the NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies in Amsterdam, spent eight years assembling some 400 photographs for a book on the subject, and along the way, they decided to present a selection of them in exhibition form.

“People are so moved by these two innocent teacups,” Mr. Kok said in an interview. “Those people who took that image were very nervous.” The researchers were able to identify many of the details about the photographed raid and some of those pictured, who were sent to the Westerbork transit camp that day, but the identity of the photographer remains a mystery.

Mr. Somers said in an interview that most of the images of Jewish persecution that had previously been exhibited were taken by those doing the persecuting: Nazi occupiers documented their activities for leaders in Germany, while Nazi sympathizers used photographs of Jewish people to accompany articles in decidedly anti-Semitic pamphlets.

The exhibition in Amsterdam presents such images, but it also offers photographs by bystanders, school and wedding pictures, and a handful of shots by professional Jewish photographers in hiding, such as Maria Austria and Henk Jonkers, who documented what they could.

Judith Cohen, director of the photography archive at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, said in a telephone interview that bystanders' pictures spoke to one of the main questions about the murder of Jews in the 1940s. "We all know the who, what, when and where of the Holocaust, but the why is a mystery still," she said. "The why is, "What were ordinary people thinking? What were they doing?" If you can get bystander photos, that explains a little bit of the why."

One of the most moving images in the exhibition is a portrait of children, ages 4 to 17, taken in the courtyard of a Jewish school in the Dutch city of Deventer in September 1942. All the children over 6 are wearing the Star of David on their clothes.

The photograph was lost for decades, covered up when its frame was used for a painting. In 1998, the painting was removed from the frame to reveal the group portrait underneath. An organization in Deventer then did extensive research to identify the children. Only one of them is believed to have survived the war.

The images in the show span the early days of the occupation through the horrifying denouement of the war. In the summer of 1942, a professional photographer took a portrait of his neighbor, Vrouwtje Blitz-Kleinkramer, then 76, seated in front of her house on a wooden bench. The only ominous sign is a Star of David stitched



into her dress. Within two months, on Sept. 14, 1942, Ms. Blitz-Kleinkramer and her husband would be murdered in Auschwitz.

### Image

Many of the photographs feature people going about ordinary lives, walking through the central Dam Square in Amsterdam or riding bicycles past the Rijksmuseum. Looking at the images now can give the viewer a chilling feeling of impending doom.

But, Ms. Cohen said, "It's important not to read history backwards."

"We must keep in mind that nobody knew how it would end," she said, "so for a long time, people thought, as bad as it is that we have to wear Jewish stars, we might go on with daily life."

But, she added, "Once Jews were being rounded up, you didn't want to be photographed because that would be a death sentence."

Only four witness photographs are known to exist of the Nazi extermination camps, and they were taken in August 1944 at Auschwitz-Birkenau, most probably by a Greek prisoner, Alberto Errera, who was later killed by a guard. The negatives were smuggled out of the camp in a tube of toothpaste. No one knows how Mr. Errera got the camera, and the images are blurry, shot hastily at an angle. They show naked women and burning piles of dead bodies.

A controversy erupted in the Dutch news media about the images, after Emile Schrijver, the general director of the organization that runs the National Holocaust Museum and other Jewish cultural sites in Amsterdam, decided that the photographs would not be included in the show, an exclusion that Mr. Kok and Mr. Somers, the NIOD researchers, opposed. Mr. Schrijver said in an interview that the photographs did not fit in an exhibition focused on the persecution of Dutch Jews, because the subjects were known to be from Hungary.

Three of the four photographs are also already on display across the street at the Hollandsche Schouwburg, a Holocaust

memorial, where they are part of a larger exhibit that explores brutal, humiliating or otherwise difficult imagery of the mass extermination.

“If we are going to show images like these, the context has to be 100 percent historically correct,” Mr. Schrijver said. “We’re not afraid to show them, but we feel we show them in the context that we believe is necessary, which also contains a discussion on how to deal with them.”

The images will be included when the exhibition moves to Berlin.

The Amsterdam iteration does have another image, perhaps even more harrowing, of a 7-year-old boy walking past hundreds of emaciated, dead bodies near the entry of Bergen-Belsen, shot by the English war photographer George Rodger just after the British liberated the concentration camp in April 1945.

After the image was published, the boy was identified as Simon “Sieg” Maandag, an Amsterdammer, by his uncle, who was in New York. The photograph led to the reunification of Sieg with his mother and sister, who had also survived the war.

## Topic 5. BASIC TRANSLATION THEORIES

### This Lecture:

- **discusses transformational approach;**
- **gives information on denotative approach;**
- **specifies the essence of communicational approach;**
- **shows both the strength and limitations of each.**

In this lecture we shall discuss the most common theoretical approaches to human translation paying special attention to their limitations and ability to explain the translation process.

Roughly, the human translation theories may be divided into three main groups which quite conventionally may be called *transformational approach*, *denotative approach*, and *communicational approach*.

The transformational theories consist of many varieties which may have different names but they all have one common feature: the process of translation is regarded as *transformation*.

According to the **transformational** approach translation is viewed as the transformation of objects and structures of the source language into those of the target.

Within the group of theories which we include in the transformational approach a dividing line is sometimes drawn between transformations **and** *equivalencies*.

According to this interpretation a transformation starts at the syntactic level when there is a change, i.e. when we alter, say, the word order during translation. Substitutions at other levels are regarded as equivalencies, for instance, when we substitute words of the target language for those of the source, this is considered as an equivalence.

In the transformational approach *we shall distinguish three levels of substitutions: morphological equivalencies, lexical equivalencies, and syntactic equivalencies and/or transformations.*

In the process of translation:

◆ at the morphological level morphemes (both word-building and word-changing) of the target language are substituted for those of the source;

◆ at the lexical level words and word combinations of the target language are substituted for those of the source;

◆ at the syntactic level syntactic structures of the target language are substituted for those of the source.

For example, in the process of translation, the English word *room* is transformed into Russian words as *комната* or *пространство* or French words *chambre* or *espace* or German words *Zimmer* or *Raum*.

The syntactic transformations in translation comprise a broad range of structural changes in the target text, starting from the reversal of the word order in a sentence and finishing with division of the source sentence into two and more target ones.

The most common example of structural equivalencies at the syntactic level is that of some Verb Tense patterns, e.g. English to German: (*shall (will) go* → *werde / werden / wird gehen*).

The above examples of transformations and equivalencies at various levels are the simplest and, in a way, artificial because real translation transformations are more complex and often at different levels of languages involved in translation.

This kind of transformation is especially frequent when translation involves an analytical and a synthetic language, e. g. English and Russian.

From the mentioned above you may conclude that *according to the transformational approach translation is a set of multi-level replacements of a text in one language by a text in another governed by specific transformation rules.*

However, *the transformational approach is insufficient when the original text corresponds to one indivisible concept which is rendered by the translator as a text in another language also corresponding to the relevant indivisible concept.*

For instance, the translation of almost any piece of poetry cannot be explained by simple substitution of target language words and word combinations for those of source language.

This type of translation is characteristic of any text, written or spoken, rather than only for poetry or high-style prose and the *denotative approach* is an attempt to explain such translation cases.

Though denotative approach to translation is based on the idea of denotatum (see above the relationship of signs, concepts and denotata), it has more relevance to that of a concept.

According to denotative approach the process of translation is not just mere substitution but consists of the following mental operations:

- ◆ translator reads (hears) a message in the source language;
- ◆ translator finds a denotatum and concept that correspond to this message;
- ◆ translator formulates a message in the target language relevant to the above denotatum and concept.

It should be noted that, according to this approach during translation we deal with similar word forms of the matching languages and concepts deduced from these forms, however, as opposed to the transformational approach, *the relationship between the source and target word forms is occasional rather than regular.*

To illustrate this difference let us consider the following two examples:

- (1) *The sea is warm tonight – Сегодня вечером море теплое.*
- (2) *Staff only – Служебное помещение.*

In the first instance *the equivalencies are regular and the concept, pertaining to the whole sentence may be divided into those relating to its individual components* (words and word

combinations): *sea - море, tonight – сегодня вечером, is warm – теплое.*

In the second instance, however, *equivalence between the original sentence and its translation is occasional (i.e. worth only for this case) and the concept, pertaining to the whole sentence cannot be divided into individual components.*

The indivisible nature of the concept pertaining to the second example may be proved by literal translation of both source and target sentences – *Только для персонала* and *Service room. Service – Только* or *room – помещение для персонала* are hardly regular equivalencies (i.e. equivalencies applicable to other translation instances).

The communicational theory of translation was suggested by O. Kade and is based on the notions of communication and thesaurus. So, it is worthwhile to define the principal terms first.

*Communication may be defined as an act of sending and receiving some information, which is called a message*

It should go without saying that this definition is oversimplified and not all communication terms used here are standard terms of communication and information theories. Our purpose, however, is to describe the act of communication in the simplest possible terms and to show translation as a part of this act.

Information, which is sent and received (communicated) may be of any kind (e.g. gestures, say, *thumbs up*), but we shall limit ourselves to verbal communication only, i.e. when we send and receive information in the form of a written or spoken text.

Naturally enough when communicating we inform others about something we know. That is *in order to formulate a message, we use our system of interrelated data, which is called a thesaurus.*

We shall distinguish between two kinds of thesauruses in verbal communication: *language thesaurus* and *subject thesaurus.*

Language thesaurus is a system of our knowledge about the language which we use to formulate a message, whereas subject

thesaurus is a system of our knowledge about the content of the message.

Thus, in order to communicate, the *message sender* formulates the mental content of his or her message using subject thesaurus, *encodes* it using the verbal forms of language thesaurus, and conveys it to the *message recipient*, who *decodes* the message also using language thesaurus and interprets the message using subject thesaurus as well. This is a simple description of monolingual communication.

It is very important to understand that the thesauruses of message sender and recipient may be different to a greater or lesser degree, and that is why we sometimes do not understand each other even when we think we are speaking one and the same language.

So, in regular communication there are two actors, sender and recipient, and each of them uses two thesauruses (Although they use the same language their underlying knowledge bases may differ).

In special bilingual communication (i.e. translation), we have three actors: sender, recipient, and intermediary (translator).

The translator has two language thesauruses (source and target one) and performs two functions: decodes the source message and encodes the target one to be received by the recipient (end user of the translation).

O. Kade's communicational theory of translation describes *the process of translation as an act of special bilingual communication in which the translator acts as a special communication intermediary*, making it possible to understand a message sent in a different language.

One may note that the communicational approach pays special attention to the aspects of translation relating to the act of communication, whereas the translation process as such remains unspecified, and one may only presume that it proceeds either by a transformational or denotative path (see their relevant descriptions above).

However, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the communicational aspect in the success of translation.

To understand this better let us consider an example of message formulation (encoding), message translation (encoding/decoding), and message receipt (decoding).

Let the original message expressed by a native speaker of English (encoded using the English language as a code to convey the mental content of the message) be:

*Several new schools appeared in the area.*

Let us assume then that the message sender, being a fisherman and using relevant subject thesaurus, by *schools* meant large number of fish swimming together rather than institutions for educating children, and the correct translation then had to be:

*В районе появились нове косяки рыбы* whereas the translator who presumably did not have relevant information in his subject thesaurus translated *schools* as institutions for educating children:

*В районе появились нове школы*, which naturally lead to misunderstanding (miscommunication).

The above example shows a case of miscommunication based on the insufficiency of extralinguistic information. However, there are also cases of miscommunication caused by the insufficiency of linguistic information.

This example is, of course, an exaggeration, but it clearly illustrates a dividing line between linguistic and extralinguistic information in translation as visualized by the communicational approach to translation.

Thus, the communicational approach to translation, though saying little about translation as such, highlights a very important aspect of translation.

According to communicational approach *translation is a message sent by a translator to a particular user and the adequacy of translation depends on similarity of their background information rather than only on linguistic correctness.*



## QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic theoretical approaches to translation?
2. What is translation according to the transformational approach?
3. What are the steps involved in translation according to the denotative approach?
4. What are the principal differences between transformational and denotative equivalencies?
5. What is translation according to the communicational approach? What is the key to successful translation according to this approach?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Compare the Russian text and its English translation, find mismatching text elements. Suggest the approach used by the translator.*

Слово может обмануть. Глаза, руки, ритм сердца – никогда... Ради этой правды какой-то ребенок сегодня впервые наденет пуанты и станет к станку... И с того момента, если хватит ей воли и желания, каждый день собственным резцом на собственном теле будет часами «отсекать все лишнее»...

Words deceive, while the eyes, hands and heart never do... Learning this simple truth, another youngster dons her toe shoes and approaches the bar for the first time... From this very moment, if she has enough will and desire, she will start shaping her body several hours a day...

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian using the transformational approach and observing syntactical transformations of the italicized text fragments.*

No bail for South African police.

Bail should be denied for six white police officers arrested after a videotape showed them setting dogs on alleged illegal immigrants, beating them and shouting racial slurs, Justice Minister said Wednesday.

Ex. 3. *Translate into Russian using both transformational and denotative approaches. Suggest reasons for your choice of a particular approach.*

#### THINK AGAIN: CLINTON'S FOREIGN POLICY

Views on William Jefferson Clinton's record as a world leader have been sharply divided. Where supporters see pragmatic leadership and bold innovation, critics see improvised initiatives that have left America adrift. In preparation for the coming rash of retrospectives, FP's editors look at which aspects of the conventional wisdom are likely to stand the test of time.

*November 19, 2009 by FP Editors*

Clinton's Foreign Policy Lacked Vision

He offered a vision, but nobody paid any attention. "I long for Bush's vision!" Harvard professor Jorge Domínguez declared sardonically, expressing the mood of many critics who have routinely accused President Bill Clinton of "strategic incoherence" and "tactical ad hosiery."

Yet for all this critique's popularity, it has two flaws: First, Bill Clinton did indeed have a clear vision of the United States' role

in the post–Cold War world, one that he articulated frequently. Second, the essence of that vision was not so different from the one offered by his predecessor, President George Bush.

Few people remember that even before the Berlin Wall fell, Bush delivered a keynote speech arguing that the West had to move beyond a “grand strategy ... based on the concept of containment” of communism, and that it was incumbent upon the United States to encourage a “growing community of democracies anchoring international peace and stability, and a dynamic free-market system generating prosperity and progress on a global scale.” How did contemporary pundits rate this new blueprint for U.S. foreign policy? A “vacuity” was the assessment of the *New York Times*, while others derided it as “too cautious” and lacking “vision.”

Likewise, as a candidate in 1992, Clinton chastised his opponent for failing to enunciate a “new American purpose.” But one year later, National Security Advisor Anthony Lake delivered a speech outlining Clinton’s agenda for the post Cold War world, declaring: “The successor to a doctrine of containment must be a strategy of enlargement – enlargement of the world’s free community of market democracies.” As it did for Bush, this grand vision largely fell flat (Yale political scientist Gaddis Smith called it “banality on stilts”), but the notion of expanding the community of free-market democracies emerged as the central tenet of the Clinton administration’s foreign policy. At the beginning of the second Clinton term, National Security Advisor Sandy Berger put forth a set of goals – from building a united, peaceful Europe to strengthening the security and economic architecture in the Asia-Pacific – that, while perhaps not exactly visionary, were firmly within the mainstream of U.S. foreign policy. A fairer critique of the Clinton administration’s foreign policy might focus less on a lack of vision and more on a lack of attention.

## Topic 6. TRANSLATION RANKING

**This Lecture deals with:**

- **various ranks of translation;**
- **means to ensure adequate translation which have been suggested by different scholars and translation ranks;**
- **fields of application and hierarchy of transformational, denotative and communicational approaches depending on type of translation;**
- **priorities in training translators;**
- **meaning, equivalence and extralinguistic information as three basic components of translation;**
- **the use of different approaches depending on translation variety.**

Even in routine translation practice one can see that there are different *ranks of translation*, that one rank of translation consists of rather simple substitutions whereas another involves relatively sophisticated and not just purely linguistic analysis.

Several attempts have been made to develop a translation theory based on different translation ranks or levels as they are sometimes called. Among those one of the most popular in the former Soviet Union was the “theory of translation equivalence level (TEL)” developed by V. Komissarov.

According to this theory the translation process fluctuates passing from formal inter-language transformations to the domain of conceptual interrelations.

V. Komissarov’s approach seems to be a realistic interpretation of the translation process; however, this approach fails to demonstrate when and why one translation equivalence level becomes no longer appropriate and why, to get a correct translation, you have to pass to a higher TEL.

Ideas similar to TEL are expressed by Y. Retsker who maintains that any two languages are related by “regular” correspondences (words, word-building patterns, syntactical structures) and “irregular” ones. The irregular correspondences cannot be formally represented and only the translators knowledge and intuition can help to find the matching formal expression in the target language for a concept expressed in the source language.

According to J. Firth, in order to bridge languages in the process of translation, one must use the whole complex of linguistic and extralinguistic information rather than limit oneself to purely linguistic objects and structures.

J. Catford, similar to V. Komissarov and J. Firth, interprets translation as a multi-level process. He distinguishes between “total” and “restricted” translation – in “total” translation all levels of the source text are replaced by those of the target text, whereas in “restricted” translation the substitution occurs at only one level.

According to T. Catford a certain set of translation tools characteristic of a certain level constitutes a *rank of translation* and a translation performed using that or another set of tools is called *rank bound*. We have borrowed this terminology and call the theories that divide the translation process into different levels theories with *translation ranking*.

Generally speaking, all theories of human translation discussed above try to explain the process of translation to a degree of precision required for practical application, but no explanation is complete so far.

The transformational approach quite convincingly suggests that in any language there are certain regular syntactic, morphological, and word-building structures which may be successfully matched with their analogies in another language during translation.

Besides, you may observe evident similarity between the transformational approach and primary translation ranks within

theories suggesting the ranking of translation (Komissarov, Retsker, Catford and others).

As you will note later, the transformational approach forms the basis of machine translation design – almost any machine translation system uses the principle of matching forms of the languages involved in translation. The difference is only in the forms that are matched and the rules of matching.

*The denotative approach treats different languages as closed systems with specific relationships between formal and conceptual aspects, hence in the process of translation links between the forms of different languages are established via conceptual equivalence.*

This is also true, especially in such cases where language expressions correspond to unique indivisible concepts. Here one can also observe similarity with higher ranks within the theories suggesting the ranking of translation.

The communicational approach highlights a very important aspect of translation – the matching of thesauruses. Translation may achieve its ultimate target of rendering a piece of information only if the translator knows the users' language and the subject matter of the translation well enough (i.e. if the translator's language and subject thesauruses are sufficiently complete). This may seem self-evident, but should always be kept in mind, because all translation mistakes result from the insufficiencies of the thesauruses.

Moreover, wholly complete thesauruses are the ideal case. No translator knows the source and target languages equally well (even a native speaker of both) and even if he or she does, it is still virtually impossible to know everything about any possible subject matter related to the translation.

Scientists and translators have been arguing and still do about the priorities in a translator's education. Some of them give priority to the linguistic knowledge of translators, others keep saying that a knowledgeable specialist in the given area with even a relatively poor command of the language will be able to provide a more

adequate translation than a good scholar of the language with no special technical or natural science background.

In our opinion this argument is counter-productive – even if one or another viewpoint is proved, say, statistically, this will not add anything of value to the understanding of translation. However, the very existence of this argument underscores the significance of extralinguistic information for translation.

Summing up this short overview of theoretical treatments of translation we would again like to draw your attention to the general conclusion that any theory recognizes these three basic components of translation, and different approaches differ only in the accents placed on this or that component. So, the basic components are:

**Meaning** of a word or word combination in the source language (concept or concepts corresponding to this word or word combination in the minds of the source language speakers).

**Equivalence** of this meaning expressed in a word or word combination of the target language (concept or concepts corresponding to this word or word combination in the minds of the target language speakers).

**Extralinguistic information** pertaining to the original meaning and/or its conceptual equivalent after the translation.

So, to put it differently, what you can do in translation is either match individual words and combinations of the two languages directly (transformational approach), or understand the content of the source message and render it using the formal means of the target language (denotative approach) with due regard of the translation recipient and background information (communicational approach).

The hierarchy of these methods may be different depending on the type of translation. Approach priorities depending on the type of translation are given in Table below.

<b>Translation Type</b>	<b>Translation Method Priorities</b>
Oral Consecutive	Denotative, Communicational

Oral Simultaneous	Transformational, Communicational
Written (general & technical)	Transformational
Written (fiction & poetry)	Denotative

Thus, *in oral consecutive translation priority is given to denotative method, because a translator is first listening to the speaker and only after some time formulates the translation, which is very seldom a structural copy of the source speech.*

*In simultaneous translation as opposed to consecutive priority is given to direct transformations since a simultaneous interpreter simply has no time for conceptual analysis.*

*In written translation, when you seem to have time for everything, priority is also given to simple transformations (perhaps, with exception of poetic translation). This is no contradiction, just the path of least resistance in action – it is not worthwhile to resort to complex methods unless simple ones fail.*

It should be born in mind, however, that in any translation we observe a combination of different methods.

From the approaches discussed one should also learn that the matching language forms and concepts are regular and irregular, that seemingly the same concepts are interpreted differently by the speakers of different languages and different translation users.

Now, having discussed briefly the main theoretical treatments of human translation, we pass over to basic translation parameters being the subject of the following lectures.

## QUESTIONS

1. What is the main idea of Komissarov’s theory of “translation equivalence level”?
2. What is translation according to Retsker, Catford and Firth?



3. What is translation ranking?
4. What translation ranks do you know?
5. What relationship is there between the approaches to translation and types of translation?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian. Divide translation equivalents into regular and occasional.*

*Ivan Ivanovich Shishkin was a member of Peredvizhniki, also known as The Wanderers and the Itinerants' Society. They were a group of Russian realist artists who protested against academic restrictions and were critical of the social environment in Tsarist Russia. Among other things, the Peredvizhniki painted landscapes to explore the beauty of their own country and encourage ordinary people to love and preserve it. Ivan Shishkin used painting as a way to study nature. Throughout his long, successful and prodigious career, he focused on the Russian landscape especially its native forests. It is said that there was no one at that time who depicted trees more realistically, honestly and with greater love. His artwork Morning in a Pine Forest is one of the most famous Russian paintings of all time. Along with Isaac Levitan, Ivan Shishkin is one of the most successful landscape artists of Russia.*

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian using appropriate ranks (levels) of translation as required by the source text content and style. Comment on your decisions.*

1. "I am trustworthy, loyal, and helpful. But I struggle with obedient."

Tripp smiled faintly. "I am not looking for a boy scout," he said.

“Next best thing,” I said.

“Well” Trip said, “Lieutenant Quirk said you could be annoying, but you were not undependable.”

“He's always admired me”, I said.

“Obviously you are independent.” Tripp said. “I understand that. I've had my moments. He who would be a man must be a non-conformist.” (R. B. Parker).

## 2. ANIMALS HAVE TRADITIONALLY SHAPED HUMAN

EVENTS. *Leading article. The Times, April 27, 2001*

There everyone is, caught between horror at the ghastly enormity that is foot-and-mouth and ennui that it has dragged on for so long, when suddenly from the ashes there rises the sacred calf, Bambi reincarnate. With her fluffy white fur, ox-eyed gaze and perfect pink pout Phoenix is the prettiest page 3 star Fleet Street has had in years. Suddenly amid the big, ugly world of slaughter trip the words “tiny”, “white” and “innocent”. Ministers quail and policy is made on the hoof.

People talk about causes needing a human face, but on the whole prefer an animal countenance. Mute bestial appeal is considered easier on the ear than, say, the guttural petition of asylum-seekers. We can be fairly indifferent to our own kind; it takes an animal to make us human. Phoenix's life would have been pretty dreadful under normal circumstances, but no matter. She has assumed the symbolic status of The Cow That Changed History.

Animals have altered the course of events more often than might be imagined. Many's the time when mankind has felt himself to be sturdily at the helm, when in fact matters have been bunted along by beak or snout. Europe itself began this way when Europa was carried off into the ocean by a bullish Zeus, kicking and flailing before submitting to become a continent. For Christians the

instigating beast is the serpent, worming his way into Eve's confidences with sinuous insinuations.

Ancient history is a positive bestiary of cloven goings on. The noblest incidence of animal magic came in the form of the sacred geese whose cackling alerted their masters to a stealthy advance upon the Capitoline Hill. Caligula's bestowal of a consulship upon his horse was rather less successful, being one of all-too-many final straws that broke the populace's back and led to his being dispatched at the Palatine Games. Cleopatra's exit pursued by an asp showed far better judgment.

Animals also throw up historical "what-ifs". What if Richard III had traded his kingdom for a horse, Dick Whittington not been so bounteous with his cat, or Catherine the Great been less pony crazy? In the multimedia age pets can win the ultimate prizes and emerge as global mega-stars. The orbit of Sputnik's dog, Laika, made him the fantasy comrade of the world's youth.

The Prime Minister's personal intervention as Phoenix's savior is a bow to the electoral beasts of the apocalypse. It is a case of chicken, but the public will see only a happy ending to *The Calf's Tale*.

Ex. 3. *Translate into Russian. Suggest the ranks (levels) of translation and explain your decision.*

The first plant you will notice by the glass doors of the terminal will be a tangerine tree with tangerines "for real". The aroma, the color of their warm peel and even tiny dimples on the surface are so attractive that you, sick and tired of stony winter landscapes, will feel very much like putting some tangerines in your pocket. This country is fun already!

## Topic 7. TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE AND EQUIVALENTS

### This Lecture:

- introduces the notion of equivalence and translation units;
- shows how the notion of equivalence can be applied to translation at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels;
- shows how dictionary equivalents can be used in translation;
- how translation equivalence is related to that of units of translation;
- the optimal length of text for translation;
- to what extent the idea of full equivalence is adequate;
- how and how often translators deal with partial equivalents;
- the importance of semantic and pragmatic similarity.

Translation equivalence is the key idea of translation. According to A.S. Hornby *equivalent* means equal in value, amount, volume, etc. What does it mean if applied to translation? This lecture is an attempt to answer this question which – you will see it yourself – is not so simple.

The principle of equivalence is based on the mathematical law of transitivity that reads: *if A is equal to C and B is equal to C, then B equals A.*

As applied to translation, **equivalence** means that if a word or word combination of one language (A) corresponds to certain concept (C) and a word or word combination of another language (B) corresponds to the same concept (C) these words or word combinations are considered **equivalent (connected by the equivalence relation).**

In other words, in translation *equivalent* means indirectly equal, that is *equal by the similarity of meanings*. For example, words *table* and *стол* are equivalent through the similarity of the meanings of the Russian word *стол* and one of the meanings of the English word *table*. In general sense and in general case words *table* and *стол* are not equal or equivalent – they are equivalent only under specific translation conditions.

This simple idea is very important for the understanding of translation: *the words that you find in a dictionary as translations of the given foreign language word are not the universal substitutes of this word in your language. These translations (equivalents) are worth for specific cases which are yet to be determined by the translator.*

Let us recall now the relationship between signs of the language, mental concepts and denotata (see Lecture 1). As you might remember the relation between a language sign (word or word combination) and the fragment of the real world it denotes is indirect and intermediated by the mental concept. You might also recall that the mental concept of a given language sign is usually rather broad and complex, consisting of a lexical meaning or meanings, a grammatical meaning or meanings, connotations and associations. It is also worth reminding that the mental concept of a word (and word combination) is almost never precisely outlined and may be different even in the minds of different speakers of the same language, not to mention the speakers of different languages.

All this naturally speaks for the complexity of finding the proper and only translation equivalent of the given word. Moreover, considering all just said, one may conclude that *translation equivalence never means the sameness of the meaning for the signs of different languages.*

Translation equivalents in a dictionary are just the prompts for the translator. One may find a proper equivalent only in speech due to the context, situation and background knowledge.

Let's take an example. English word *picture* is generally considered equivalent to Russian word *картина*. However, already in the context *to take pictures* (*фотографировать*) this equivalent is no longer correct and the word *picture* seems to have here no equivalent (*zero equivalent*); in another context *English in pictures* because of the *situation* (pictures in the book are small) equivalent *картина* acquires a diminutive suffix *Английский в картинках*; in a different situation, that of a painters studio or gallery it is *полотно* that becomes the Russian equivalent of the English word *picture* and this equivalent, as well as others, disappears again in the context *put me in the picture* (*введите меня в курс дела*).

Even in case of terms and geographical names one cannot say for sure that their meanings in different languages are universally equivalent. Again one can say this only in relation to a specific context, situation and piece of background information. For example, such seemingly unambiguous chemical term as *zinc diethyl dithiophosphate* is translated in special texts as *протизадирная присадка* but not always as *диэтилфосфат цинка*. To take another example, *Africa* is not always translated as *Африка*, one may also find *черный континент* as its equivalent and this again means that translation equivalence depends on the context, situation and background knowledge.

The idea of translation equivalence is strongly related to that of the **unit of translation**, i. e. the text length required to obtain proper equivalent.

From our previous discussion we already know that one word is hardly a common unit of translation. It is especially true for so called *analytical languages* like English in which the words are usually polysemantic and their meaning strongly depends on the environment.

One is more likely to find a universal equivalent for a word combination, in particular for a clinched one (e. g. *hands up, ready made, good riddance*, etc.), because a word combination is already

a small context and the clichéd expressions are commonly used in similar situations. The general rule of translation reads: *the longer is the source text, the bigger is a chance to find proper and correct translation equivalent*.

Traditionally and from practical viewpoint the optimal length of text for translation is a sentence.

Being a self sustained syntactic entity a sentence usually contains enough syntactic and semantic information for translation. However, there are cases (and not so rare ones) when a broader stretch of the source text (called *discourse*) is required. It supplies additional information necessary for translation.

Let's consider the sentence: *Partisans do not always play to type*. One can obtain its proper Russian equivalent *Члены партии не всегда действуют в соответствии с типичным представлением об этой партии* only having considered the information supplied by the discourse (that George W. Bush after the election might not behave as a typical Republican).

Thus, put with certain degree of simplification, equivalence is a similarity of meaning observed in the units of different languages and used for translation. The units of the target language with meanings similar to the relevant units of the source language are called *translation equivalents*. Modern translation theory suggests two basic grades of translation equivalents.

#### ***a. Full Translation Equivalents***

From the previous discussion (bearing in mind differences in mental images standing for the equivalent words in different languages and context dependence of equivalents) it may be righteously presumed that one can hardly find truly full and universal equivalents for a word. However, as you all know practical translation dates back to ancient times and since then translations are commonly regarded and used as full-pledged substitutes of the relevant source texts. That is why despite

contradicting theoretical evidence *full equivalence is commonly accepted as a convenient makeshift.*

This makes so hard the task of a simultaneous interpreter who deals with small speech fragments.

For practical purpose full equivalence is presumed when there is complete coincidence of pragmatic meanings of the source and target language units.

This rule applies both to individual words and their *regular* combinations. Speaking generally, translation equivalents of all words and word combinations one finds in a good dictionary are full because the translation practice reflected in dictionaries shows them as complete substitutes universally accepted by the speakers' community of the target language (i. e. as pragmatically equivalent).

Of them the stylistically neutral words with reference meanings (terms, geographical and proper names, words denoting physical objects and processes) are more likely to have full translation equivalents because semantic and pragmatic parts of their meaning are less ambiguous.

#### ***b. Partial Translation Equivalents***

To understand the partiality and incompleteness of translation equivalence let us consider the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of equivalence, because the partiality of equivalence is, as a matter of fact, the absence of one or more of these aspects.

Let us start from examples. *Книга* as an equivalent of the English word *book* is full in all equivalence aspects because it has similar syntactic functions (those of a Noun), its lexical meaning is also generally similar, and the pragmatic aspect of this equivalent (the message intent and target audience reaction) coincides with that of the English word. Thus, *книга* is *conventionally* regarded as a full equivalent of the word *book*.

Strictly saying, however, the Russian word *протестовать, выступить против*, for example, is a *partial equivalent* of the



English word *protesting* (say, in the sentence *Protesting is a risk – Протестовать рискованно*) because of different grammatical meanings (a Gerund and a Verb), the semantic and pragmatic aspects being similar.

To take another example of partial equivalence consider the English saying *Carry coal to Newcastle*. If one translates it as *Возить уголь в Ньюкасл* it would lack the pragmatic aspect of equivalence (The intent of this message *Bring something that is readily available locally* would be lost, because the Russian audience could be unaware of the fact that Newcastle is the center of a coal-mining area). If, however, one translates it *ехать в Тулу со своим самоваром* it would lose the semantic similarity, but preserve the pragmatic intent of the message, which, in our opinion, is the first priority of translation. Anyway, both suggested translation equivalents of this saying are considered *partial*.

*By pragmatic meaning of a translation equivalent we understand the reaction of the translation user to the verbal message in target language.*

*Partial equivalence is, as a matter of fact, the absence of one or more of equivalence aspects, i. e. of syntactic, semantic or pragmatic aspect.*

It should be born in mind, however, that *syntactic equivalence of translation units longer than several words is a rare case*, indeed, if one deals with two languages having different systems and structures (English and Russian are a good example). Moreover, it is hardly a translator's target to preserve the structure of the source texts and in many instances this means violation of syntactic and stylistic rules of the target language.

It should be noted, however that the complete *formal* equivalence between the English and Russian language units is, of course, missing in this case as well as in all other translation cases – because all paradigmatic forms in the two languages never coincide.

*Semantic similarity* between the source and target texts is desirable, but again it is not an ultimate goal of a translator. More often than not slight differences in meaning help to adapt the idea of the original message to the target audience.

*What is really important for translation adequacy is the pragmatic equivalence.* When the original message is lost for the target audience it is a failure of the translation and translator and no semantic or syntactic similarity will redress the damage.

Let us take several examples of semantic and/or pragmatic equivalents to illustrate the idea;

*зеленый – green; (неопытный) verdant; зеленый горошек – green peas; театр на открытом воздухе – open-air stage; новичок, наивный, неопытный человек – greenhorn; зеленая улица, – green, go; давати зеленый свет – to give open passage, to give the go-ahead; тоска зеленая – utter boredom; зеленстрой – laying out of parks, etc.; зеленый борщ – sorrel soup; утопать в зелени – to be buried in verdure.*

Thus, one may suggest that translation equivalence partiality is more a translation tool than a flaw in translator's ability to render the content of the source message in its full. This evidently does not apply to the pragmatic equivalence which is a universal prerequisite of good translation.

## QUESTIONS

- 1 What is translation equivalence? Define it.
- 2 What helps to find proper translation equivalents?
- 3 What is a unit of translation? What are the optimal units for practical translation?
- 4 What is full and partial translation equivalence? Give definitions.
- 5 What are syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of translation equivalence? Which of them is the most important for adequate translation?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian. Define translation equivalence conditions (context, situation, background information) that helped you find proper equivalents. Divide the text into translation units and prove your choice of units.*

### BUSH WILL CONTINUE TO OPPOSE KYOTO PACT ON GLOBAL WARMING

*The New York Times, June 12, 2001,  
by David E. Sanger*

President Bush made clear today that he had no intention of reversing his opposition to a global warming accord supported by the European leaders he will meet with this week. And he strongly suggested that any new accord would have to bind developing nations, especially China and India, to the kind of commitments that would be made by the United States.

In an effort to mollify his European critics in the hours before he left for Spain tonight on his first trip to Europe as president, Mr. Bush acknowledged the severity of the global warming problem and said the United States would lead the way by advancing the science on climate change. He described several new research initiatives that could mark a potentially significant focusing of American climate study.

But while suggesting a new approach to the issue of global warming, Mr. Bush remained firm in rejecting the 1997 Kyoto accord, noting that it set no standards for major emitters of greenhouse gases, like China and India, while creating mandates for the United States that could prove economically crippling. His aides further argued that the accord – aimed at reducing emissions of

greenhouse gases below 1990 levels – was written to make it easier for Europe than for the United States to meet the goals.

Mr. Bush's outright rejection of the treaty two months ago led to an uproar in Europe. While unapologetic about their decision to back away from the accord, White House officials concede that they did a poor job of explaining their objections or their approach to the problem of reducing heat-trapping gases.

So today, Mr. Bush stepped into the Rose Garden with several of his cabinet members and publicly embraced a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences that concluded that temperatures are rising because of human activities. At the same time, he insisted that his rejection of the Kyoto protocol “should not be read by our friends and allies as any abdication of responsibility.”

“We will act, learn and act again, adjusting our approaches as science advances and technology evolves,” he said.

In essence, Mr. Bush was arguing that the market should be allowed to solve the problem, with the United States pushing along research “consistent with the long-term goal of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.”

While advocating an attack on the problem of the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the president once again rejected the mandates in the Kyoto treaty that the United States and other developed nations cut their emission levels of those gases to well below 1990 levels, a move he said would be economically disastrous for the United States and the world. He offered no concrete alternatives to the Kyoto cutbacks, however, beyond research and the gradual application of new technology. And he reiterated his longstanding pledge that he would not agree to any accord that exempts the developing world. “The world’s second largest emitter of greenhouse gases is China,” Mr. Bush said, with Vice President Dick Cheney and Secretary of State Colin L. Powell at his side. “Yet China was entirely exempted from the requirements

of the Kyoto protocol. India and Germany are among the top emitters. Yet India was also exempt from Kyoto.”

Mr. Bush omitted any direct criticism of Europe, even though his aides have been saying, publicly and privately, that the members of the European Union have deliberately manipulated the debate – and unfairly caricatured Mr. Bush as an enemy of good environmental practice – to cover up their political problems coming into compliance with the Kyoto mandates.

Andrew Card, Mr. Bush’s chief of staff, told reporters over lunch here today that the target of cutting greenhouse emissions to below 1990 levels was picked with “Machiavellian intent” because it enabled them to count in East Germany just before its economy was collapsing. One result is that Europe must now cut its emissions far less than the United States does, he argued.

Mr. Card argued that Mr. Bush had taken a courageous position that other nations would eventually come to appreciate. “The emperor of Kyoto was running around the stage for a long time naked,” he said, and it took President Bush to say, “He doesn't have any clothes on.”

Mr. Bush's statement today only seemed to fuel his disagreements with Europe, even as it was intended to tamp them down. “Everyone will be polite this week, I'm sure,” said a senior European diplomat here, “but the standard everyone will be holding him to is how this stacks up against Kyoto. Where is the target? What is the U.S. timetable?”

Moreover, he has probably re-ignited the dispute with the developing world. China, for instance, has managed to reduce its emissions significantly in the last few years, and it argues that the United States has done comparatively little. Chinese officials have already said they view efforts to force stricter controls as part of a move to contain Chinese economic power.

Just as China and India have rejected limiting their economic potential by imposing strict environmental standards, Mr. Bush made

clear today that he would not agree to any environmental limits that would slow the economy of either the United States or the world.

“We account for almost 20 percent of the man-made greenhouse emissions,” he said. “We also account for about one-quarter of the world's economic output. We recognize the responsibility to reduce our emissions.”

But he added that “we also recognize the other part of the story,” saying the targets in the Kyoto treaty would “have a negative economic impact, with layoffs of workers and price increases for consumers.”

Mr. Bush's statement was dismissed by a range of environmental groups as an effort to evade the issue by promising new scientific initiatives, but leaving unclear how much he was willing to spend, or how long the studies should take.

While Mr. Bush called for a “national climate change technology initiative” today, former members of the Clinton administration said it bore great resemblance to a \$4.5 billion, five-year program they proposed four years ago. Congress never fully financed it, and Mr. Bush's recent budget did not support it.

“It's very weak tea,” said David B. Sandalow, the former assistant secretary of state for oceans, environment and science and one of the negotiators of the Kyoto protocol in the last administration. Mr. Sandalow, now a senior fellow at the World Resources Institute, said, “If you were trying to develop a strategy to make sure China and India would not cooperate, you couldn't develop a better one than what Mr. Bush announced today.”

What was striking about today's statement, though, was Mr. Bush's extensive discussion of the issue, and his commitment to do something about it – even as he swathed the specifics in a cloud of ambiguities.

He characterized global warming as a serious long-range problem but one whose dimensions were still too little understood.

He tacitly acknowledged that the United States' rejection of the Kyoto accord had estranged the United States from many nations with which it has good relations generally.

Accordingly, Mr. Bush said he would push for new efforts to study global warming and more coordination among research institutions. He called for more money to pay for research into ways to control greenhouse gases.

If some of the president's statements today about technology and America's own advances sounded familiar, it may be because it had echoes of his father's speech nine years ago this week at a major environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro that set the stage for the Kyoto negotiations.

"Let's face it, there has been some criticism of the United States," the first President Bush said at the time. "But I must tell you, we come to Rio proud of what we have accomplished and committed to extending the record on American leadership on the environment. In the United States, we have the world's tightest air quality standards on cars and factories, the most advanced laws for protecting lands and waters, and the most open processes for public participation."

He added, "Now for a simple truth: America's record on environmental protection is second to none."

In the years since, the United States has continued to support research and new technology and to push for limits on automobile exhaust and factory emissions.

By repeating his fidelity today to negotiating with other nations under the 1992 climate treaty signed by his father, Mr. Bush is essentially trying to reset the clock, arguing that Kyoto should be scrapped in favor of a new, market-based accord that did not impose such an onerous economic cost.

But it is far from clear that he can win any converts to that position. Eileen Claussen, president of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change, a nonpartisan group that works with many large

corporations seeking to scale back their emissions, said today that she was “confused” about Mr. Bush’s political goal.

“He is meeting with Europeans who are doing some very ambitious things to reduce emissions,” she said. “Yet what we don't have from him is something that talks about how you go about reducing emissions.”

Some of that, Bush administration officials said, is contained in his energy report, issued last month. Mr. Bush, for instance, called for the increased use of nuclear power, because it emits no greenhouse gases. In a sign of how far apart he and the Europeans are, Germany today reached an agreement with its utilities to phase out the use of nuclear power, in part because of the growing problem of disposing of nuclear waste.

Although this will be Mr. Bush’s first trip to Europe since taking office, White House aides said today that the president, who critics have said has had little exposure to foreign countries, has made several previous trips to the region.

A White House spokesman, Gordon Johndroe, said Mr. Bush had been to the Britain at least three times, most recently in 1990, when he also visited Spain, Portugal and Morocco. He also said Mr. Bush had visited France, though no date was provided.

*Ex. 2. Translate into Russian. Indicate missing aspects of translation equivalence, if any.*

a) Chief justice; justice of the peace; court is in session; take the lead; take shape; to hold at arm’s length; closed matter; harbor hopes; take a dim view; exit polls; gender gap; popular vote.

b) Keep off the grass; in the exact middle; floors tiled and carpeted; for time out of mind; to throw caution with the wind; to collect one’s wits.

c) He felt very weak and wobbly in the legs; a crown of leaves; to be a little way ahead; it looks as if my dreams were coming true;



there was nothing to be done to tighten the belt round the empty stomachs, and trudge along without any great hope of ever getting to the end before they lay down and die of starvation. Dead silence fell in the middle of the world. I suppose hobbits need some description nowadays, since they have become rare and shy of the Big People, as they call us. They are inclined to be fat in the stomach; they dress in bright colours (chiefly green and yellow) wear no shoes because their feet grow natural leathery soles and thick warm brown hair like the stuff on their heads (which is curly); have long clever brown fingers, good-natured faces and laugh deep fruity laughs (especially after dinner, which they eat twice if they can get it). (Tolkien)

Ex. 3. *Translate into Russian, suggest units of translation and types of equivalents used in translation. Pay special attention to the italicized text and suggest background information required for translation.*

### BOY POWER

Lock up your daughters and unleash your sons

*Leading article, The Times, APRIL 26, 2001*

Life used to be so straightforward. Father *made a daily trek* to the office, while Mother *held the fort* at home, cooking, sewing and *popping the odd tranquillizer*. Their 2.2 *children* watched and learnt. Peter wanted to be an engine driver when he grew up, but would end up in *middle management* like his father. Jane wanted to be just like Mummy, but better dressed. The only thing their upbringings had in common was a shared affection for Pat the dog. It was a man's world and that world meant work. A "Girl's World" was a ghoulish dummy's head on which to experiment with make-up.

Then came the *bra-burning, banner-wielding, placenta-eating Sixties* and suddenly Jane got herself some options. *Wimmin* needed *men like fish needed, well, any form of transport*, sisters were revolting and nights were reclaimed. Everywhere was insurrection and the flap of dungaree. But it took another couple of decades to realise that the next generation of Janes should be dragged to their parent's work-places to alert them to the professional choices before them. "Take Our Daughters to Work Day" was born and today is the latest outing for these *loitering Lolitas*.

And what dazzling monsters feminism has created. Little girls used to be made of sugar and spice. These days they are made out of an indestructible combination of stamina and ambition. Girls outshine boys at *all stages of their development from thumb-sucking to number-crunching*. And at last these Amazons are reaching adulthood *ready set to head butt the glass ceiling*. Backlash was inevitable. An American academic called Christina Hoff Sommers has published a polemic entitled "The War Against Boys" in which she argues that it is males who have become the "second sex", while girls continue to be cosseted by positive discrimination.

Certainly too many boys loaf around in a state of affable fecklessness – skate-boarding, girl-watching and navel-gazing their way through school, pickling themselves at university and slacking through their careers. The only statistics in which young men consistently beat girls are those for criminality and suicide.

With this in mind, *forward thinking organisations* might choose to extend tomorrow's invitations to the less *fair sex*. Boys can get a taste of the feminine work ethic. Girls can stay at home to witness the one spectacle that would promise them a more optimistic future – the phenomenon of fathers participating on the domestic scene in any way at all.

## Topic 8. TRANSLATION AND STYLE

### This Lecture:

- deals with the style as an essential component of adequate translation;
- introduces major styles: belles-lettres (prose, poetry, drama); publicistic style;
- depicts newspaper style; scientific style; official documents style;
- Introduces stylistic devices and expression means (metaphor, metonymy, pun, irony, transferred qualifier, zeugma, paraphrase, overt and covert quotations and allusion).

The problem of translation equivalence is closely connected with the stylistic aspect of translation – one cannot reach the required level of equivalence if the stylistic peculiarities of the source text are neglected. Full translation adequacy includes as an obligatory component the adequacy of style, i. e. the right choice of stylistic means and devices of the target language to substitute for those observed in the source text. This means that in translation one is to find proper stylistic variations of the original meaning rather than only meaning itself.

For example, if the text *You'll see... everything will be hunky-dory* is translated in neutral style (say, *Увидишь...все будет хорошо*) the basic meaning will be preserved but colloquial and a bit vulgar connotation of the expression *hunky-dory* will be lost. Only the stylistically correct equivalent of this expression gives the translation the required adequacy: (e. g., *Увидишь...все будет mun-mon*).

The expression of stylistic peculiarities of the source text in translation is necessary to fully convey the communication intent of the source text.

Stylistic peculiarities are rendered in translation by proper choice of the target language translation equivalents with required stylistic coloring. This choice will depend both on the functional style of the source text and the individual style of the source text author.

*The types of texts distinguished by the pragmatic aspect of communication are called functional styles.* Modern stylistics distinguishes the following varieties of functional styles:

- 1) belles-lettres (prose, poetry, drama);
- 2) publicistic style;
- 3) newspaper style;
- 4) scientific style;
- 5) official documents.

Any comparison of the texts belonging to different stylistic varieties listed above will show that the last two of them (scientific style variety and official documents) are almost entirely devoid of stylistic coloring being characterized by the neutrality of style whereas the first three (belles-lettres (prose, poetry, drama), publicistic and newspaper style) are usually rich in stylistic devices to which a translator ought to pay due attention.

Special language media securing the desirable communication effect of the text are called *stylistic devices* and *expression means*.

First of all a translator is to distinguish between neutral, bookish and colloquial words and word combinations, translating them by relevant units of the target language. Usually it is a routine task. However, it sometimes is hard to determine the correct stylistic variety of a translation equivalent, then – as in almost all instances of

translation – final decision is taken on the basis of context, situation and background information.

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Stylistic devices are based on the comparison of primary (dictionary) meaning and that dictated by the contextual environment; on the contradiction between the meaning of the given word and the environment; on the association between words in the minds of the language speakers and on purposeful deviation from accepted grammatical and phonetic standards.

The following varieties of stylistic devices and expression means are most common and frequently dealt with even by the translators of non-fiction texts.

*Metaphor* is the transfer of some quality from one object to another.

Usually the metaphors (especially trite ones) are rather easy for translation: they are translated either by keeping to semantic similarity (e. g. *ray of hope* – *проблеск надежды*) or by choosing an appropriate pragmatic equivalent (e. g. *flood of tears* – *море слез*).

*Metonymy* is similarity by association, usually one of the constituents of an object replaces the object itself

As a rule translators keep to literal translation when translating the cases of metonymy. For example, *crown* (meaning the royal family) is usually translated as *корона*, *hand* – *рука* (e. g. in: *He is the right hand of the president*), etc.

*Irony* is expressed through words contradicting close text environment.

Cases of irony do not present serious problems for translation and the approaches similar to those mentioned above (semantic or pragmatic equivalence) are commonly used. For example, the ironical expression *paper war* may be translated as *бумажная война* or *война бумага*.

Semantic and syntactic irregularities of expression used as stylistic devices are called *transferred qualifier* and *zeugma*, respectively.

A good example of a *transferred qualifier* is *he paid his smiling attention to...* – here the qualifier *smiling* refers to a person, but is used as an attribute to the state (*attention*). Translator’s task in this case consists in rendering the idea in compliance with the lexical combination rules of the target language. For instance, in Russian it may be expressed as *Улыбаясь, он обрати внимание...*

*Zeugma* is also a semantic irregularity, e. g. if one and the same verb is combined with two or more nouns and acquires a different meaning in each of such combinations. For example, *He has taken her picture and another cup of tea*. Here again the translator’s task is to try to render this ironical comment either by finding a similar irregularity in the target language or, failing to show a *zeugma* (and irony of the author), stick to regular target language means (i. e. separate the two actions *Он сделал ее фото и выпил еще одну чашку чая* or try to render them as a *zeugma* as well *Он сделал ее фото и еще один глоток чая из чашки*).

A pun (so called “play of words”) is righteously considered the most difficult for translation.

*Pun* is the realization in one and the same word of two lexical meanings simultaneously.

A pun can be translated only by a word in the target language with similar capacity to develop two meanings in a particular context. English is comparatively rich in polysems and homonyms, whereas in Russian these word types are rather rare. Let’s take an example of a pun and its fairly good Russian translation.

- *What gear were you in at the moment of impact?*
- *Gucci's sweats and Reebok.*
- *На какой передаче вы были в момент столкновения?*
- *«Последние новости».*

Another stylistic device is a *paraphrase*. Its frequent use is characteristic of the English language. Some of the paraphrases are borrowed from classical courses (myths and the Bible); others are typically English. To give an example, the paraphrases of the classical origin are “*Beware Greeks*”, “*Prodigal son*” (*Бойтесь Данайцев*», «*Блудный сын*») whereas “*Lake Country*” («*Озерный край*») is a typically English paraphrase. As a rule paraphrases do not present difficulties for translation, however, their correct translation strongly depends on situation and appropriate background information.

Special attention is to be paid by a translator to overt and covert quotations. Whereas the former require only correct rendering of the source quotation in the target language (Never suggest your own homemade translation for a quotation of a popular author!), the latter usually takes the shape of an allusion and the pragmatic equivalence seems the most appropriate for the case. For example, “*the Trojan horse raid*” one may translate as «*нападение, коварное*», «*как конь троянцев*» (i.e. preserving the allusion) or as «*подлое, коварное нападение*» (losing the meaning of the original quotation).

A translator is to be ready to render dialect forms and illiterate speech in the target language forms. It goes without saying that one can hardly render, say, cockney dialect using the dialect forms. There is no universal recipe for this translation problem. In some cases the distortions in the target grammar are used to render the dialect forms but then again it is not “a cure-all” and each such case requires an individual approach.

Thus, any good translation should be fulfilled with due regard of the stylistic peculiarities of the source text and this recommendation applies to all text types rather than only to fiction.

## QUESTIONS

1. What is the relation between translation equivalence and style?
2. Define functional style. What functional styles are distinguished by modern linguistics?
3. What are the stylistic devices and expression means?
4. What is metaphor, metonymy, irony, transferred qualifier, zeugma, paraphrase, quotation? Give definitions. Suggest translation approaches.
5. What is pun? What are the ways of translating a pun?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Define the style of the following texts. Translate into Russian preserving stylistic colouring*

a. The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has, he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads.



The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in an encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains.

When riches take wings, and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens.

If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes, and death takes his master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death.

*Ex. 2. Define the underscored stylistic devices and means of expression in the following text. Translate the text into Russian preserving its stylistic colouring.*

Ever since the U.S. got voted off the island at the U.N. Human Rights Commission three weeks ago, Congress has been hopping mad and the U.N.-haters have been on a tear. So I have an idea: Let's quit the U.N. That's right, let's just walk. Most of its members don't speak English anyway. What an insult! Let's just shut it down and turn it into another Trump Tower. That Security Council table would make a perfect sushi bar.

No? You don't want to leave the U.N. to the Europeans and Russians? Then let's stop bellyaching about the U.N., and manipulating our dues, and start taking it seriously for what it is – a global forum that spends 95 percent of its energy endorsing the wars and peacekeeping missions that the U.S. wants endorsed, or taking on the thankless humanitarian missions that the U.S. would like done but doesn't want to do itself. The U.N. actually spends only 5 percent of its time annoying the U.S. Not a bad deal.

The vote that got the U.S. booted off the Human Rights Commission was to the U.N. what Senator Jim Jeffords's vote to leave the Republican Party was to the Senate – a wake-up call, a signal that the world will push back against radical Bush policies just as Senator Jeffords did.

When President Bush trashed the Kyoto treaty on climate change, the message the world got was that the Bushies will do whatever they please, on a range of issues, and if the world doesn't like it – tough. So, not surprisingly, when the members of this U.N. commission got a chance to vote anonymously on whether the U.S. should be a member, they stuck it to us. People with power often don't think about it; people without power think about it all the time.

*Ex. 3. Translate into Russian preserving the stylistic coloring of the source text.*

a. She made an embarrassed laugh, though there was nothing funny. She laughed again, an extraneous laugh, something to punctuate the silence. The word she uttered was almost nonexistent, squeezed out in the smallest of voices. Her Barbie doll face, devoid of character lines, showed no sign of the adult struggle she was waging. It remained placid, hidden behind the affectless makeup.

b. It was a Babylon of glass and chrome and spandex, where personal trainers trained up people on politically correct way to tone

up and be better. Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice. When people agree with me I always feel that I must be wrong. No little Grand grind had ever associated a cow in a field with that famous cow with the crumpled horn that tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt.... It is difficult to answer to be or not to be the irony of fate; swan song. This scholar treats style as “socially cognized and functionally conditioned internally united totality...” The government “has a lot of life in it as a single-party ruling regime,” adds the diplomat. A drowning man will clutch at a straw; Two many cooks spoil the broth; as pleased as Punch; tit for tat.

c) 1. English and American hands were as scarce as hen's teeth in this unhealthy place. (W. Foster). 2. He would give the world for her fair eyes. 3. Dear aunt, you frightened me out of my senses. (H. Fielding). 4. A smile crossed Natt's face from ear to ear. (H. Caine). 5. An unfortunate man would be drowned in a tea-cup. 6. A watched pot never boils. 7. He said: “I thought I'd come up and have a word with you, father.” (A. Cronin). 8. I have not seen you for ages. 9. To write a novel is as simple for him as falling off a chair, I suppose. 10. You make noise enough to wake the dead. 11. We'll be back in three shakes of a dead lamb's tail. (J. Conroy). 12. He seemed to me to be frightened all to pieces. (A. Doyle). 13. I don't speak empty words. 14. It hadn't been for nothing after all. 14. No man is indispensable. 15. These cabins aren't half bad. (H. Wells). 16. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. 17. I've had such a lot of worry lately that I don't know whether I'm on my head or heels. (H. Lawson). 18. And the floors! They haven't seen water for ages. (J. Steele). 19. An old dog barks not in vain. 20. “Well, that's not a bad idea,” he said finally. (M. Wilson). 21. He proceeded very slowly and cautiously, an inch at a time. (J. London). 22. He was a good-for-nothing fellow. 23. I wouldn't say it is beyond your purse to buy that book.

## Topic 9. TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION

### This Lecture:

- introduces the notion of transformation as a change of the source text at the syntactic level during translation;
- discusses the conditions under which regular and occasional transformations take place in English Verbal Complexes;
- deals with Pluralia and Singularia Tantum;
- deals with Gender Forms and Sequence of Tenses.

Speaking about translation equivalence we mentioned that there were three basic types of it – syntactic, semantic and pragmatic. The students might remember that syntactic equivalence meant the structural similarity of the source and target texts. If the syntactic similarity is missing we observe a *transformation*.

*Transformation is any change of the source text at the syntactic level during translation.*

On the one hand, even for the languages of different structure general structural similarity in translation is common enough. Just compare any English text and its translation into Russian and you will see much in common at the syntactic level (e. g. Subject-Predicate-Object sequences, Attribute-Noun structures, etc.). On the other, total similarity.

It is worth saying that any formal identity of the signs of different languages is out of the question and one may speak only about similarity or difference of certain modeling representation, e. g. of syntactic models of syntactic structures is a rare (and generally hardly desirable) case, which means that in English-Russian translation we often observe transformations.

One should note, however, that the majority of syntactic transformations in English-Russian translation are *occasional*, i. e. *the translator transforms the source syntactic structures on case-by-case basis, each case being dependent on the context, situation,*

*pragmatic intent and many other factors some of which are unknown and the translator's decisions relevant to the ease are often intuitive.*

To put it differently, it is impossible to formulate the rules for the overwhelming majority of such occasional transformations and one simply cannot list all occasional transformations that are observed in English-Russian translation.

In English-Russian translation *occasional* transformations are often the matter of translator's individual choice and, in general, strongly depend on stylistic peculiarities and communication intent of the source text.

Yet, in English-Russian translation there are also cases of *regular syntactic transformations*, where a translator is expected to observe certain transformation rules more or less strictly.

Regular syntactic (grammatical) transformations are the matching rules for the grammars of the two languages involved in translation.

Even in case of regular transformations certain deviations from regular transformation patterns are possible. For example, in certain situation and/or context one may translate *"I saw him running"* as *«Я посмотрел и увидел: бежит»* rather than *«Я видел как он бежал»* as required by the rule.

Detailed description of regular English-Russian grammatical (syntactic) transformations one can find in any English manual for Russian audience (for example, the matching system of English and Russian Verb Tenses, Noun Numbers and Cases, Adjectives, Pronouns, etc.).

We think that the readers and users of this Manual are generally aware of these matching rules and that it is hardly a goal of a translation manual to duplicate the information of the language manuals for the beginners. Moreover, we consider that *the goal of a translation manual is to show (where possible) how and why the matching rules (regular transformations) of the grammatical systems of the two languages involved in translation are violated.*

However, there are certain unique elements of the English and Russian grammar systems which, because of their uniqueness deserve special attention as translation problems. The most common of those are mentioned below.

### ***English Verbal Complexes***

A verbal complex is a unique structure of the English language system missing in Russian. The complex includes a predicate verb, an object and an object predicate comprising either Infinitive or Participle I (e. g. *I saw him run* or *I saw him running*).

Depending on the predicate verb and type of the object predicate there may be several alternatives of the verbal complex translation into Russian, the most important thing for translation into Russian, however, is the necessity of the *inner partitioning* of the source sentence. Usually, the object subordinate clauses with *who* and *which* are the Russian substitutes of the verbal complexes in the target sentence.

For example,

*John watched Larry jump over the rails and disappear – Джон смотрел, как Ларри перепрыгнул через забор и исчез.*

It is worth reminding that the grammatical transformations in translation are, as a matter of fact, the matching patterns of the paradigm systems of two languages described in Lecture 3 of this Manual.

### ***Gerund***

Gerund is a peculiar English language phenomenon missing in Russian. As a rule Gerund is translated into Russian by Infinitive or Verbal Nouns (see more below).

### ***Pluralia and Singularia Tantum***

In English-Russian translation the cases of missing Plural or Singular Noun Forms are also worth paying attention to because of their frequent mismatch with the corresponding Russian words. These cases are, of course, shown in the dictionaries that is why several examples seem to be sufficient to illustrate this minor translation problem: *oats* – *овес*, *onions* – *лук*..

### ***Gender Forms***

The category of Noun Gender is known to be expressed in English indirectly: either through pronouns or by lexical means. This information is to be born in mind by translators when translating from Russian into English. Again an example will do to illustrate the problem: *kom – tom-cat, he-cat*

### ***Sequence of Tenses***

As the readers of this Manual might know from their language course the Sequence of Tenses is a peculiar system of correlation between the Verb Tenses in the main and subordinate clauses. Since similar system is missing in Russian it may present a problem for translation, especially from Russian into English.

Speaking generally, however, this problem hardly belongs to the most critical problems of translation similar to all other regular transformations including those mentioned above in this lecture.

*Regular transformations do not present a serious problem for translation because of their regularity and predictability: what is needed is to know the relevant rule and use it in translation practice, unlike occasional transformations and equivalents which require individual and sometimes unique solutions.*

The issue of regular and occasional transformations is related to different translation devices and variations which are dealt with in the lectures that follow. Besides, regular grammatical transformations in translation of official documents (diplomatic, legal, and economic) are explained in more detail below in this Manual.

## **QUESTIONS**

1. What is a transformation?
2. What types of transformations do you know?
3. What is an occasional transformation? Give examples.
4. What regular transformations are typical for English-Russian translation?

5. Which type of transformations presents major translation problems and why?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian. Observe regular transformations in translation.*

### ASTARTE SYRIACA

*The Epitome of the Rossettian Pre-Raphaelite Love Goddess*

One of the grandest and most elaborate portraits of Jane Morris created during the latter part of Rossetti's career, *Astarte Syriaca*, epitomizes the ideal of the voluptuous, sensual woman – the muse. After the death of his wife Elizabeth Siddall in 1862, Rossetti returned to the subject matter of the female figure with greater intensity and captured his models with an obsessive sense of sensuality that heralded a novel theme in his work. The painting, Venetian in style as a result of Rossetti's multiculturalism, received mixed criticism due to its strong, often disturbing, erotic content (Rossetti Archive, *Astarte Syriaca* [for a picture]). Indicative of the nature of his relationship with Jane Morris, Rossetti's treatment of color and feminine subject matter allocates a sense of melancholy within the work, a sentiment that consequently divulges his own tragic love for Jane, the second great muse of his life.

Rossetti renders Jane as Venus Astarte in the painting. Depicted as an icon of desire and sensual perfection, Venus's direct gaze, bare shoulder, and strong stance reveal the strength of her own sexuality. Behind her torch-bearing attendants, a crescent moon shines in symbolic representation of her relation to the cosmos and the divine immortality of her womanly beauty. Rossetti introduces this idea in the first line of the accompanying sonnet of the same name, as he makes an allusion to the figure of the "woman clothed with sun"



from the Book of Revelation 12:1, thus revealing his perception of the divine and cosmic power within the beauty of the female (Rossetti Archive). He describes her physical features in an idealized manner that implies the realization of these divine orders upon an encounter with such beauty.

And from her neck's inclining flower-stem lean Love-Frightened lips and absolute eyes that wean. The pulse of hearts to the spheres' dominant tune. The image of the spheres here refers to the Pythagorean music of the spheres, and the weaning of the pulse of hearts implies that desire itself can instigate a realization of the cosmic order, the ultimate mystery (Rossetti Archive). Thus, as a composition that references religious iconographic imagery, Astarte Syriaca depicts "the very epitome of the Rossettian Pre-Raphaelite love goddess" (Wood 102) through the idealization of the woman.

*Ex. 2. Translate into Russian. Observe regular and occasional transformations in translation.*

THE NATION: HISTORY LESSONS;  
IN TIMES OF TROUBLE,  
THE FOUNDING FATHERS SELL WELL

*The New York Times, July 4, 2004 by David E. Rosenbaum*

In 1998, Ron Chernow, who had written successful biographies of J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller, told his publisher he planned to write his next book on Alexander Hamilton. He got a chilly reception.

"They said books on the founding fathers did not sell well," Mr. Chernow recalled in an interview last week. "They said books on the Civil War and World War II were much more popular."

On this Independence Day, Mr. Chernow's book, "Alexander Hamilton," is No.6 on the New York Times nonfiction best-seller

list, and Cokie Roberts's "Founding Mothers" is No. 13. Eight other hard-cover books about the Revolution and the early days of the country are also on the "new nonfiction" display at the Borders on L Street in downtown Washington.

Nor is this a short-term fad. Joseph J. Ellis's "Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation" and David McCullough's "John Adams" won Pulitzer Prizes in 2001 and 2002 and were among the biggest-selling history books of the last decade.

Many writers of history who once concentrated on different eras have switched their attention to the founding fathers. For example, Jay Winik, whose acclaimed book about the Civil War, "April 1865: The Month That Saved America," came out in 2001, is now writing a book about the 1790's.

"It's not coincidental that this vogue arose now, in probably the most bitterly divided time since the Civil War," said H.W. Brands, a historian at Texas A&M University and the author of , "The First American: The Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," which was on best-seller lists in 2000.

"When the country is divided along cultural, economic and partisan grounds," Mr. Brands said, "people look for a time when we were all together."

Mr. Winik agrees with that analysis. "Americans are looking for an anchor," he said. "What better anchor can you get than the founding fathers, who made something out of nothing. What is so critical to understand is that they really differed in a number of ways. They had tough, hard debates, jealousies and rivalries. But they came together, and the sum became greater than the individual parts."

As Mr. Ellis toured to promote his book, which is a series of essays about the relationships between and among the founding fathers, he said he realized that people were impressed with the civil, respectful correspondence that Adams and Jefferson, bitter political enemies, conducted for years after they left office.

“It’s difficult to comprehend Bill Clinton developing a correspondence with George W. Bush,” Mr. Ellis said.

Over the years, views about the founding fathers have risen and fallen with the public mood. In the early 19th century, Americans “spat on the graves of the founding fathers,” blaming them for having saddled the country with seemingly irreconcilable problems, Mr. Brands said.

Northerners “called the Constitution a covenant with hell because it allowed slavery,” Mr. Brands said. “Southerners thought all men created equal was a glittering generality that meant nothing in everyday life.”

But during the Reconstruction period, which coincided with celebrations of the country’s centennial, people began to look at the founders in a different light – as great men of a golden age, beloved in the North and South alike.

Disdain for the founders was expressed once again at the turn of the 20th century, when some scholars argued these men were guided more by personal financial motives than patriotic impulses. During the days of the civil rights movement, Washington, Jefferson and others were sometimes seen as hypocrites for having owned slaves.

But in times of national crisis, like the two world wars, when Americans “especially wanted to feel unified and good about themselves,” Mr. Brands said, the prevailing view of the founders tended to be uniformly positive.

The reputations of individual founders also fluctuate with the times, just as they do collectively. Mr. McCullough has said he started out researching a joint biography of Jefferson and Adams. But as he got into it, he decided Jefferson was overrated and Adams underrated and decided to stick to Adams.

Edmund Morgan, whose latest book is a collection of essays called “The Genuine Article: A Historian Looks at Early America,” said new details of Jefferson’s relationship with the slave Sally

Hemmings was now tarnishing the name of the third president. For most of the 20th century, Mr. Morgan said, historians had disregarded the significance of that relationship.

Another reason for the popularity of books about the founding fathers is that they themselves wrote so well. “They expressed themselves at great length with exceptional depth and eloquence that would do credit to any politician or thinker,” Mr. Chernow said. “They are so quotable. We actually can know them better than we can know our own politicians.”

Peter Osnos, publisher of Public Affairs, said the books about the founding fathers were popular, and profitable, in large part because they are so readable. “The writing of history has changed dramatically,” he said. “The old versions portrayed the founders as deities, which makes them dull. The new portraits are much richer and show them as people.”

“These writers are great storytellers telling great stories,” Mr. Osnos said.

What today’s historians have learned, Mr. Chernow said, is to “take figures who once seemed dry and remote and bring them to life in narrative biographies.”

Mr. McCullough especially is regarded by his peers as a master of narrative writing. “My Benjamin Franklin book could never have done so well if the path had not been blazed by David McCullough,” said Walter Isaacson, whose “Benjamin Franklin: An American Life,” was a best-seller last year.

And the first chapter of Mr. Ellis’s book, “The Founding Brothers,” about the duel in which Aaron Burr killed Hamilton, is widely regarded as one of the finest pieces of narrative nonfiction in modern literature.

Mr. Brands, who is now writing a biography of Andrew Jackson, said he was delighted books about the founding fathers were doing so well but was not sure fawning over these figures was healthy for the country.

Writing last year in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Brands put it this way: “In revering the founders, we undervaluing ourselves and sabotage our own efforts to make improvements – necessary improvements – in the republican experiment they began. Our love for the founders leads us to abandon, and even to betray, the very principles they fought for.”

Ex. 3. *Translate the following sentences paying attention to the infinitive or infinitive constructions.*

The Security Council is so organized as to be able to function continuously.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories and enough members to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The function of the Trusteeship Council is to supervise the administration of Trust Territories.

Subsidiary and ad-hoc bodies are set up to fulfill a special task and are dissolved after completion of the job.

The increasing population of the world creates unprecedented waste and the methods used to dispose of it – burying it, burning it, or discharging it into streams or lakes – have further polluted the environment.

Members of the Organization, whether developed or developing, should undertake to lend their assistance towards the success in settling economic difficulties.

United Nations efforts to rectify this issue have been ineffective because some nations disregard its decisions.

In the Charter of the United Nations, the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which has brought untold sorrow to mankind.

In 1957 the Assembly called for collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world to the dangers of the armament race, and particularly to the destructive effects of modern weapons.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (also called the “Convention on Life”) is not only a legal instrument to protect and manage endangered species and habitats, but it also includes the far-reaching consequences of modern biotechnology.

Recently the Conference of the Parties agreed to start negotiations on a protocol on biosafety.

We urge the United States to ratify the Basel Convention that regulates the export and import of dangerous waste.

In so doing, we are simply trying to shoulder the responsibility that we all share for our common future.

*Ex. 4. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the gerund or gerundial constructions:*

Should the president falter in these races, some politicians speculate, he might step aside as Lyndon Johnson did after running into trouble in early 1968.

If a business cannot make a profit, the government cannot prevent it from declaring bankruptcy.

The result is a complicated interaction of business and society, and the key to understanding this interaction is the systems theory.

Disregarding feedback has led to the demise of many once-powerful companies.

Basic research is aimed at discovering new knowledge. Applied research is aimed at discovering new knowledge that has some specific potential use. Development is aimed at putting new or existing knowledge to use in producing goods or services.

The poison pill describes a situation in which the target-company adds large amounts of corporate debt through borrowing.

None the less, the professor does not present legal theory as a given at the beginning of the course; the students must themselves construct the legal theory by working from the texts or from concrete problems.

The Constitution provides for the protection of works of authorship in these terms: “Congress shall have Power... to promote the Progress of Science... by securing to Authors... for limited Times the exclusive Right to their... Writings”.

Authors may use parts of the work (e.g., tables, figures) in subsequent works without requesting permission from the AHA. If a joint work, all co-authors must transfer rights in said work to the AHA by executing this Agreement.

*Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the participles or participial constructions.*

I wasn't looking for any more difficult jobs in this world, but the near possibility of one coming along allowed me to enjoy my slippered days with a quieter conscience.

In developing rules and regulations, care must be taken to insure that the conditions are not changed.

It is next to impossible to convey here even an approximate impression of the essence and range of this brilliant, content-packed volume.

It is not possible for contamination to occur here.

Much more stringent constraints than the requirement of formal consistency associated with formalist philosophies are posed here.

My father was watching them with mild blue eyed interest.

Numerous articles have appeared dealing with this intricate problem.

Ex. 6. *Divide the words below into two groups: those having the same form for singular and plural; and those having -s ending but singular in their meaning. Can you find any similar examples in Russian?*

Barracks, news, crossroads, statistics, mathematics, physics headquarters, means, series, species, works, Swiss, draughts, measles, politics.

Ex. 7. *Translate the sentences paying special attention to the pronouns.*

God send everyone their heart's desire (Shakespeare).  
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. (Bible) If anyone wants my umbrella they can take it. Nobody called me, did they? Whoever is late tell them to wait till the break? Everybody in this group thinks they are cleverer than the other group. If a person does not know what they want from life they find it hard to be a success.



## Topic 10. BASIC TRANSLATION DEVICES

**This Lecture introduces basic translators' devices:**

- **partitioning;**
- **integration;**
- **transposition;**
- **replacement;**
- **addition;**
- **omission;**
- **antonymous translation;**
- **shows where and how these devices are applied as tools to ensure adequate translation.**

You might have already guessed from previous discussion that translation was a rather individual matter brinking on art and almost in any case requiring unique and unprecedented decisions. And yet even in translation of poetry, which undoubtedly demands the most individual approach, a translator is bound to use a more or less standard set of devices which helps to convey the ideas of the source text in the best possible way and, generally speaking, makes it possible to translate.

Although the choice of particular devices depends on the text type, genre and style as well as on the translation variety (oral, written, consecutive, simultaneous) and translation direction (into or from a foreign language), the basic set of translation devices (a kind of translator's tool kit) usually comprises *partitioning* and *integration* of sentences, *transposition* of sentence parts, *replacement*, *addition* and *omission* of words and word combinations as well as a special type of transformations called *antonymous translation*.

## *Partitioning*

Partitioning is either replacing in translation of a source sentence by two or more target ones or converting a simple source sentence into a compound or complex target one.

One is to distinguish between *inner partitioning* (conversion of a simple sentence into a compound or complex one) and *outer partitioning* (division of a sentence into two or more). For example, inner partitioning is used when translating English verbal complexes into Russian:

*Come along and see me play one evening.* – *Приходи когда-нибудь вечером – увидишь, как я играю.*

More often than not inner partitioning is a regular translation transformation accounted for by the differences in the Russian and English syntactic structures, although it may be also used on individual occasions as required by the text genre and style and communication variety of the source sentence.

When translating from English into Russian outer partitioning (unlike inner) is more a matter of personal translator's choice based, of course, on the proper account of stylistic and genre peculiarities and communication intent of both the source text and its translation.

Outer partitioning is out of the question in case of translating official legal or diplomatic documents (laws, contracts, memos, etc.) but it becomes a totally justified translation option, say, in consecutive translation of a long and complex sentence.

The following example from Graham Greene is one of the cases where outer partitioning seems a proper translation device (although, of course, not a universal recipe):

*There was a real game too, not a party game played in the old school hall and invented by my eldest brother Herbert, who was always of an adventurous character until he was changed by the continual and sometimes shameful failures of his adult life.*

*Была и настоящая, а не салонная игра, в которую мы играли в актовом зале старой школы. Эту игру придумал мой старший брат Герберт – человек изобретательный и склонный ко всевозможным приключениям, пока постоянные и порой постыдные невзгоды взрослой жизни не изменили его нрав.*

### ***Integration***

Integration is the opposite of partitioning; it implies combining two or (seldom) more source sentences into one target sentence.

Generally, integration is a translation device wholly depending on stylistic peculiarities and communication intent of the text being translated. In oral translation, however, integration may be a *text compression* tool (see below), when an interpreter (consecutive or simultaneous) is to reduce the exuberant elements of the source text to keep in pace with the speaker.

An example will do to illustrate the idea of integration:

*Елена Филипьева любит все свои роли. Если какую – то из них долго не танцует-начинает грустить.*

*Olena Filip'eva loves all her roles and even misses them should too much time pass without performing them.*

### ***Transposition***

Transposition is a peculiar variety of inner partitioning in translation meaning a change in the order of the target sentence syntactic elements (Subject, Predicate, Object, etc.) as compared with that of the source sentence dictated either by peculiarities of the target language syntax or by the communication intent.

An example will suffice to illustrate the idea of transposition.

*“The flight will be boarding at Gate 17 in about fifteen minutes,” the girl added with a smile. – «Примерно через*

*пятнадцать минут на этот рейс будет посадка у выхода номер 17», – улыбаясь, добавила девушка.*

### ***Replacement***

Replacement is any change in the target text at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels of the language when the elements of certain source paradigms are replaced by different elements of target paradigms

It seems worth to discuss again the example from our previous lecture on language paradigms. Let us consider sentences in English and in Russian: *He used to come to Italy each spring* and *Обычно он приезжал в Италию каждую весну.*

The following paradigms were used to form these sentences and the following paradigm elements were activated in syntagmas during their formation (viz. Table below).

<b>Names of Paradigms Used to Form Sentences</b>	<b>Elements Activated in the Sentence</b>	
	<b>English</b>	<b>Russian</b>
<b>Personal Pronouns Paradigm</b>	he	он
<b>Verbs Paradigm</b>	used, come	приезжал
<b>Tense Paradigm</b>	Past Indef.	прошед. время
<b>Particles Paradigm</b>	to	none
<b>Prepositions Paradigm</b>	to	в
<b>Noun Paradigm</b>	Italy, spring	Италия, весна
<b>Adjectives Paradigm</b>	each	каждый
<b>Adverbs Paradigm</b>	none	обычно
<b>Noun Cases Paradigm</b>	Common Case	родит. падеж
<b>Adjective Cases Paradigm</b>	none	родит. падеж

Comparing the paradigm sets used to form the above English and Russian sentences and paradigm elements activated in the syntagmas of these sentences one may easily spot numerous replacements.

Of interest for student translators are changes observed in Complex Sentences where transposition of the Subjects is combined with their mutual replacement. To prove the statement, let us consider the following example:

*No sooner did he start his speech than the President was interrupted.* – *He успел президент начать речь, как его прервали.*

The replacements are necessary because English and Russian possess different language systems. It goes without saying that this fact is very important for translation and explains many translation problems.

Thus, replacement is a universal and widely used translation device. One may even say that *replacements in that or another form are observed in any translation from English into Russian and even more so – from Russian into English.*

The following basic types of replacements are observed in English-Russian translation:

1. Replacement of Noun Number and Verb Tense and Voice Paradigms, e. g. replacing Singular Form by Plural and vice versa; replacement of Active Voice by Passive; replacement of Future by Present, Past by Present, etc.

2. Replacement of Parts of Speech (the most common is replacing Russian Nouns by English Verbs when translating into English /see in more detail below/; common enough is the replacement of English “Nomina agentis” /drinker, sleeper, etc./ by Russian Verbs).

3. Replacement in translation of a negative statement by an affirmative one is an efficient device called *antonymous translation*. It is a means of text compression extensively used in interpretation and

discussed in more detail elsewhere in this Manual (viz. Lecture 15 Interpretation: Professional Skills and Training)

Replacements of all kinds are so common in English- Russian translation that even a beginner is sure to use this device more than once, so to save space we shall give examples in the attached exercises.

### *Addition*

Addition in translation is a device intended for the compensation of structural elements implicitly present in the source text or paradigm forms missing in the target language.

Additions in translation from English into Russian stem from the differences in the syntactic and semantic structure of these languages. In English, being an analytical language the syntactic and semantic relations are often implicitly expressed through order of syntactic elements and context environment whereas in predominantly synthetic Russian these relations are explicit (expressed in relevant words). When translating from English into Russian a translator is to visualize the implicit objects and relations through additions. So-called “noun clusters” frequently encountered in newspaper language are especially rich in “hidden” syntactic and semantic information to be visualized by addition in translation:

*Green Party federal election money* – деньги партии зеленых, назначенные на выборы на федеральном уровне;

*fuel tax protests* – протесты, связанные с повышением налога на топливо;

*peer-bonded goods* – товары, рассчитанные на потребление определенной возрастной группой

## *Omission*

Omission is reduction of the elements of the source text considered redundant from the viewpoint of the target language structural patterns and stylistics.

Omission is the opposite of addition to understand it considers the literal translation into English of the above noun clusters from their Russian translation and compares these translations with the original English text.

*Green Party federal election money* – *деньги партии зеленых, назначенные на выборы на федеральном уровне* – *Green Party money intended for the elections at the federal level;*

*fuel tax protests* – *протесты, связанные с повышением налога на топливо* – *protests related to the increase of the fuel tax*

*peer-bonded goods* – *товары, рассчитанные на потребление определенной возрастной группой* – *goods designed for use by certain age groups;*

Furthermore, the meaning of their constituents being the same, a number of expressions do not require translation into Russian in full, e.g., *null and void* – *недействительный*.

So, as one can see, proper omissions are important and necessary translation devices rather than translator's faults as some still tend to believe.

Thus, basic translation devices discussed in this lecture are, indeed, the only "tool kit" available to a translator, however, a big question remains unanswered: Where and when to use that or another device? A complete answer is hardly possible, but we shall try, at least, to give some recommendations in the lectures that follow.

## QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic translation devices?
2. What is partitioning and integration? Define them and give

examples.

3. Describe transposition as a variety of inner partitioning What is replacement? Define it.
4. What are the basic types of replacements in practical translation? Give examples.
5. What is addition? Give definition and examples.
6. What is omission? Give examples of Russian-English translation.

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Compare the English text and its translation into Russian. Comment on translation devices used.*

<b>Press release on the meetings held by senior Foreign Ministry officials with Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Ma Zhaoxu</b>	<b>О встречах руководства МИД России с заместителем Министра иностранных дел Китайской Народной Республики Ма Чжаосюем</b>
On January 30, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov received Executive Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Ma Zhaoxu as part of the latter's working visit to Russia.	30 января Министр иностранных дел Российской Федерации С.В.Лавров принял заместителя Министра иностранных дел Китайской Народной Республики Ма Чжаосюя, находящегося в России с рабочим визитом.
The parties praised Russia and China for the momentum they have generated in developing	Стороны дали высокую оценку текущему состоянию российско-китайских



<p>their relations in keeping with the agreements of the two countries' leaders.</p>	<p>отношений, динамично развивающихся в русле договоренностей лидеров двух стран.</p>
<p>They emphasized the importance for Russia and China to achieve even closer coordination on the international stage, including within the United Nations and the UN Security Council, while also reaffirming their shared commitment to stepping up contacts in other international and regional organisations and forums, primarily within BRICS, considering that Russia is chairing this association in 2024. The two officials discussed the situation in Ukraine and had a trust-based exchange of views on ensuring security across the Eurasian space and in Asia-Pacific. They expressed their firm belief in the urgent need to come up with a political and diplomatic solution to achieve a settlement in the Middle East and ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>Подчеркнута важность укрепления тесной координации России и Китая на мировой арене, включая ООН и ее Совет Безопасности, подтвержден обоюдный настрой на уплотнение контактов в других международных и региональных организациях и форумах, прежде всего, в БРИКС с учетом председательства нашей страны в этом объединении в 2024 г. Стороны обсудили текущее положение дел на Украине. Проведен доверительный обмен мнениями по вопросам обеспечения безопасности на евразийском пространстве и в азиатско-тихоокеанском регионе. Отмечена общая уверенность в необходимости скорейшего политико-дипломатического урегулирования ситуации на Ближнем Востоке и снижения напряженности на Корейском</p>

	полуострове.
Both sides expressed their readiness to further strengthen bilateral cooperation on foreign policy matters with an unwavering focus on promoting peace and stability in the region and around the world.	С обеих сторон была выражена готовность к дальнейшему укреплению российско-китайского внешнеполитического взаимодействия, неизменно нацеленного на поддержание мира и стабильности в регионе и на планете в целом.
During his visit to Moscow, Ma Zhaoxu met with First Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Titov on January 29. The two officials had a detailed exchange of opinions on the developments around the world and discussed a wide range of regional and national topics, as well as cooperation within multilateral associations. The Ukraine issue and an Israeli-Palestinian settlement were also on the agenda.	В ходе визита Ма Чжаосюя в Москву 29 января прошла его встреча с Первым заместителем Министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации В.Г.Титовым. Состоялся углубленный обмен мнениями по текущей ситуации в мире, широкому кругу региональных и страновых сюжетов, взаимодействию в многосторонних форматах. Стороны также обсудили украинскую проблематику и вопросы палестино-израильского урегулирования.
Deputy Foreign Minister Andrey Rudenko also took part in the meeting.	Во встрече принимал участие заместитель Министра иностранных дел Российской Федерации А. Ю. Руденко.
As per tradition, these	Беседы прошли в традиционно

conversations took place in a friendly and trust-based atmosphere.	дружеской, доверительной атмосфере.
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Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian, using the suggested, and, if needed, other devices:*

*a. partitioning:*

Similar artifacts have been found at sites throughout North and South America, indicating that life was probably well established in much of the Western Hemisphere by some time prior to 10,000 B.C. One result of these restrictions was to reduce the appeal of nativists organizations.

*d. replacement:*

1. Everyone was talking but stopped the moment she entered the room. 2. The establishment of the United Nations Office in November 1992 followed the signing in New York a host agreement between Russia's Foreign Minister and the United Nations Secretary-General. 3. I hear that you have been promoted. Congratulations! 4. Please be quiet. You re continually interrupting! 5. Pay no attention to him. He is just being naughty. 6. When he was rich, he used to stay in this hotel. 7. Scientists are on the point of making a vital breakthrough. No sooner did the President start his speech than he was interrupted. 8. Principal hereby appoints Agent as its non-exclusive service provider. 9. This Agreement may not be amended or supplemented except by written agreement signed by both parties hereto. 10. The terms used hereunder shall have the following meaning. 11. Each Party may, within 20 days after receiving the minutes, suggest amendments thereto.

*e. addition:*

Publications on Foreign Policy; the United Nations; Ministry of Health.

*g. omission:*

a) The Court of Justice; null and void; rejected and omitted; as far back as; as early as; he is head and shoulders above his comrades; prim and proper; power to execute and perform the duties and responsibilities; continue in full force and effect; foreign policy problem; electoral base; political scientist.

b) Устав Организации Объединенных Наций; Члены Организации Объединенных Наций; юристы с признанным авторитетом в отрасли международного права; Постоянная Палата третейского суда; взять на себя обязанности; подать заявление об отставке; в порядке упрощенного судопроизводства; в случае равенства голосов судей голос старшего по возрасту дает преимущество; срок полномочий пяти судей истекает через три года.

*g) antonymous translation:*

Valid with diploma only. Keep off the grass. Take it easy. Take it or leave it. She was not like a bird. Staff only. It won't be long before the help arrives. It wasn't until 1983 that Connor could afford a holiday abroad. It would take these first North Americans thousands of years more to work their way through the openings in great glaciers south to what is now the United States. The armed forces shall not be used save in the common interests.

Ex. 3. *Translate into Russian, making necessary transformations.*

Primaries; academia; turnout (at the polls); caucus; Ministry of Health; the Exchequer; to investigate; to accommodate; airborne; breeze; refinery; publicist; body of independent judges.

Ex. 4. *Translate into Russian. Comment on translation devices used.*

### DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

Tales of cats that bring good fortune to their owners can be found in cultures throughout the world. One of the most famous is the English legend of Dick Whittington, a poor orphan in the late 1300s, whose only possession was a cat. Dick worked in a rich trader's house, but was ill-treated and ran away. A peal of bells tells him to return and he does so to find that his cat has been sold for a great fortune to a Moorish ruler who is plagued by rats.

The story of Dick Whittington and his cat is a familiar one to most schoolchildren. A poor orphan comes to London and finds work in the kitchens of a rich merchant-trader called Fitzwarren. One day Dick earns a penny by shining a rich man's shoes, and buys a cat to keep the vermin in his room at bay. Fitzwarren allows his employees to put one item on his ship that could be traded abroad. The employee will then get all the profits. Dick had nothing except cat, and so he reluctantly gives up his pet.

### STORM AT SEA

One day, Fitzwarren's ship encounters a fierce storm and is blown into uncharted territory on the African Barbary coast. The Moorish king, dining with the captain, tells him that he will pay a fortune if anyone can rid him of a plague of rats. The captain, who has seen how Dick's cat has rid the ship of vermin, gives the cat to

the king. The cat immediately sets about its work and then goes to sit on the queen's lap, purring. The king is so happy that he gives the captain gold and jewels worth ten times the value of the entire ship's cargo. Dick becomes a rich man.

## Topic 11. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE CHOICE OF EQUIVALENTS

### This Lecture

- outlines basic factors that influence the choice of translation equivalents, i.e. context, situation and background information;
- defines context varieties and their influence on the choice of translation equivalents;
- shows the role of cultural background in equivalent selection.

From the previous lectures and your own translation experience you know that *the choice of translation equivalents depends on the context, situation and background information*. This lecture presents more detailed information on the role these and some other important factors play in the process of translation equivalent selection.

Thus, the main factors are context, situation and background information. They are well-known, but, regrettably, their definitions by various scholars substantially differ.

To start with, let us define the context.

*For the purpose of practical translation we shall call the context the length of speech (text) necessary to specify the meaning and translation of a given word.*

Also for the purpose of practical translation we shall distinguish between *immediate* and *general* context.

Immediate context is a sequence of syntactically and semantically related words that determines the meaning and syntactic function of a given word and *forms the basis* for its translation.

Note the words 'forms the bases in the above definition – these words are critical indeed, because immediate context is seldom sufficient for the proper choice of equivalents. Usually immediate

context is limited to a sentence, though in many cases a length of text shorter than a sentence is sufficient as an immediate context.

However, to get all information necessary for translation one should take into account the general context as well.

*General context is the source text as a whole.*

To feel the difference compare the translation of the following two examples.

*After becoming involved in city politics, he was rewarded for his services to the King by being made Lord Mayor of London, serving four terms between 1397 and 1420.*

Он стал активно участвовать в политической жизни города, и король отметил его заслуги перед короной, назначив лорд-мэром Лондона. На этом посту он оставался четыре срока – с 1397 по 1420 год.

*The hope that we can still pare down our choices to a list of essentials is the other faith, besides religion, that we need to survive as the new millennium rushes toward us – the illusion that we can stop the clock and somehow, even at this late date, master space and time.*

*Надежда на то, что мы все еще можем отказаться от всего лишнего и выбрать самое существенное, – это своего рода вера, которая нам нужна, помимо религии, чтобы выжить в то время, когда новое тысячелетие летит прямо на нас; это иллюзия, что мы все еще можем остановить часы и найти способ, даже в этот последний момент, чтобы покорить пространство и время.*

Perhaps, you will agree that in the first instance the immediate context is all that one needs for translation whereas to translate properly the text of the second example one will need broader context and, probably, some additional background information as well. This brings us to the first conclusion:

The choice of translation equivalents depends both on immediate and general context.



Any source text, however, consists of words and word combinations which you are to translate to finally end up in a target text. And to say the least, words and word combinations are very different as to the problems they present for translation.

Compare, for example, words and word combinations in the left and right columns of the Table below.

organization	insider
society	power-broker
territory	mainstream
development	hot button
region	marginal

It is easy to note that the entries in the left column present no problem for translation whereas to find proper equivalents for those in the right column one needs at least broad context and desirably also a piece of background information.

The explanation lies in the fact that unlike those in the left column the right column words are relatively new language formations standing for also relatively new phenomena of the American culture. Then the next conclusion may be:

The choice of translation equivalents for individual words and word combinations depends on the translator's awareness in the underlying cultural background.

To get a better idea of the above equivalent selection factor consider an example:

*The conservative commentator David Brooks argues in "Bobos in Paradise" that the old bourgeoisie and the old bohemians have in the last generation morphed into what he calls "Bobos" – bourgeois bohemians. The longhaired, tie-dye-shirted, sandal-shod free spirit is now in the corporate boardroom, and the things that*

*seemed to divide the counterculture from the business culture have largely disappeared as a result.*

*These Bobos are obviously far less inclined than their Rotarian predecessors to fight the prudish battles against popular culture. They are products of that culture, and they like it.*

*Консервативный комментатор Дэвид Брукс в своем эссе «Бубо в раю» утверждает, что старая буржуазия и старая богема в последнем поколении переродились в то, что он называет «бубо» - буржуазная богема. Бывшие патлатые носители свободного духа в сандалиях и ярких рубашках сидят сейчас в уважаемых офисах, и в результате исчезло все то, что, казалось бы, отделяло культуру протеста от бизнес-культуры. В отличие от членов Ротарианских клубов, место которых они сейчас заняли, «бубо», очевидно, менее склонны к пуританским крестовым походам против поп-культуры, потому что они сами являются продуктом этой культуры, и эта культура им нравится.*

You will get more of such texts in the exercises after this lecture that prove the final conclusion: *to select proper equivalents one needs to be aware of the cultural background underlying the source text being translated.*

## QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic factors that influence the choice of translation equivalents?
2. What is immediate context? How does it influence the choice of translation equivalents?
3. What is general context? How does it influence the choice of translation equivalents?
4. What are the factors that influence the choice of translation equivalents of individual words and word combinations?

5. What is the role of cultural background in finding proper translation equivalents?

## EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Translate into Russian. Suggest factors that influence the choice of translation equivalents.*

### THE “CULTURE WAR” CONTINUES TO RADICALIZE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC

*Byline Times. August 10, 2022 by Sam Bright and Sian Norris*

The Conservative Political Action Conference (CPAC) in Texas last week offered a bingo card of the issues currently engaging and enraging the right.

Far from focusing on the pressing issues of our time – the cost of living crisis, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the climate catastrophe – talk centred on transgender people, educational indoctrination, and how – as Nigel Farage termed it – “madrasas of Marxism” are supposedly teaching white children to hate their race.

When the big global crises were mentioned, it was with airy dismissal. Farage told his audience that far more dangerous than Vladimir Putin’s aggression in Europe was the “fifth columns” in our own English-speaking countries infecting children with the virus of ‘wokeness’.

The conference’s line-up confirmed that conservatives are now ideological rather than pragmatic – waging “revolution” against imagined enemies, rather than concerning themselves with issues of the economy and national security. And CPAC is *the* forum for the “culture war” – not least when it comes to pushing a hard-right, pro-Trump agenda.

Take the representatives in attendance from the Heritage Foundation, for instance – the radical-right think tank built on grants from the Scaife and Koch families, among others, which has poured its energy and resources into investigating flimsy allegations of “voter fraud” – what Jane Mayer has termed the “big money behind the big lie”.

Then there were speakers from Moms for America – a group that has been instrumental in attacking school boards in the name of liberty and freedom. It campaigns against critical race theory – the idea that racism is socially constructed and embedded in public institutions – and offers advice on how to pull children out of school (home-schooling is increasingly popular among white Christian nationalists).

Similarly, Concerned Women for America was on the bill; as were a raft of other anti-abortion, anti-LGBTIQ organisations and individuals.

Then there was Donald Trump’s former strategist Steve Bannon, addressing the crowd despite his recent contempt of court conviction. Bannon has been instrumental in fuelling the culture war that defined Trump’s presidency and has since morphed the Republicans from a right-wing party into a reactionary, conspiracist campaign group.

Back in 2019, it was reported that Farage had discussed fronting a far-right group set up by Bannon – and it is arguably Farage who has done the most in building a transatlantic bridge between the US and UK culture wars.

Over the past decade, where Farage has gone, the Conservative Party has followed.

Brexit was, in many ways, an attempt to neutralise the electoral threat of an insurgent UKIP – with populist centre-right parties absorbing the far-right and moving in an increasingly radical direction to appease its new supporters.

The results can be seen in the current Conservative Party leadership contest, in which both contenders have engaged in the culture war Farage and his US peers continue to wage.

### **The Church of Brexit**

In last night's Conservative leadership hustings event, hosted by *Talk TV* – a right-wing broadcaster owned by Rupert Murdoch – frontrunner Liz Truss demonized journalists, suggesting they were to blame for the ousting of Boris Johnson. She even claimed that the host, Tom Newton Dunn, was parroting left-wing talking points when he asked Truss why she was ruling out extra Government help for people during the cost of living crisis. “I believe in Britain, unlike some of the media who choose to talk our country down,” she said.

This directly echoes Farage's CPAC speech – during which he shouted at the assembled journalists: “You're fake news! Fake news!” This anti-media rhetoric has, of course, also been a common feature of Trump's political rallies, with journalists regularly being attacked at Trump events.

However, as Newton Dunn pointed out to Truss, the majority of the UK's right-wing press has backed her to become Conservative Leader and Prime Minister, while amplifying the party's culture war grievances.

Today's *Times*, for example, laments the supposed mass censorship of classical texts by universities – claiming that lecturers fear that these books may offend students. This story is given front-page coverage by the Murdoch-owned publication, despite it finding only two examples of books having been removed from university courses across the UK.

But universities are portrayed as the vanguards of left-wing, liberal thought on both sides of the Atlantic – breeding grounds for “woke nonsense”, in the words of Rishi Sunak, which is allegedly a mortal threat to traditional cultural norms and freedom of speech.

In the UK, as in the US, these ideological preconceptions stretch back years.

In 2020, Truss delivered a speech in which she claimed that, during her education at a comprehensive school in Leeds in the 1980s, while “we were taught about racism and sexism, there was too little time spent making sure everyone could read and write”.

She has faced criticism over her depictions of her old school, with several of its former pupils pointing out that it was far better administered under Labour than under the Conservatives. “We were not ‘taught about racism and sexism’ to the exclusion of the basics,” said one of Truss’ former peers. “We were taught the national curriculum.”

And then, in the years-long history of the culture war, there is Brexit.

Farage’s CPAC speech spoke to what Brexit has become. No longer simply a vote on EU membership, it now appears to be a fully-formed ideology. To be “Brexit” is to be anti-woke; anti-metropolitan; anti-expert and academia; suspicious of LGBTIQ, women and black people’s rights. It’s to be overly concerned with statues; while defending a white-centric vision of British history. It also means being constantly under attack – the plucky outsider fighting for democracy and common sense against a corrupt establishment.

It is for this reason that Liz Truss, who voted Remain, can project herself as an authentic Brexiter in the Conservative leadership contest; while Sunak – who voted Leave – is viewed with suspicion.

This is also the Trumpian mindset – the binding mentality of the transatlantic culture war. Despite being a billionaire property mogul, born into wealth, Trump has become the bastion of the ‘silent majority’ and the supposed scourge of the “deep state”.

Yet, as the architects of Brexit and the 2019 Conservative victory have observed, this ideology has diverged from ordinary people’s concerns. While Vote Leave and Trump once campaigned on public services – “£350 million a week for the NHS” – weaving

hardline social conservatism with economic populism, both are now more concerned with fighting culture wars that occupy the distant margins of public concern.

Ex. 2. *Translate into Russian. Suggest items of cultural background necessary for translation.*

## HOW ANIMALS SHAPED THE EVOLUTION OF HUMANS

*Green News, May 6, 2016*

*by Conor Mulvihill*

Wherever you go in the world, whatever ecosystem, whatever culture, people live with animals. Humans are one of the few animals that adopts and cares for other animals. Our cross-species connections might be older and more important than we ever imagined, running throughout human history, driving human evolution for millions of years and even helping us invent language and other tools of civilization. The effect this has had on human psychology, hunting practices, territoriality and social behaviour have been profound.

Human evolution is the lengthy process of change by which people originated from apelike ancestors. Scientific evidence shows that the physical and behavioral traits shared by all people originated from apelike ancestors and evolved over a period of approximately six million years. One of the earliest defining human traits, bipedalism the ability to walk on two legs evolved over 4 million years ago. Other important human characteristics such as a large and complex brain, the ability to make and use tools, and the capacity for language developed more recently. Many advanced traits including complex symbolic expression, art, and elaborate cultural diversity emerged mainly during the past 200,000 years.

A suite of unique physical and behavioural characteristics distinguishes *Homo sapiens* from other mammals. Three diagnostic human behaviours played key roles in human evolution: tool making,

symbolic behaviour and language, and the domestication of plants and animals. Our domestication of animals in particular is what separated us from apes.

Animal domestication is a co-evolutionary process in which a population responds to selective pressure while adapting to a novel niche that included another species with evolving behaviours. Dogs, cats, cows and other domesticated animals played a key role in human evolution, according to a theory being published by paleoanthropologist Pat Shipman of Penn State University. Even before the formal domestication of animals thousands of years ago, humans formed strong bonds with animals that have no obvious counterpart elsewhere in the animal kingdom. According to Shipman this interdependency between humans and animals actually stretches back two and a half million years, and figuring out why our ancient ancestors created these links can help us better understand our overall evolution.

Humans may have begun their connection to animals after they became competitive hunter. That change grew from the development of tools and weapons (to defend oneself) starting around 2.6 million years ago. Next, the need to communicate that knowledge about the behaviour of prey animals and other predators drove the development of symbols and language around 200,000 years ago, Shipman suggests.

We invented the equipment, learned how to track and kill, and eventually took in animals who also knew how to hunt like wolves and other canines. Others, like goats, cows and horses, provided milk, fur or wool used to make clothing or other items and, finally, hides and meat. Humans living in arid regions domesticated hardy camels as reliable mounts and cargo-carriers that could survive long periods without water. The lactase provided by certain animals enabled adult humans to eat milk products without gastric distress. The underlying mutations arose at least twice among cattle-herding people in the past 10,000 years.



## Topic 12. TRANSLATION VARIETIES

### This Lecture

- introduces the classification of translation based on physical parameters;
- familiarizes the students with sub-categories of translation depending on genre;
- outlines approaches translators use when handling these varieties.

Generally speaking all translation varieties have much in common -similar approaches, similar translation means and devices. According to physical parameters of translation process, however, translation is divided into written translation (or simply *translation*) and oral (or *interpretation*).

Interpretation, in its turn, is traditionally divided into *consecutive interpretation* and *simultaneous interpretation*. *Chuchotage* and *at-sight interpretation* are commonly regarded as alternatives of consecutive interpretation despite minor differences in physical procedures.

Written translation is also divided into several sub-categories depending on the genre of the text being translated, such as literary translation (fiction, poetry and publicistic texts), translation of official documents, etc.

In consecutive interpretation the interpretation follows the source utterance, whereas simultaneous interpretation is performed simultaneously with the original speech.

This time lag of the interpreter relative to the speaker is the main distinction of consecutive interpretation, which determines the peculiarities of the approach and translation devices used by the interpreter.

In a similar way almost zero time lag of the interpreter during simultaneous interpretation is critical for the choice of translation devices and approaches as well as determines the necessity of using special equipment for interpretation.

Without special equipment simultaneous interpretation is impossible.

The equipment for simultaneous interpretation comprises ear-phones, a microphone and a sound-insulated booth which serves as the interpreter's work-place. Because of physical and mental strain simultaneous interpretation is considered the hardest and most stressing interpretation variety that requires special skills and qualities. It is regarded as a top class of interpretation and demands special vocation and training.

As it has been already mentioned all translation varieties use similar approaches and translation devices. Both in written translation and during the interpretation the translator (interpreter) may use either transformational or denotative approach.

Basically, the choice of one or another approach in written translation depends on the genre of the text being translated rather than on the translation variety. In interpretation practice, however, there are two instances when the choice of approach is determined by the working environment.

It is worth reminding here that according to transformational approach translation (interpretation) is performed by relatively small and regular syntactico-semantic fragments of the source sentences whereas the denotative approach is based on larger text fragments (at least, a sentence) with occasional equivalents (see more above).

Consecutive interpreter generally prefers denotative approach since it is virtually impossible to memorize the entirety of the long text passages being translated and translate close to the source text.

Simultaneous interpreter is bound to keep to transformational approach interpreting the source text by small fragments.

It should be added that in translation the decisions made by the translator are the results of thorough speculation and, ideally, are conscious, whereas in interpretation the interpreter's decisions are mainly subconscious and intuitive.

As concerns translation devices, they are basically the same for all translation varieties. Moreover, it is hardly possible and feasible to explain when to use which device in many aspects translation is an art implying constant search for unprecedented decisions. However, in this Manual we attempt to file a sort of translation device inventory when it seems rational. For example, one of the instances when particular devices are feasible is text compression during interpretation.

Chuchotage and at-sight interpretation are two specific alternatives of consecutive interpretation proper. During chuchotage the interpreter speaks in low voice, almost whispers so that only the interpretation user can hear. This interpretation alternative is rather hard for the interpreter who has to control the pitch of his or her voice. As concerns the approach it is similar to that used in standard consecutive interpretation.

At-sight interpretation is another variety of consecutive interpretation. The difference is that the interpreter reads a written text in a source language rather than listening to the speaker as in ordinary consecutive interpretation. However, there is a peculiarity of this interpretation variety which, unfortunately, is often overlooked.

It is stylistical discrepancy between the written document and its oral interpretation: the styles of written documents (literary, official, etc.) radically differ from the colloquial style any interpreter tends to use in interpretation (the expressions used in written language are different and the interpreter has to adapt to them which is not as easy as it might seem at first sight). To check the truthfulness of this statement do exercises after this lecture.

Completing this discussion of translation varieties it is worth discussing the translation accessories and working environments of translation and interpretation. The difference is substantial. A translator has at hand dictionaries and reference materials and, as a rule, observes no specific time limits for the work; translation may be self-edited and redone if so required.

An interpreter is entirely self-dependent and cannot rely on any outside help: mistakes, slips of tongue are immediately noticeable in the translation. In other words, the interpretation and translation tasks are equally hard, but different as different are the required skills and training methods discussed in the previous lectures.

### QUESTIONS

1. What varieties are distinguished in translation?
2. Are translation approaches and devices similar in different translation varieties?
3. What are the principle differences between consecutive and simultaneous interpretation?
4. What are chuchotage and at-sight interpretation?
5. Describe differences in working environments of a translator and interpreter?

### EXERCISES

Ex. 1. *Interpret the text recording your interpretation, then translate in writing. Compare the translation and interpretation, comment on the differences.*

The star had made seven enormously popular horror films, five of them talking pictures, and was being compared to the great American actor Lon Chaney. Yet nobody knew anything about Johann Ingersoll. There were no photographs of him except in the

grotesque makeup he invented for each picture. His biography listed only his films. He never granted interviews and went to unusual lengths to protect his real identity. Adding further to his mystique was Ingersoll's eccentric habit of arriving on the set each day in makeup and leaving the same way.

Ex. 2. *Ask your fellow student to read the text for you. Interpret it in consecutive manner recording the interpretation. Observe the difference between at-sight and regular consecutive translation.*

### HAS THIS BEEN A TERM OF ENDEARMENT?

*The Guardian. April 29, 2001. By A. Rawnsley*

Tony Blair's government has made history. What it has yet to demonstrate is the capacity to change the country's destiny.

A week is a long time in politics; 48 months is an eternity. Four years ago this Wednesday, Tony Blair stood before the black door on his sun-dappled first day in office. "Enough of talking," said the man of action. "It is time now to do." Strip off the hype which has gushed from Number 10 ever since; blow away the froth of the daily headlines. How has his government actually done? Let us try, as clinically as is possible, to assess the performance of New Labour.

The starter test of any government, I would suggest, is that it is reasonably accomplished at governing. This sounds an undemanding hurdle, but it is a first fence many previous governments have failed to surmount. The Blair government has made serious, self-inflicted mistakes – the Millennium Dome blasts them still. The unexpected has come close to blowing them over. Foot and mouth has not been – I am being charitable – a textbook example of how to handle an emergency. The Government teetered on the lip of the abyss during last autumn's fuel protests. It is natural that we should curse their blunders more than we offer credit for the mistakes they have

avoided. But the Blair government has eschewed perpetrating any spectacular errors.

The novices to red boxes who took office four years ago have broadly run a competent government. Its life has been punctuated by crises, which have been invariably generated not by dissident backbenchers or off-message Ministers, but erupted from the inner core of the regime. There have been gripping soap operas, none more so than the double resignations of Peter Mandelson. But the damage done has been to the actors, not to the country at large. There has not been the economic calamity or civil crisis which destroys governments and wrecks countries.

The Blair government has not inflicted upon us a Suez, a Three Day week or a Winter of Discontent. There has not been the vicious social conflict of the inner-city riots and the miners' strike in the Eighties. There has not been anything approaching the ruinousness of Thatcher's poll tax or Major's Black Wednesday. Just by being reasonably adept at ruling, the Blair administration is lifted above the average run of postwar governments.

The next test of any government is whether it has been true to its promises. Generally, the soi-distant People's Prime Minister has fulfilled the rather low expectations the people had of him. Blair was elected on a paradoxical prospectus. The subtext of his campaign was: everything is appalling; we will change it very slowly. The Conservatives may have left office in May 1997, but their term of power did not properly end until just two years ago, when Gordon Brown finally released the Government from the Tory spending corset. Transformed schools and hospitals await realization. If not delivered in the second term, the punishment of the electorate may be terrible.

Blair's most reckless pledge was to restore faith in public life. Back on May Day 1997, even the most cynical observer did not anticipate they would have quite so much sleaze in them. In other respects, this government has delivered more than it promised. The

last manifesto pledged nothing about child benefit – it has actually risen by 25 per cent. They did not claim to be able to create full employment, yet they have achieved that historic goal of Labour.

Any set of rulers with an eye on claiming a large place in posterity must aspire to be more than competent deliverers. The superior rank of government is occupied by those which make changes lasting beyond their lifetime. It is not conceivable that the Conservatives could unravel devolution to Scotland and Wales, an aspiration of progressive governments dating back to Gladstone.

One of the ironies of Blair is that, for all his relentless emphasis on the modern, his bigger achievements have been based on ambitions set by long-dead predecessors. A settlement in Ireland has eluded every premier since the nineteenth century. The minimum wage was a Labour goal when Keir Hardie founded the party. The Tories have been compelled to accept it, just as they have been forced to support independence for the Bank of England. This government could come to a full stop today – and would leave enduring legacies.

There are other elements of the Blair record which the Right accepts because they are as amazed as many on the Left are disgusted that they have been enacted by a Labour government.

Which takes us to my next test of a government: has it permanently altered the framework of political choice? The verdict here is mixed. With a little help from the grisly pantomime that is William Hague's Conservative Party, New Labour commands the centre ground and swathes of territory on both flanks. Harold Wilson's unrequited dream of making Labour 'the natural party of government' is closer to realization by Tony Blair than under any previous Labour Prime Minister.

But he has achieved it more by following the consensus than by challenging the status quo. His government has pandered to illiberality more often than it has confronted prejudice. It has become a little less bashful about making the case for the active state and a fairer society, but remains coy of full candour.

Since the Third Way was giggled to death, it has become ever clearer that this is a government which moves by inches rather than leaps. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with that: small steps, provided there are enough of them, can take you on a long journey.

Baby bonds are an eye-catching device to give the poor an asset stake in society. But this is the safest sort of radicalism. The first beneficiaries of the scheme will not come into possession of their modest endowments until Mr. Blair is eligible for his pension. He, Gordon Brown, David Blunkett and Alistair Darling, along with the Institute for Public Policy Research and the Fabian Society, all claim paternity over baby bonds. When one good notion has to be spread around four Cabinet Ministers and two think tanks, it tells us that New Labour is not bursting with bold and innovatory ideas.

This brings me to the last and most demanding test. The outstanding governments are those which alter the country's destiny. The project to secure the exclusion of the Conservatives from power for a generation has withered as Blair's enthusiasm for changing the Westminster voting system has shrivelled. In terms of the private goals he set for his premiership, the most evident failure has been Europe. Towards Europe as a whole, and towards the single currency especially, public opinion is more aggressively hostile than ever.

The greatest wrangling between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor about the next manifesto is not over what it says about tax, but about the warmth of the phraseology towards the single currency. The fiercest struggle about that is within Mr. Blair himself. Will he hedge his self-perceived destiny with deadening qualifications or will he articulate the belief that his epochal role is to make Britain a fully engaged partner in Europe?

The Blair government has demonstrated that it can make history. Only in its second term will we discover whether it has the capacity to change the future.



## APPENDIX

### List of synonyms

**abandon v.** 1) give up or over, yield, surrender, leave, cede, let go, deliver (up), turn over, relinquish: I can see no reason why we should abandon the house to thieves and vandals; 2) depart from, leave, desert, quit, go away from: The order was given to abandon ship; 3) desert, forsake, jilt, walk out on: He even abandoned his fiancé; 4) give up, renounce; discontinue, forgo, drop, desist, abstain from: She abandoned cigarettes and whisky after the doctor's warning.

**abandon n.** 5) recklessness, intemperance, wantonness, lack of restraint, unrestraint: He behaved with wild abandon after he received the inheritance.

**abandoned adj.** 1) left alone, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, neglected; rejected, shunned, cast off or aside, jilted, dropped, outcast: An abandoned infant was found on the church steps. Totally alone, she felt abandoned by her friends; 2) bad, immoral, amoral, wicked, sinful, evil, corrupt, unprincipled, unrestrained, uninhibited, reprobate; loose, wanton, debauched, wild, dissolute, dissipated, profligate; depraved, lewd, lascivious, flagitious: His abandoned behaviour soon landed him in jail.

**accident n.** 1) mishap, misfortune, mischance, misadventure, blunder, mistake; casualty, disaster, catastrophe, calamity: A high percentage of the road accidents were caused by drunken drivers; 2) chance, fortune, luck, fortuity, fluke; serendipity: I came across the gold ring by accident, when cleaning out a disused cupboard; 3) non-essential, accessory or accessory, extra, addition: Melancholy is an almost inseparable accident of old age.

**accidental *adj.*** chance, fortuitous, lucky, unlucky, serendipitous; undesigned, unpremeditated, uncalculated, unintended, unintentional, unwitting, inadvertent; unexpected, unplanned, unforeseen, unanticipated, adventitious; casual, random: Our meeting was entirely accidental.

**accurate *adj.*** 1) exact, correct, error-free, precise: She gave an accurate description of the events. There is a nice distinction between “accurate” and “precise”; 2) careful, meticulous, nice, with an eye to or for detail, scrupulous, conscientious: Marvin is a very accurate typist; 3) unerring, on target, Colloq on the mark, spot on (target): This rifle is accurate if you allow for the wind.

**accord *v.*** 1) agree, harmonize, concur, be at one, correspond, agree, be in harmony, be consistent, go (together), coincide, conform: His principles and practices do not accord with one another.

**accord *n.*** 2) agreement, unanimity, concord, reconciliation, harmony, mutual understanding, conformity, accordance, rapport, concert: The countries are in accord on a beneficial trade balance; 3) agreement, treaty, pact, contract: The accords will be signed at the summit meeting in May; 4) agreement, harmony, congruence; correspondence: The colours of the curtains are in perfect accord with those of the carpet.

**accordingly *adv.*** 1) hence, therefore, consequently, thus, in consequence (where) of, (and) so: Smoking was forbidden; accordingly, we put out our cigars; 2) suitably, in conformity, in compliance; conformably, appropriately, compliantly: Dinner-jackets were required, and the men dressed accordingly.

**according to *adv. phr.*** 1) on the authority of, consistent with, in conformity or agreement with, as said or believed or maintained etc. by: We are going to play this game according to Hoyle. According to his lawyer, he should never have been acquitted;

2) conformable to, consistent with, in conformity with, commensurate with: The queen greeted them in order, according to rank.

**achieve** *v.* 1) accomplish, carry out, execute, succeed in, complete, fulfil, bring off or about; realize, effect: When the fund reaches its goal, we shall have achieved our purpose; 2) accomplish, attain, reach, gain, get, acquire, win, obtain: She achieved her ends by cheating and conniving.

**achievement** *n.* 1) attainment, accomplishment, acquisition, acquirement: As he was still in his thirties, the achievement of great fame still lay ahead for him; 2) accomplishment, attainment, feat, deed, exploit, victory: The winning of the Nobel prize was her greatest achievement; 3) fulfilment, realization, accomplishment, attainment, completion: What virtue lies more in achievement than in the desire for it?

**action** *n.* 1) activity, performance, movement, motion, energy, liveliness, vim, vigour, spirit, vitality; enterprise, initiative: Being a man of action, he hates just sitting and reading; 2) influence, effect, power, force, strength: The action of the moon's gravitational pull causes tides on earth; 3) deed, act, undertaking, exertion, exercise: The very action of breathing caused me pain; 4) remedy, proceeding, process: If they don't stop beating their dog we shall take action against them; 5) fighting, combat: We saw action in the Far East; 6) fight, battle, engagement, encounter, clash, fray, sortie, skirmish, affray: How many men were lost in last night's action? 7) effect, effectiveness, activity, function, performance, functioning, reaction: What is the action of steroids on the lymph system? 8) actions. behaviour, conduct, deportment, demeanour, ways, manner, manners: She must be held responsible for her actions.

**activate** *v.* move, actuate, set in motion, get started, energize, get or set going, start, initiate, switch or turn on, trigger; motivate, rouse, arouse, prompt, stimulate, stir, mobilize, animate, impel,

galvanize, Colloq US light a fire under: The sensor in the pavement activates the traffic signal. Her enthusiasm activated him to go into business for himself.

**active** *adj.* 1) strenuous, vigorous, full, dynamic, physical; energetic, lively, busy, brisk, bustling, occupied, on the move, Colloq on the go, running: She is healthier for having led a very active life. He always seems to be active; 2) acting, effective, efficacious, effectual, working, functioning, operative, potent, influential; powerful: The active ingredient in her medicine is an antihistamine; 3) energetic, lively, hyperactive, animated, spry, nimble, quick, agile, sprightly: There is no keeping up with an active child.

**activity** *n.* 1) action, movement, motion, vigour, vim, energy, liveliness, bustle: Last week there wasn't much activity in the stock market; 2) pursuit, occupation, vocation, work, function, operation, job, labour, endeavour, enterprise, project, undertaking, venture, interest: What sort of business activity are you engaged in?

**admirable** *adj.* wonderful, awe-inspiring, excellent, estimable, splendid, marvellous, superior, first-rate, first-class, of the first water, great, fine, Colloq top-drawer, ripsnorting, A-1, Brit smashing, magic: His performance in Harper's new play is admirable.

**admiration** *n.* wonder, awe; delight, pleasure; esteem, regard, appreciation, respect: She is lost in admiration of her mother's latest painting. Randolph was presented with a gold medal as a token of his colleagues' admiration.

**admire** *v.* 1) wonder or marvel (at), delight in: Typically, he most admires people who are wealthy; 2) esteem, regard or respect highly, look up to, revere, idolize, venerate, worship: The queen is one of the most admired people in the country.

**admirer** *n.* 1) devotee, aficionado, fan, supporter, enthusiast, adherent, follower Slang groupie: Rock stars always seem to be accompanied by a retinue of admirers; 2) beau, suitor; lover,

sweetheart, darling: Scarlett was always surrounded by many admirers.

**adorable *adj.*** lovable, beloved, loved, darling, sweet, dear; delightful, appealing, attractive, charming, captivating, fetching: To look at him now, it is hard to imagine what an adorable child he once was.

**adore *v.*** 1) esteem, honour, respect, admire; idolize, dote on: An entire generation adored the Beatles; 2) worship, venerate, reverence, revere, exalt; hallow: O! Come let us adore him – Christ, the Lord! 3) love, be in love with, cherish, fancy, revere, adulate, Colloq have a crush on, carry the or a torch for: Katie just adores the captain of the football team at school.

**advice *n.*** 1) counsel, guidance, recommendation, suggestion, opinion, view; warning, admonition, Technical pureness: His solicitor's advice is to say nothing; 2) information, news, intelligence, notice, notification; communication: Advice has reached the police that a shipment of arms will leave Dover tonight.

**advisable *adj.*** recommendable, expedient, prudent, practical, sensible, sound, seemingly, judicious, wise, intelligent, smart, proper, politic: It would be advisable for you to keep out of sight for a few days.

**advise *v.*** 1) counsel, guide, recommend, suggest, commend; caution, admonish, warn; urge, encourage: I advised him to be careful driving at night in that area; 2) tell, announce (to), inform, apprise, register, make known (to), intimate (to), notify: We advised her of our disapproval. The police have advised the defendants of their rights.

**adviser *n.*** counsellor, mentor, guide, cicerone, counsel, consultant, confidant(e): The chairman always consults his advisers before making a decision.

**advisory *adj.*** 1) consultive, consultative, counselling, hortatory, monitor, admonitory, Technical par'netic(al): Our firm

has been engaged in an advisory capacity on the privatization of the utility companies.

**advisory n.** 2) bulletin, notice, warning, admonition, prediction: The Weather Office has issued a storm advisory for the weekend.

**affair n.** 1) matter, topic, issue; business, concern, interest, undertaking, activity: These are affairs of state and require the approval of a minister; 2) concern, business, Slang US beeswax: Who wiped the fingerprints off the weapon is none of your affair; 3) event, business, occurrence, happening, proceeding, incident, operation: Last night's farewell party was truly a dull affair; 4) also, affaire. love affair, amour, romance, intrigue, fling, liaison, relationship, affaire d'amour, affaire de coeur: Lady Constance is having an affair with the gamekeeper.

**age n.** 1) lifetime, duration, length of existence; life-span: The age of a stag is judged chiefly by its antlers. She was sixteen years of age; 2) maturity, discretion; majority, adulthood, seniority: When he comes of age he will inherit millions; 3) period, stage, time: Among these people, both boys and girls undergo rites of passage at the age of puberty. He is a man of middle age; 4) long time, aeon or esp. US eon; years: I haven't seen you for an age! The noise went on for ages; 5) era, epoch, period, time: The 18th century was known as the Augustan Age in England.

**age v.** 6) grow old(er), mature, ripen: O, Matilda, I age too fast for my years! You must first age the whisky in the barrel, then bottle it.

**aged adj.** old, elderly, superannuated, ancient, age-old, grey, venerable: The three aged women crouched in their chairs, each with her own memories.

**aggression n.** 1) aggressiveness, hostility, belligerence, combativeness, Slang Brit aggro: The mere crossing of the river is an act of aggression; 2) attack, assault, onslaught, invasion, encroachment: The conflict had become a war of aggression.

**aggressive** *adj.* 1) combative, warlike, martial, belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, quarrelsome, disputatious, litigious; hostile, unfriendly: The Germanic tribes were known to the Romans as aggressive and hardened warriors; 2) forward, assertive, forceful, bold, Colloq pushy: Dennis's aggressive nature may yet make him a good salesman.

**aggressor** *n.* assailant, attacker, instigator, initiator, provoker; belligerent: You will find that the Nazis were the aggressors in Poland in 1939.

**agree** *v.* 1) concur, conform, come or go together, coincide, correspond, harmonize, reconcile; accord, tally, Colloq jibe: At last my cheque-book agrees with my bank statement! 2. Often, agree to. consent to, favour, acquiesce in or to, approve of, accede to, assent to: They finally agreed to our offer. We agreed terms with respect to the contract; 3) concede, grant, consent, admit, approve, allow, accept, concur; accede (to), acquiesce (in or to), assent (to), see eye to eye: The committee agreed that she should be given time to comply with the request. I objected and they agreed with me; 4) agree with. suit: The climate in England agrees with me, strange to say.

**agreeable** *adj.* 1) pleasing, pleasant, enjoyable, pleasurable, favourable, delightful, satisfying, satisfactory, good, nice, acceptable; to one's liking or taste: He found the Caribbean an agreeable place for a holiday; 2) in favour, approving, willing, consenting, acquiescent, complying, compliant, in agreement or accord, concurring, amenable, sympathetic, well-disposed; accommodating, accommodative: If Anne's agreeable, we can leave tomorrow.

**agreement** *n.* 1) understanding, covenant, treaty, pact, accord, compact, settlement, concordat; contract, bargain, Colloq deal: They drew up a ten-year agreement to be signed at the summit in Geneva; 2) concord, harmony, compatibility, unity, concurrence,

unanimity: Agreement in error is far worse than division for the sake of truth.

**aid v.** 1) help, support, assist, facilitate, back, abet, uphold, promote; succour, relieve, subsidize: The invasion was aided by Richard's subjects. He salved his conscience by aiding a local charity.

**aid n.** 2) help, support, assistance, backing, relief, benefit, service, succor, comfort: He was convicted of giving aid to the enemy in time of war; 3) funding, subsidy, subvention; grant-money, grant, grant-in-aid, scholarship: He could never have gone to university without aid from the endowment.

**aide n.** aide-de-camp, assistant, helper, coadjutor; good or strong right arm, right hand, right-hand man; colleague, partner, ally, comrade, comrade-in-arms, US cohort, Colloq man Friday, girl Friday, US gal Friday: The general's aides are always at his side.

**aim v.** 1) direct, point, focus, train, level: The guns of the fort are aimed at the narrow pass; 2) aim at, focus on, have designs on, aspire to, plan for or on, set one's sights on, seek, strive for, try for, wish, want: Edward aimed at absolute dominion over that kingdom; 3) seek, intend, plan: I aim to retire at fifty, if not before.

**aim n.** 4) direction, pointing, focus, focusing or focussing, sighting: His aim is so bad that he can't hit the side of a barn with a shotgun; 5) purpose, goal, ambition, desire, aspiration, object, end, objective, target, intent, intention, plan: It was never her aim in life to be rich. The aim of the book is set forth in the Foreword.

**alcohol n.** spirits, liquor, the bottle, the cup that cheers, demon rum, John Barleycorn, Colloq booze, hard stuff, juice, moonshine, fire-water, Slang rot-gut, US and Canadian hooch: Alcohol and driving do not mix.



**alcoholic** *adj.* 1) intoxicating, inebriating: His doctor has forbidden him any alcoholic beverage.

**alcoholic** *n.* 2) drunkard, drunk, dipsomaniac, sot, toper, drinker, winebibber, serious or problem drinker, tippler, Colloq barfly, soak, Slang boozier, alchy or alkie or alky, dipso, stew, rummy, US and Canadian lush, booze-hound, wino: The community runs a centre for rehabilitating alcoholics.

**alien** *adj.* 1) foreign, strange, exotic, outlandish, unfamiliar: The customs of the country were alien to me.

**alien** *n.* 2) foreigner, stranger, outlander, outsider, non-native, immigrant, newcomer: Aliens are required to register during January.

**alienate** *v.* Usually, alienate from. disabuse (of or from), wean away (from), detach (from), distance (from): Gradually the villagers were alienated from their old animistic beliefs.

**amaze** *v.* astound, astonish, surprise, awe, stun, stagger, take aback, floor, dumbfound or dumfound, confound, nonplus, stupefy, Colloq flabbergast, dazzle: Annie Oakley amazed audiences with her fancy shooting. I was amazed that she still cared for me.

**amazement** *n.* astonishment, surprise, awe, wonder, stupefaction: He stared at her in amazement, sure that he had misunderstood what she was saying.

**amazing** *adj.* astonishing, astounding, surprising, wonderful, remarkable, extraordinary, marvellous, fabulous, stunning, dazzling, staggering, awesome: The Cossacks put on an amazing display of horsemanship.

**ambition** *n.* 1) hunger, thirst, craving, appetite, arrivisme: John's relentless ambition may yet be his undoing; 2) drive, enterprise, energy, initiative, vigour, enthusiasm, zeal, avidity,

Colloq get-up-and-go: The company is seeking young men of ambition. You'll never get anywhere, Stewart, since you are totally lacking in ambition; 3) goal, object, aim, aspiration, hope, desire, dream, objective, wish, purpose: It is Olivia's ambition to marry someone with a title.

**ambitious *adj.*** 1) aspiring, hopeful; enthusiastic: My son, I am just as ambitious for you as you are for yourself; 2) energetic, enterprising, vigorous, zealous, enthusiastic, eager: We prefer ambitious young people to those who are seeking a sinecure; 3) greedy, avaricious, overzealous, overambitious, Colloq pushy, yuppy: Howard is a trifle too ambitious, expecting to be department head after only one year.

**amuse *v.*** 1) divert, entertain, please, beguile, interest, occupy: Perhaps the crossword puzzle will amuse her while she is waiting; 2) make laugh, delight, cheer, Colloq tickle: That form of rowdy slapstick doesn't amuse me.

**amusement *n.*** 1) entertainment, diversion, recreation, pleasure, relaxation, distraction, enjoyment, fun, sport, joke, lark, beguilement: The boys in my class used to pull the wings off flies for amusement. They spent their afternoons in the amusement arcade; 2) entertainment, diversion, divertissement, recreation, distraction, pastime; game, sport: During the festival there are concerts, plays, and other amusements.

**answer *n.*** 1) reply, response; rejoinder, retort, riposte, Colloq comeback: The boy's answer is unprintable. 2. Law defence, counter-statement, plea, explanation; Technical declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, surrejoinder, rebutter or rebuttal, surrebutter or surrebuttal: Her answer to the charge was "Not Guilty"; 3) solution, explanation: Ten points were taken off because I had the wrong answer to question three.

**answer v.** 4) reply, respond; retort, rejoin, riposte: When I ask you a question, I expect you to answer; 5) satisfy, fulfil, suffice for, meet, suit, serve, fit, fill, conform to, correlate with: The bequest answered my needs for the moment; 6) answer back. talk back (to): How dare you answer your father back! 7) answer for. a be accountable or responsible or answerable for, be to blame for; take or undertake responsibility for; sponsor, support, guarantee: I answer alone to Allah for my motives. So shall my righteousness answer for me. b make amends for, atone for, suffer the consequences of: Caesar was ambitious and he answered for it with his life. c take or accept the blame for: Andy shouldn't have to answer for his brother's shortcomings.

**appropriate adj.** 1) suitable, apt, fitting, fit, proper, right, meet, becoming, befitting, seemly, suited, apropos, correct, germane, pertinent, happy, felicitous: Will a dinner-jacket be appropriate attire? She has written a poem appropriate to the occasion.

**appropriate v.** 2) take, take over, seize, expropriate, arrogate, annex, impound; commandeer; steal, pilfer, filch, usurp, make away or off with, Colloq pinch, lift, Brit nick, US boost: The police appropriated the paintings. Somebody has appropriated my chair; 3) set aside or apart, devote, assign, earmark, allot, apportion: Most of the money has been appropriated for back taxes.

**appropriately adv.** fittingly, suitably, properly, correctly, aptly, rightly, becomingly, meetly: She came down appropriately dressed for dinner.

**argue v.** 1) dispute, debate, disagree, bicker, wrangle, quarrel, squabble, spar, fight, remonstrate, altercation, Colloq chiefly Brit row, scrap: The couple next door are continually arguing with each other at the tops of their voices; 2) discuss, reason, debate, wrangle: He would argue by the hour, but never for arguing's sake; 3) make a case, talk, plead, debate, contend: I cannot tell whether she's arguing

for or against the proposition; 4) prove, evince, indicate, denote, demonstrate, show, establish, suggest, signify, betoken: The increase in street crime argues that the police are not visible enough; 5) say, assert, hold, maintain, reason, claim, contend: The defendant argued that he had never met the witness; 6) argue into or out of. persuade or dissuade, talk out of or into, prevail upon; convince: I argued him out of sailing to Bermuda alone. She succeeded in arguing me into going to the tea dance.

**argument** *n.* 1) debate, dispute, disagreement, quarrel, controversy, polemic, wrangle, squabble, tiff, spat, altercation; conflict, fight, fracas, affray, fray, Donnybrook, feud, Colloq row, falling-out, scrap, barney: The argument was about who had invented the wheel. The argument spilt out into the street; 2) point, position, (line of) reasoning, logic, plea, claim, pleading, assertion, contention, case; defence: His argument has merit. Arthur's argument falls apart when he brings in the phlogiston theory.

**argumentative** *adj.* quarrelsome, disputatious, belligerent, combative, contentious, litigious, disagreeable, testy: Evelyn is irritable and argumentative.

**aroma** *n.* 1) smell, odour, fragrance, scent, perfume, savour, bouquet; redolence: Don't you just love to be awakened by the aroma of fresh coffee? 2) smell, odour, character, aura, atmosphere, flavour, hint, suggestion: There is an aroma of dishonesty about them that I can't quite identify.

**aromatic** *adj.* fragrant, spicy, perfumed, savoury, pungent: A most agreeable scent came from a bowl of aromatic herbs.

**attach** *v.* 1) fasten, join, connect, secure, fix, affix; tack or hook or tie or stick on, pin, rivet, cement, glue, bond, solder, weld, braze; unite; Nautical bend: The tag is still attached to your dress. Attach this to the wall. How do I attach the sail to the spar?

2) connect, associate, assign, affiliate, enlist, join, add, subjoin, Brit second: Her brother-in-law has been attached to my regiment. 3) endear, attract: I won't say that we were in love, but I was very closely attached to her; 4) fix, affix, pin, apply, ascribe, assign, attribute, put, place: Why do you attach so much importance to what Dora says? 5) adhere, cleave, stick: Many legends have attached themselves to Charlemagne; 6) seize, lay hold of, confiscate, appropriate: If he cannot meet the mortgage payments the bank will attach his house.

**attached** *adj.* 1) connected, joined, Brit seconded: She has been attached to the Foreign Office for many years; 2) united, fastened, fixed: The knob attached to the outside of the door might come off; 3. Often, attached to. devoted (to), partial (to), fond (of), devoted (to): I feel closely attached to her. I became attached to the painting and did not wish to sell it; 4) spoken for, married, unavailable, engaged, betrothed: I would have asked Suzanne out, but I gather she's attached.

**attachment** *n.* 1) fastening; connection, tie, link, bond: The attachment of this fitting is too flimsy. William cannot understand how an attachment could have been formed between his wife and his brother; 2) attaching, fastening, linking, joining, affixing, fixing, connection: The mode of attachment to the wall is not immediately apparent; 3) affection, regard, fidelity, faithfulness, devotion, regard, liking, fondness, affinity, friendliness, loyalty, admiration, tenderness, partiality, friendship, love: We still feel a deep attachment, despite the divorce; 4) adjunct, addition, accessory, device, appliance, extra, accoutrement or US also accouterment, appendage, part; ornament, decoration; Colloq gadget: With this attachment, the film is advanced automatically. Attachments are available at extra cost.

**attention** *n.* 1) heed, regard, notice; concentration: Please give your attention to the teacher. Pay attention! Don't let your attention

wander; 2) publicity, notice, distinction, acclaim, prominence, reclaim, notoriety; limelight: She seems to have been getting a lot of attention lately.

**attentive** *adj.* 1) heedful, observant, awake, alert, intent, watchful, concentrating, assiduous; mindful, considerate: James is very attentive in class. You really must be more attentive to the needs of others; 2) polite, courteous, courtly, gallant, gracious, accommodating, considerate, thoughtful, solicitous, civil, respectful, deferential: He is always very attentive to the ladies.

**attract** *v.* draw, invite; entice, lure, allure, appeal to, charm, captivate, fascinate, Colloq pull: Our attention was attracted by a slight noise in the cupboard. Melissa attracts men the way flowers attract bees.

**attraction** *n.* 1) draw, appeal; magnetism; gravitation, Colloq pull: David confided to Joan that he felt a strong attraction to her. There is an attraction between the north and south poles of these magnets; 2) draw, lure, enticement, attractant, inducement; show, entertainment, presentation, performance, Colloq come on, crowd-puller, crowd-pleaser: The presence of the movie stars has been a powerful attraction. The producer has planned to repeat the attraction every evening.

**attractive** *adj.* attracting, drawing, pulling, captivating, taking, fetching, appealing, luring, inviting, enticing, seductive, inviting, engaging, charming, interesting, pleasing, winning, alluring, good-looking, pretty, handsome: The person I'd like to meet needn't be beautiful or stunning – attractive will do nicely.

**awkward** *adj.* 1) clumsy, ungainly, left-handed, ham-handed, ham-fisted, blundering, bungling, maladroit, uncoordinated, undexterous, inexpert, gauche, unhandy, inept, oafish, unskilled, unskillful, Colloq all thumbs, butter-fingered, Brit cack-handed: In his awkward attempt at putting the watch back together, Sam left out

a few parts; 2) ungraceful, ungainly, inelegant, wooden, gawky: The ballerina made an awkward, flat-footed pirouette and stumbled off stage; 3) embarrassed, shamefaced, uncomfortable, ill at ease, uneasy, out of place, discomfited, confused: He felt awkward being the only boy in the class. Terry made an awkward excuse and left the room; 4) dangerous, hazardous, risky, precarious, perilous: Be careful, there's an awkward step here; 5) difficult, touchy, sensitive, embarrassing, delicate, unpleasant, uncomfortable, ticklish, tricky, trying, troublesome, Colloq sticky: He's got himself into a very awkward situation indeed.

## EXAM QUESTIONS

1. What is a language sign?
2. Can we refer to word combination as to a language sign?
3. What is a mental concept?
4. What does a mental concept of a word consist of?
5. What is the relationship between a language sign and a concept?
6. What is lexical meaning of a word?
7. What is grammatical meaning of a word?
8. What is a connotation? Give an example in Ukrainian and English.
9. Is the relation between language signs and denotata direct?
10. What is denotata?
11. What is polysemantic nature of the language sign? Give an example.
12. What planes are distinguished in any language system?
13. What are three levels distinguished in a language system?
14. What is paradigm? Give an example.
15. May one and the same word belong to different paradigms?
16. What is valence? What are the types of valence?
17. What is syntagma? Give an example.
18. What is communication?
19. How are the participants of communication process called?
20. What are the types of communication?
21. Why translation is considered to be a specific type of bilingual communication?
22. What is the difference between context and situation?
23. What is background information?
24. Why language is a code of codes?



25. How is called the language from which you translate?
26. How is called the language into which you translate?
27. What is the difference between observable and deducible elements?
28. What are 3 stages of translation?
29. According to transformational approach translation is.....
30. What is the difference between transformations and equivalencies?
31. How does denotative approach differ from transformational?
32. What is thesaurus? What are its types?
33. Define the notions of total and restricted translations.
34. What is consecutive translation? What translation method is mostly used in it?
35. What method is used for translation of poetry? Why?
36. What mathematical law is the base of equivalence principle?
37. What can be considered to be a unit of translation?
38. Translation equivalent is...
39. Types of equivalents, differences between them. Give examples.
40. What are the aspects of equivalence?
41. What is the adequacy of style?
42. What functional styles do you know?
43. What styles are devoid of stylistic colouring?
44. What are stylistic devices based on?
45. What is Zeugma? Give an example.
46. What is paraphrase?
47. What are regular English-Russian transformations? Give examples.
48. What is partitioning? What are its types? Give definitions.
49. What is integration?

50. What is transposition?
51. What is replacement? How does it differ from transposition? Give an example.
52. What are the basic types of replacement?
53. What is addition?
54. What is omission?
55. What are the types of context?

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