

N. M. SHUTOVA

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Кафедра перевода и прикладной лингвистики  
(английский и немецкий языки)

**Н. М. Шутова**

## **СЕМИНАРСКИЕ ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО ТЕОРИИ И ПРАКТИКЕ ПЕРЕВОДА**

**Учебное пособие**



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**Рецензенты:** *Лекомцева И. А.*, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры английской филологии и перевода, филологический факультет, С.-Петербургский государственный университет

*Померанец И. Б.*, канд. филол. наук, доцент кафедры технического перевода и профессиональных коммуникаций, Университет промышленных технологий и дизайна, Высшая школа печати и медиа-технологий, г. С.-Петербург

**Шутова Н. М.**

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Учебное пособие помогает освоить основные переводческие средства достижения адекватности перевода и приобрести навыки предпереводческого и переводческого анализа текстов на базе прослушанных теоретических курсов «Введение в теорию перевода» и «Теория и практика перевода». Материал пособия включает также тексты для сопоставительного анализа и оценки опубликованных переводов, ролевые игры для последовательного двустороннего перевода.

Предназначено для студентов старших курсов факультетов (институтов) иностранных языков, изучающих теорию и практику перевода.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов III–IV курсов бакалавриата, обучающихся по направлению «Лингвистика», профиль «Перевод и переводоведение». Основная цель пособия – научить студентов соотносить понятийный аппарат переводоведения с реальными языковыми факторами и использовать эти знания в области практической переводческой деятельности. Процесс перевода рассматривается в пособии как разновидность межязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации, требующая освоения конкретных приемов и способов достижения адекватности перевода, приобретения необходимых общекультурных, общепрофессиональных и профессиональных компетенций.

В учебном пособии рассматриваются такие основные темы курса переводоведения как: «Виды перевода», «Лексические соответствия при переводе», «Перевод безэквивалентной лексики», «Перевод интернациональной и псевдоинтернациональной лексики», «Перевод фразеологии», «Основные языковые трудности в процессе перевода», «Прагматический аспект процесса перевода» и др.

В задачи пособия также входит ознакомление студентов с этапами предпереводческого и переводческого анализа текстов, стилистико-прагматическими проблемами перевода художественных, научных, технических и публицистических текстов. Предпереводческий анализ текста рассматривается как этап выявления основных проблем перевода и выработки стратегии перевода конкретного текста. Переводческий анализ текста предполагает выдвижение способов решения конкретных переводческих задач, осуществления «тактических ходов» для успешного достижения адекватности перевода. Студенты учатся обрабатывать и применять на практике существующую справочную информацию из печатных и электронных источников, работать с компьютерными словарями и переводческими программами.

Предлагаемые задания рассчитаны на самостоятельную работу студентов с представленным в пособии материалом (в течение 1–2 недель, в зависимости от объема заданий) с последующей проверкой результатов работы на занятии. Предполагается, что перед выполнением заданий студенты ознакомятся с теоретическими работами по теме (список рекомендуемой литературы приводится в конце пособия). В ходе выполнения практических заданий будущие лингвисты-переводчики овладевают механизмами и приемами достижения адекватности перевода, необходимыми навыками для осуществления письменного и устного перевода с иностранного языка на русский и наоборот.

Задания, предусматривающие письменный перевод предложений и текстов, имеют от 2-х до 3-х вариантов, что гарантирует самостоятельность их выполнения отдельными группами студентов. В большинстве разделов для закрепления темы предлагается подобрать собственный иллюстративный материал и дать свой вариант его перевода.

Подбор материала для учебного пособия проводился в течение нескольких лет. Для перевода предлагаются отрывки из произведений известных английских и американских писателей XX века (С. Льюиса, С. Моэма, Дж. Стэйнбека, Э. Хемингуэя и др.), примеры из современных британских и американских газет, периодических изданий.

Для сопоставительного анализа предлагается несколько вариантов перевода отрывков из произведений русских классиков (И. С. Тургенева, А. С. Пушкина, С. А. Есенина, М. А. Булгакова) на английский язык (из английских и американских изданий разных лет), а также варианты русских переводов отрывков из произведений английских и американских писателей.

*Автор*

## **Тема I. ВИДЫ ПЕРЕВОДА**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Прослушайте запись интервью с переводчицей Ириной Кирилловой, подготовьтесь к последовательному переводу интервью.

2. Прослушайте запись речи президента США Д. Трампа на форуме в Давосе с синхронным переводом на русский язык, проверяя правильность перевода по тексту оригинала. Какие неточности и ошибки допустила переводчица? Чем они, на ваш взгляд, вызваны?

### **Donald Trump Addresses the World Economic Forum – January 26, 2018**

It's a privilege to be here at this forum where leaders in business and science diplomacy and people from world affairs gathered for many, many years to discuss how we can to advance prosperity and peace. I'm here to represent the interests of the America people and affirm America's friendship and partnership in building a better world.

Like all nations represented at this great forum, America hopes for a future which everyone can prosper and every child can grow up free from violence, poverty, and fear. Over the past year, we have made extraordinary strides in the U.S. We're lifting up forgotten communities, creating exciting new opportunities, and helping every American find their path to the American dream. The dream of a great job, a safe home and a better life for their children.

After years stagnation the nights is once again experiencing strong economic growth. The stock market is smashing one record after another, and has added more than \$7 trillion in new wealth since my election. Consumer confidence, business confidence, and manufacturing confidence are the highest that they have been in many decades.

Since my election we've created 2.4 million jobs and that number is going up very, very substantially. Small business optimism is at an all-time high. New unemployment claims are near the lowest we've seen in almost half a century. African-American unemployment reached the lowest rate ever recorded in the United States and so has unemployment among Hispanic-Americans.

The world is witnessing the resurgence of a strong and prosperous America. I'm here to deliver a simple message. There has never been a better time to hire, to build, to invest and to grow in the United States. America is open for business and we are competitive once again. The American economy is by far the largest in the world and we've just enacted the most significant tax cuts and reform in American history. We've massively cut taxes for the middle class, and small businesses to let working families keep more of their hard earned money.

We lowered our corporate tax rate from 35 percent all the way down to 21 percent. As a result, millions of workers have received tax cut bonuses from their employers in amounts as large as \$3,000. The tax cut bill is expected to raise the average American's household income by more than \$4,000. The world's largest company, apple, announced it plans to bring \$245 billion in overseas profits home to America. Their total investment into the United States economy will be more than \$350 billion over the next five years. Now is the perfect time to bring your business, your jobs, and your investments to the United States.

This is especially true because we have undertaken the most extensively regulatory reduction ever conceived. Regulation is stealth taxation. The U.S. Like many other countries unelected bureaucrats, we have, believe me, we have them all over the place, and they have imposed crushing and anti-business and anti-worker regulations on our citizens with no vote, no legislative debate, and no real accountability. In America those days are over. I pledged to eliminate two unnecessary regulations for everyone new regulation. We have succeeded beyond our highest expectations.



Instead of two for one, we have cut 22 burdensome regulations for everyone new rule. We are freeing our businesses and workers so they can thrive and flourish as never before. We are creating an environment that attracts capital, invites investment, and rewards production. America is the place to do business, so come to America where you can innovate, create and build.

I believe in America. As president of the United States I will always put America first just like the leaders of other countries should put their country first also. But America first does not mean America alone. When the United States grows, so does the world. American prosperity has created countless jobs all around the globe and the drive for excellence, creativity, and innovation in the U.S. has led to important discoveries that help people everywhere live more prosperous and far healthier lives.

As the United States pursues domestic reforms to unleash jobs and growth, we are also working to reform the international trading system so that it promotes broadly-shared prosperity and rewards to those who play -- play by the rules. We cannot have free and open trade if some countries exploit the system at the expense of others. We support free trade but it needs to be fair and it needs to be reciprocal because in the end unfair trade undermines us all. The United States will no longer turn a blind eye to unfair economic practices including massive intellectual property theft, industrial subsidies, and pervasive state-led economic planning.

These and other predatory behaviors are distorting the global markets and harming businesses and workers not just in the U.S. But around the globe. Just like we expect the leaders of other countries to protect their interests, as president of the United States, I will always protect the interests of our country, our companies, and our workers. We will enforce our trade laws and restore integrity to our trading system. Only by insisting on fair and reciprocal trade can we create a system that works not just for the U.S., but for all nations.

As I have said, the United States is prepared to negotiate mutually beneficial, bilateral trade agreements with all countries. This will include the countries within TPP, which are very important. We have agreements with several of them already. We would consider negotiating with the rest either individually or perhaps as a group if it is in the interests of all. My administration is also taking swift action in other ways to restore American confidence and independent. We are lifting self-imposed restrictions on energy production to provide affordable power to our citizens and businesses and to promote energy security for our friend all around the world. No country should be held hostage to a single provider of energy. America is roaring back and now is the time to invest in the future of America.

We have dramatically cut taxes it make America competitive. We are eliminating burdensome regulations at a record pace. We are reforming the bureaucracy to make it lean, responsive and accountable and we are insuring our laws are enforced fairly. We have the best colleges and universities in the world and we have the best workers in the world. Energy is an abundant and affordable. There is never been a better time to do business in America. We are also making historic investments in the American military because we cannot have prosperity without security. To make the world safer from rogue regimes, terrorism and revisionist powers, we're asking our friend and allies to invest in their own defenses and to meet their financial obligations. Our common security requires everyone to contribute their fair share.

My administration is proud to have led historic efforts at the united nations security council and all around the world to unite all civilized nations in our campaign of maximum pressure to de-nuke the Korean peninsula. We continue to call on partners to confront Iran's support for terrorists and block Iran's path to a nuclear weapon. We're also working with allies and partners to destroy jihad it terrorist organizations such as ISIS and very successfully so. The United States is leading a very, very broad coalition to deny terrorists

control of their territory and populations, to cut off their funding and to discredit their wicked ideology. I am pleased to the support that the coalition to defeat ISIS has retaken almost 100% of the territory once held by these killers in Iraq and Syria. There is still more fighting and work to be done. And to consolidate our gains. We are committed to insuring that Afghanistan never again become a safe haven for terrorists who want to commit mass murder to our civilian populations.

I want to thank those nations represented here today that have joined in these crucial efforts. You are not just securing your own citizens but saving lives and restoring hope for millions and millions of people. When it comes to terrorism we will do whatever is necessary to protect our nation. We will defend our citizens and our borders. We are also securing our immigration system as a matter of both national and economic security. America is a cutting-edge economy but our immigration system is stuck in the past.

We must replace our current system of extended family chain migration with a merit-based system of admissions that selects new arrivals based on their ability to contribute to our economy, to support themselves financially, and to strengthen our country.

In rebuilding America we are also fully committed to developing our workforce. We are lifting people from dependence to Independence because we know the single-best anti-poverty program is a very simple and very beautiful paycheck. To be successful it is not enough to invest in our economy.

We must invest in our people. When people are forgotten the world becomes fractured. Only by hearing and responding to the voices of the forgotten can we create a bright future that is truly shared by all. The nation's greatness is more than the sum of its production and a nation's greatness is the sum of its citizens, the values, pride, love, devotion and character of the people who call that nation home.

From my first international G-7 summit to the G-20, to the U.N. General assembly, to APEC, to the world trade organization

and today at the world economic forum my administration has not only been present but has driven our message that we are all stronger when free, sovereign nations cooperate towards shared goals and they cooperate toward shared dreams. Represented in this room are shared dreams.

Represented in this room are some of the remarkable citizens from all over the worlds. You are national leaders, business titans, industry giants and many of the brightest mind in many fields. Each of you has the power to change hearts transform lives and shape your country's destinies. With this power comes an obligation however, a duty of loyalty to the people, workers, customers, who made you who you are.

Together let us resolve it use our power, our resources and our voices, not just for ourselves but for our people, to lift their burdens, to raise their hopes and to empower their dreams. To protect their families, their communities, their histories and their futures. That's what we're doing in America, and the results are totally unmistakable. It's why new businesses and investment are flooding in. It's why our unemployment rate is the lowest it's been in so many decades. It's why America's future has negative been brighter.

Today, I am inviting all of you to become part of this incredible future we are building together. Thank you to our hosts, thank you to the leaders and innovators in the audience but most importantly, thank you, to all of the hard-working men and women who do their duty each and every day, making this a better world for everyone. Together let us send our love and our gratitude to make them because they really make our countries run. They make our countries great. Thank you and god bless you all. Thank you very much

1. Предложите и обоснуйте свой вариант перевода речи президента США.

2. Подготовьтесь к последовательному переводу на английский язык заявления В. В. Путина после переговоров с Д. Трампом в Хельсинки.

Уважаемый господин Президент! Дамы и господа!

Переговоры с Президентом Соединённых Штатов Америки господином Дональдом Трампом прошли в откровенной и деловой атмосфере, считаю их весьма успешными и полезными.

Мы рассмотрели текущее состояние и перспективы российско-американских отношений, ключевые вопросы международной повестки дня. Всем очевидно, что двусторонние отношения переживают сложный период, однако эти трудности, сложившаяся напряженная атмосфера не имеют объективных причин.

«Холодная война» давно закончилась, эпоха острого идеологического противостояния двух стран ушла далеко в прошлое, обстановка в мире кардинально изменилась. Сегодня и Россия, и США сталкиваются с совершенно иными вызовами: это и опасная разбалансировка механизмов международной безопасности, стабильности, региональные кризисы, расползание угроз терроризма и трансграничной преступности, криминалитета, нарастание проблем в мировой экономике, экологические и другие риски. Справиться со всем этим можно, только объединяя усилия. Надеюсь, что мы придём к пониманию этого и с американскими партнёрами.

Сегодняшние переговоры отразили наше совместное с Президентом Трампом желание выправить негативную ситуацию в двусторонних отношениях, наметить первые шаги по их оздоровлению, восстановлению приемлемого уровня доверия и возвращению к сотрудничеству прежнего уровня по всем вопросам, представляющим взаимный интерес.

Как крупнейшие ядерные державы, мы несём особую ответственность за международную безопасность. Считаю важным, мы говорили об этом, отладить диалог по проблематике стратегической стабильности и нераспространения оружия массового уничтожения. Мы передали американским коллегам записку с рядом конкретных предложений на эту тему.

Считаем необходимой дальнейшую совместную работу по проработке всего комплекса военно-политического и разоруженческого досье: это продление действия Договора о стратегических наступательных вооружениях, опасная ситуация вокруг развития элементов глобальной системы американской противоракетной обороны, выполнение Договора о ликвидации ракет средней и меньшей дальности и тематика размещения оружия в космосе.

Мы за продолжение сотрудничества в области борьбы с террором и в области обеспечения кибербезопасности. И хочу отметить, что наши специальные службы работают весьма успешно. Самый свежий пример – это тесное оперативное взаимодействие с группой американских экспертов в области безопасности в рамках завершившегося вчера в России чемпионата мира по футболу. Вообще же контакты по линии спецслужб полезно перевести на системную основу. Напомнил Президенту Соединённых Штатов о предложении воссоздать рабочую группу по антитеррору.

Много говорили о региональных кризисах. Не везде и не во всём наши позиции совпадают, но и пересекающихся интересов тоже немало. Надо искать точки соприкосновения, теснее взаимодействовать, в том числе и на международных форумах.

Говорили, конечно, и о региональных кризисах, в том числе по Сирии. Что касается Сирии, то решение задачи установления в этой стране мира и согласия могло бы стать образцом успешной совместной работы.

Россия и Соединённые Штаты, безусловно, могут взять на себя лидерство в этом вопросе и организовать взаимодействие по преодолению гуманитарного кризиса, помочь возвращению беженцев к своим родным очагам.

Для результативного сотрудничества по сирийскому сюжету у нас есть все необходимые слагаемые. Упомяну, что российские и американские военные приобрели полезный опыт взаимодействия и координации, наладили оперативные

каналы связи, что позволило не допустить опасных инцидентов и непредсказуемого столкновения на поле боя, в воздухе и на земле.

Хотел бы также отметить, что после завершения окончательного разгрома террористов на юго-западе Сирии, в так называемой южной зоне, ситуация на Голанских высотах должна быть приведена в полное соответствие с соглашением 1974 года о разъединении израильских и сирийских войск.

Это позволит вернуть спокойствие на Голаны, восстановить режим прекращения огня между Сирийской Арабской Республикой и Израилем, надежно обеспечить безопасность Государства Израиль. Господин Президент уделил этому сегодня особое внимание.

Хочу подтвердить, что Россия заинтересована в таком развитии событий и будет придерживаться именно такой позиции. Таким образом, будет сделан шаг в направлении установления справедливого и прочного мира на основе резолюции № 338 Совета Безопасности Организации Объединённых Наций.

Хорошо, что начала постепенно разрешаться проблема Корейского полуострова. Во многом это стало возможным благодаря тому, что к урегулированию лично подключился Президент Трамп, выстраивая диалог в духе сотрудничества, а не конфронтации.

В ходе переговоров прямо говорили о нашей обеспокоенности выходом Соединённых Штатов из всеобъемлющего плана действий по урегулированию иранской ядерной проблемы. Американская сторона знает нашу позицию, она остается неизменной. Подчеркну, что благодаря ядерной сделке Иран стал самой проверяемой страной в мире под контролем МАГАТЭ. Это эффективно обеспечивает исключительно мирный характер иранской ядерной программы, способствует укреплению режима нераспространения.

При обсуждении внутриукраинского кризиса обратили внимание на важность добросовестной реализации минских договорённостей. Соединённые Штаты могли бы решительнее настаивать на этом и настраивать украинское руководство на эту работу.

Особое внимание уделили экономике. Интерес к сотрудничеству со стороны деловых кругов обеих стран, безусловно, есть. Американская бизнес-делегация была одной из самых крупных на майском Петербургском экономическом форуме. В нём приняло участие более 500 представителей деловых кругов Соединённых Штатов.

Чтобы содействовать развитию взаимной торговли и инвестиций, мы с Президентом Трампом договорились о создании группы высокого уровня, которая объединила бы капитанов российского и американского бизнеса. Предприниматели лучше знают, как выстраивать взаимовыгодную кооперацию. Пусть подумают, что можно сделать, и сделают свои предложения на этот счёт.

Президент Трамп в очередной раз затронул тему так называемого российского вмешательства в избирательные процессы в Соединённых Штатах. Мне пришлось повторить то, что говорил уже неоднократно, в том числе и на личной встрече с Президентом: Российское государство никогда не вмешивалось и не собирается вмешиваться в американские внутренние дела, в том числе выборные процессы. Какие-либо конкретные материалы, если они будут представлены, мы готовы вместе рассматривать – например, в рамках рабочей группы по кибербезопасности, о создании которой мы говорили с Президентом ещё на встрече в Гамбурге.

И конечно, пора размораживать российско-американские связи по линии общественных организаций, в культурно-гуманитарной сфере. Совсем недавно, вы знаете, у нас была делегация американских конгрессменов, но это



воспринимается чуть ли не как историческое событие, а это должно быть рядовым текущим мероприятием.

В этой связи мы высказали предложение Президенту Соединённых Штатов подумать не только над практическими вопросами, но и над философией выстраивания двусторонних отношений на долгосрочную перспективу. К такому процессу полезно было бы привлечь опыт экспертов, хорошо знающих историю, нюансы российско-американского взаимодействия.

Идея в том, чтобы сформировать экспертный совет из влиятельных российских и американских политологов, учёных, бывших видных дипломатов и военных, который бы занялся поиском точек соприкосновения и осмыслением того, как вывести двустороннее сотрудничество на устойчивую позитивную траекторию.

В целом мы довольны нашей первой полномасштабной встречей. Напомню, что до этого мы только кратко общались на международных форумах. Мы хорошо поговорили с Президентом Трампом – надеюсь, стали лучше понимать друг друга, и я Дональду за это благодарен.

Конечно, многочисленные проблемы остаются, и мы не смогли расчистить все завалы, это невозможно было сделать на первой встрече, но, считаю, сделали первый важный шаг в этом направлении.

В заключение хотел бы отметить, что созданию рабочей атмосферы переговоров во многом способствовали наши финские хозяева. Благодарны руководству Финляндии, финскому народу, жителям Хельсинки за то, что было сделано. Знаем, что мы доставили много неудобств жителям Хельсинки и приносим за это свои извинения.

Благодарю вас за внимание.

1. Какой вид перевода в большей степени соответствует вашей личности и является наиболее привлекательным для вас в профессиональном плане? Обоснуйте свой ответ на этот вопрос.

## Тема II. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Обратите особое внимание на теорию закономерных лексических соответствий, разработанную Я. И. Рецкером. Какие изменения претерпела эта теория по мере развития современного переводоведения?

2. Переведите письменно следующие предложения. Найдите нужные лексические соответствия для подчеркнутых слов. Определите тип лексического соответствия: 1) эквивалент: а) полный, частичный; б) абсолютный, относительный; 2) вариантное соответствие.

### Вариант № 1

- 1) Her expression held something curious and unfathomable.
- 2) There he was, the boy, still dancing alone. He was like a stranger in the room, a person from a foreign place, who did not understand how things were supposed to be done.
- 3) With his lunch they brought him a telegram, running thus: "Your letter received coming down this afternoon will be with you at four thirty. Irene."
- 4) Why have the records of the discussions and decisions at vital Cabinet meetings during the year of the Munich crisis mysteriously disappeared?
- 5) The Prime Minister yesterday attacked the Government record on unemployment, claiming that things were better during the 13 years of Conservative rule.
- 6) The Premier described the harvest which had already surpassed all previous records and reached 7,500,000 tons, as "an unprecedented record" and a big advance over the average annual production both before and since the 1959 Revolution.

- 7) If you run through the record of every national group from earliest times you will find people seeking asylum in one form or another in Canada.
- 8) First he would freeze a small portion of tissue and examine it under a microscope.
- 9) He smelled the scent of limes and lavender.
- 10) The thistledown no longer moved.
- 11) He's having an affair with this beautiful girl.
- 12) The president has promised to curb corruption.
- 13) The children were to be driven, as a special treat, to the sands at Jagborough.
- 14) Maureen kept to the back of the line.
- 15) Roof tiles shone like blue fish scales.

### **Вариант № 2**

- 1) In the custom-house a lieutenant, very thin and military, questioned us.
- 2) Why do you enter Switzerland this way in a boat?
- 3) Only fancy! He stopped to laugh at the copper.
- 4) Now, that set I gave your mother when she married was the genuine thing.
- 5) Janetta, sixtyish, was prominent in community affairs.
- 6) The report comes in the midst of drastic unemployment among youth, especially in the black communities.
- 7) The following day, the poor people – whites, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Indians as well as Negroes – will begin to erect a community of tents and shanties on a site in Washington.
- 8) She almost pulled me from the sheets and, as I struggled into my coat and slippers, I realized, though half awake, that only a catastrophe could have caused this shrinking creature to burst into my room in such a fashion and at such an hour.
- 9) Tuberculosis is a respiratory disease.

- 10) At three o'clock he got up and dressed deliberately, noiselessly.
- 11) To keep a house is my native vocation and I consider it an honorable estate.
- 12) Some of the girls had fixed their curls with tape.
- 13) His paper hat drooped over his eyes so that it looked less of a crown and more of a bandage and the pity of it had hurt Maureen like a wound.
- 14) The only parties that Maureen had attended were those of her mother's friends.
- 15) Out of the darkness, lights began to emerge.

3. Подберите из книг по домашнему и индивидуальному чтению 10 предложений со словами, при переводе которых придется продлить ряд вариантных соответствий, приводимых в словаре.

4. Переведите письменно следующие предложения, сделав необходимые добавления или опущения:

### Вариант № 1

- 1) It was so obviously an exaggeration he wondered why.
- 2) The man touched his hat, glanced for a moment at Lord Henry in a hesitating manner, and then produced a letter.
- 3) He was too old for the hammer, but he would not yield to it.
- 4) When he reached home he found his servant waiting up for him.
- 5) The proposal was rejected and repudiated.
- 6) A little table with a dinner was laid out – and wine and plate.
- 7) The Italian communists call for a left government.
- 8) Her hair, not yet very grey, was becomingly arranged, and her black gown was modish.
- 9) I rolled away from him and then back, catching his knife hand at his side just as it was coming up.

- 10) The train whistled out of the station.
- 11) She was too near a breakdown to care what she told him.
- 12) Dorian Gray listened, open-eyed and wondering.
- 13) Universities forced to cut entry 2.5 %.
- 14) Right wing students stone Paris Police.
- 15) He tried to think it physical – a condition of his liver – but knew that it was not.

### **Вариант № 2**

- 1) Her eyes were flashing, and in her cheeks were two spots of color.
- 2) I watched the young man out of the room.
- 3) He leapt to his feet and hurried across the road to meet them.
- 4) Students have charged the police with harassment and intimidation.
- 5) The fact is that the leaden heart had snapped right in two.
- 6) He tried to tidy himself but he forgot the cigarette ash on his trousers.
- 7) The President has now called for Congress to look to the problem of crime nationally and take appropriate action.
- 8) And the old men and women did not like that either.
- 9) Thank God, I've kept my appetite and I've the digestion of a young man of 20, if I am 65.
- 10) She was too near a breakdown to care what she told him.
- 11) A laugh ran round the table.
- 12) Do you suppose the bus had an accident?
- 13) Music had stirred him like that.
- 14) The wonder is that it's lasted as long as it has.
- 15) A real hotel is for hospitality. Unfortunately too many people in this business have forgotten about it.

5. Опишите существующие типы грамматических и лексических замен при переводе. Переведите письменно следующие предложения, используя одну из разновидностей лексических замен. Будьте готовы обосновать необходимость употребления той или иной лексической замены.

### Вариант № 1

- 1) Each day he did three thousand words.
- 2) Girls had brown dresses on. It was the hour of study.
- 3) He took me into the house to show me the picture he was at work on when I came.
- 4) There was no reason why she should not be happy, yet they said she'd been asking for a separate room.
- 5) Keep your nose out of my business.
- 6) I felt as if the visit had diminished the separation between Ada and me.
- 7) I don't think he is himself.
- 8) But I'm glad you're on the wagon. Stay with it.
- 9) I remember once watching two little boys making snowballs.
- 10) I always tried my best to beat Strickland, because he was a player who despised the opponent he vanquished, his exultation in victory made defeat more difficult to bear. On the other hand, if he was beaten he took it with complete good-humour. He was a bad winner and a good loser.
- 11) Are you awake? Yes, I am. I am not well today.
- 12) But then the pain went away and I didn't think any more about it –
- 13) The door was opened cautiously half an inch and a bent figure peered ou.
- 14) I am sorry. Take your time.
- 15) It was not till the third day that he ventured to go out.

## Вариант №2

- 1) They couldn't go anywhere without his seeing how all the men were attracted by her.
- 2) Then again, you may pick up just enough education to hate people who say, "It's a secret between he and I."
- 3) A wild goose never laid a tame egg.
- 4) If she wanted to write a check she would probably take him upstairs. There are no writing materials down here.
- 5) He brought his great discovery to Ruth, sharing with her all his joy and wonder in it.
- 6) She hadn't a drop of white blood in her.
- 7) Among the lace in the bosom of her dress was a five-pointed star, made of eleven diamonds.
- 8) He never fought except in the gym.
- 9) The 42-year-old New York Democratic Senator, a gaining aspirant for the Presidency when he was shot on Wednesday, was buried with quiet simplicity long after nightfall.
- 10) Suggestions that Mr. George Brown is about to be brought back into the Government were strongly denied in Whitehall last night.
- 11) "I don't want to go out. I have a headache."
- 12) "... oh, miss, something must have happened – there's nobody in Miss Sharp's room; the bed ain't been slept in."
- 13) Then, the next morning in chapel, he made a speech that lasted about ten hours.
- 14) Now and then they made a bit of money.
- 15) I been outta work for 3 years.

6. Подберите из книг по домашнему и индивидуальному чтению 10 предложений, для перевода которых придется употребить ту или иную лексическую замену. Предложите свой вариант перевода.

### **Тема III. ПЕРЕВОД «БЕЗЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОЙ» ЛЕКСИКИ**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Опишите виды «безэквивалентности», встречающиеся при переводе.

2. Дайте характеристику существующих классификаций «безэквивалентной» лексики.

3. Перечислите основные способы передачи безэквивалентной лексики при переводе, опишите их достоинства и недостатки с точки зрения достижения адекватности перевода.

4. Передайте следующие имена собственные и географические названия, используя приемы переводческой транскрипции и транслитерации. Выделите случаи сочетания транскрипционного метода с транслитерационным.

#### **Вариант № 1**

George Middlemiss, John Atkinson, Esther Hughes, Eirlys Rees, Judith Hoggs, Albert Knight, Harry McLevy, Peter Huntingford, Keith Fletcher, Brian Hardie, Elroy Braithwaite, Stuart Webb, Walter Mondale, Lord Hailsham, Taylorville, Cadix, Bethel, Laurel, Rockaway Beach, Maidenhead, Surbiton.

#### **Вариант № 2**

Barry Nelmes, Henry Newton, Archie Gemmil, Maureen, Patty Driscoll, Alex Croypley, Richard Booth, Stewart Pearson, Garry Gilmour, Charlie Murtagh, Cedric Rhoades, Judson Odom, Ilfracombe, Westchester, Pelham, Farmingdale, Idlewild, Clarksville, Gallup, Ashfork, Barstow, Needles, Sutton.



5. Переведите следующие предложения, используя один из способов перевода реалий и неологизмов, описанных в работах по переводоведению.

### Вариант № 1

- 1) The other major Oxbridge competition is The Varsity Match, a rugby union game played annually at Twickenham stadium.
- 2) 10 Downing Street, colloquially known in the United Kingdom as 'Number 10' is the headquarters of Her Majesty's Government and the official residence and office of the First Lord of the Treasury, who is now always the Prime Minister.
- 3) LOBBY TO SEEK LIVING PENSION
- 4) Pensioners and trade unionists from many parts of the country will lobby Parliament on Tuesday, November 15, to demand a pension adequate to live on without other resources.
- 5) TEACH-IN FOR FORD WOMEN
- 6) Ford's women strikers have been invited to attend a teach-in on Women and Social Services to be held in London on Sunday.
- 7) Tom went to Eastbourne with his family for Christmas. Julia had two performances on Boxing Day, so the Gosselyns stayed in town; they went to a large party at the Savoy that Dolly de Vries gave to see the New Year in; and a few days later Roger set off for Vienna.
- 8) She taught him how to make cookies and muffins and banana bread and, finally, a Lady Baltimore cake.
- 9) Jim looked up and saw to his surprise a branch of mistletoe hanging at the ceiling right over him.
- 10) He's one of those charming, funny Peter Pan types that everybody likes but nobody should get mixed up with romantically.

- 11) A *Time* magazine reporter erroneously tweeted that a bust of civil rights icon Martin Luther King, Jr. was removed from display in the Oval Office by Donald Trump.

### **Вариант № 2**

- 1) Eton has been described as the most famous public school in the world and been referred to as “the chief nurse of England’s statesmen.”
- 2) At Northwestern University in Chicago, students won demands after a 36-hour sit-in. Almost all the school’s 114 black students took over the administration building as dozens of sympathetic whites sat-in on the front steps.
- 3) STUDENTS’ TALK-IN
- 4) A talk-in organized by students of the London School of Economics and other groups, on Student Action, will take place at 6 p.m. on Thursday in the old theatre at L.S.E.
- 5) After the World War when there was all that trouble in Armenia we had her for Thanks-giving dinner and for a minute there I thought she was going to throw the turkey at your father.
- 6) The Tennysons had no room for a sleep-in nurse, so Mrs. Harley came to the house every morning and took care of Deborah during the day.
- 7) Then out of the blue one morning they had called, “Hey, you!” and asked if she wanted a ticket for the Boxing Day Ball.
- 8) A proper Christmas pudding is always stirred from East to West in honour of the three Wise Men and traditionally made with 13 ingredients to represent Christ and His Disciples.
- 9) These Stonehenge things were designed to give foreground.
- 10) Look, we call the Statue of Liberty “she,” but we all know it’s an object made of copper and steel.

- 11) This 2-star hotel enjoys a fantastical location in central London, just a 5-minute walk from Victoria Station.
- 12) Halloween is usually celebrated amongst family, friends and, sometimes, co-workers. However, some areas hold large community events.

6. Подберите из книг по домашнему и индивидуальному чтению, англоязычных газет 10 предложений с «безэквивалентной лексикой». Предложите свой вариант перевода.

#### **Тема IV. ПЕРЕВОД ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ И ПСЕВДОИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ («ЛОЖНЫХ ДРУЗЕЙ» ПЕРЕВОДЧИКА)**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Переведите письменно следующие предложения, выделите интернационализмы и псевдоинтернационализмы.

#### **Вариант № 1**

- 1) The dinner was spoiled by his enthusiasm.
- 2) Her mother left the room as quietly as she had entered and returned with a black satin dress. “Try this.”
- 3) The prospect of spending a whole week with Michael was enchanting.
- 4) There was speculation that the President might attend the funeral, but the Secret Service was reported worried over his safety if he went.
- 5) A week later Dorian Gray was sitting in the conservatory at Selby Royal talking to the pretty Duchess of Monmouth, who with her husband, a jaded-looking man of sixty, was amongst his guests.
- 6) No woman should ever be quite accurate about her age.

- 7) He saw a rounded chin nestling in a cream ruffle, a delicate face with large dark eyes and soft lips.
- 8) It (her name) delighted his ear, and he grew intoxicated with the repetition of it.
- 9) A lady sang a sentimental song in Spanish, and it made one or two of us weep – it was so pathetic.
- 10) Some modifications have been made in the original design.
- 11) It was a curious sensation this, that nobody in the world cared two straws whether she was alive or dead.
- 12) We spoke with a resident of the village.
- 13) The girls passed close-together cottages with lit-up windows and Christmas trees.
- 14) The academic theatre in the Estonian town Tartu is impossible to imagine without Kaarel Ird, its chief director and manager.
- 15) One of the boys, the older, seemed interested in some ornaments on Ellen's dresser.

### **Вариант № 2**

- 1) The voltage produced by the detector is an accurate replica of the signal originally produced by the microphone.
- 2) A compositor is one who sets up type for printing.
- 3) He is a great champion of freedom and national independence.
- 4) Be kind enough to address it John Sedley, Esquire and to seal this billet which I have written to this lady.
- 5) His data are unreliable.
- 6) The programme aims at strengthening capabilities to ensure accurate and consistent practice across duty stations.
- 7) The conductor raised the baton and the overture began.
- 8) One of the men, though a resident of the town, had never seen her before.
- 9) The sky was so blue, and the sun so bright, that an eternal summer seemed to reign over the prospect.

- 10) Lord Henry was scanning ... occupants of the gallery through his opera-glass.
- 11) His favourite artists were Ivanov, Repin and Surikov.
- 12) Across the heart of a hot, still day will be drawn a shadow as deep as velvet.
- 13) The productions of Joan Looming made the theatre famous.
- 14) The original paraphernalia for the lottery had been lost long ago.
- 15) Besides, if any dramatic discoveries were made, with Fred O'Connor on the job, Dean would learn the results soon enough.

2. Подберите из книг по домашнему и индивидуальному чтению, британских и американских газет 10 предложений с интернациональными словами и «ложными друзьями переводчика». Предложите свой вариант их перевода.

## **Тема V. ПЕРЕВОД ФРАЗЕОЛОГИИ**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Чем обусловлены основные проблемы перевода фразеологии? Опишите существующие классификации фразеологических единиц.

2. Какие способы перевода фразеологии предлагают авторы различных учебников?

3. Переведите письменно следующие предложения, в состав которых входят фразеологические единицы. Определите типы фразеологических единиц и способы их перевода.

## Вариант № 1

- 1) SKELETONS THAT ATTLEE KEPT INSIDE CABINET CUPBOARD
- 2) Skeletons popped out of Whitehall cupboards on New Year's Day rattling their bones and showing Clement Attlee's Labour Cabinet of 1946 as preoccupied with secret government as Mr. Callaghan's 30 years later.
- 3) Explaining grammar to John is like flogging a dead horse. He just can't take it in!
- 4) He'd better not let me catch sight of him. I'd thrash him within an inch of his life.
- 5) "I wouldn't do that" said Mrs MacAndrew. "I'd give him all the rope he wants. He'll come back with his tail between his legs and settle down again quite comfortably".
- 6) It won't hurt him to discover that I'm not all milk and honey.
- 7) The house was a white elephant but he could not conceive of his father living in a smaller place.
- 8) There was no answer. It was really rather mysterious, and it seemed to me that Stroeve, standing just behind, was trembling in his shoes.
- 9) He got the prizes and the scholarships that I went in for. I always played second fiddle to him.
- 10) It was an unusual thing for Carson Chalmers to play the Caliph.
- 11) It was just like his good nature to come to the rescue when he knew she was at a loose end.
- 12) Once again the EEC commission has served up a dog's breakfast of technicalities.
- 13) If he'll do that, I'll let bygones be bygones.
- 14) I see you don't let the grass grow under your feet, Mr Poirot.  
It will be a pleasure to work with you, I'm sure.
- 15) It's as simple as the Rule of Three.
- 16) You've made your bed, lie upon it.

## Вариант № 2

- 1) In England and France he was the square peg in the round hole, but here the holes were any sort of shape, and no sort of peg was quite amiss.
- 2) She was pleased that they liked her, these smart idle women, but she laughed at them up her sleeve because they were dazzled by her glamour.
- 3) What he said had a hateful truth in it, and another defect of my character is that I enjoy the company of those, however depraved, who can give me a Roland for my Oliver.
- 4) I thought it my duty to warn you, but I'm prepared to take the rough with the smooth.
- 5) Tom made a great hit with the Dennonants; he explained to them how they could get out of paying as much income-tax as they did.
- 6) Mary often exaggerates a small obstacle and makes a mountain from a molehill.
- 7) His callousness was inhuman, and in my indignation I was not inclined to mince my words.
- 8) One of the reasons why he and other Tories are furious with Powell is that his speeches let too many cats out of too many bags.
- 9) I saw the sword of Damocles suspended over humanity, the blade being steadily lowered, threatening anew millions of people.
- 10) Tom meant nothing to Julia any more, but she had a score to settle with Avic and she wasn't going to forget it.
- 11) It was quite clear that she could not make head or tail of my announcement.
- 12) You can bet your boots. I'd have routed her out fast enough.
- 13) He's had a narrow shave, you know.
- 14) This little girl knocks them cold.
- 15) Yet finally one of them had gone to feel blue.

1. Подберите русские эквиваленты для следующих английских пословиц и поговорок:

- 1) Nothing venture, nothing have.
- 2) Every heart knows its own bitterness.
- 3) To hold with the hare and run with the hounds.
- 4) The longest way round is (often) the shortest way home.
- 5) In for a penny, in for a pound.
- 6) Let him put in his finger, and he will put in the whole hand.
- 7) Look before you leap.
- 8) Make hay while the sun shines.
- 9) Out of the frying pan into the fire.
- 10) Over shoes, over boots.
- 11) A burnt child dreads the fire.
- 12) Custom is a second nature.
- 13) Every cook praises his own broth.
- 14) There's no use crying over spilt milk.
- 15) Every cloud has a silver lining.

2. Подберите английские эквиваленты для следующих русских пословиц и поговорок:

- 1) За двумя зайцами погонишься – ни одного не поймешь.
- 2) Не плюй в колодец – пригодится воды напиться.
- 3) Рука руку моет.
- 4) Клин клином вышибают.
- 5) На ошибках учатся.
- 6) Пришла беда – отворяй ворота.
- 7) Не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.
- 8) Как гром с ясного неба.
- 9) Либо пан, либо пропал.
- 10) С миру по нитке – голому рубашка.
- 11) Одна ласточка еще не делает весны.
- 12) Рыбак рыбака видит издалека.
- 13) Яблоко от яблони недалеко падает.
- 14) В гостях хорошо, а дому лучше.
- 15) Все дороги ведут в Рим.



## Тема VI. ОСНОВНЫЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ТРУДНОСТИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПЕРЕВОДА

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия.

2. Дайте характеристику основных лексических проблем перевода.

3. С какими грамматическими проблемами обычно сталкивается переводчик, работающий в паре английский-русский-английский?

4. Выполните предпереводческий анализ одного из предложенных текстов.

5. Переведите текст письменно, обобщите основные языковые трудности, с которыми вы столкнулись в процессе перевода: а) лексические, б) грамматические, в) стилистические. Какие переводческие приемы вы употребили для их преодоления? Обоснуйте свой вариант перевода.

### Текст № 1

#### **Kingsblood Royal**

*by Sinclair Lewis*

“It isn’t merely the major horrors that oppress us in the South – the fear of being lynched, burnt, beaten. We can forget those things except on sultry nights with heat-lightning like the flush of guns. Then you lie rigid in the dark and listen and you are terrified when you hear a car, a whisper, a footstep, terrified that the whites may be coming, and they never come for any good.”

“But it isn’t that fear so much, as the constant quiet slaps. It’s the little things in a South, that cherishes the little things, a roses and grandfather’s sword and Lanier’s verses and the jovial controversy between bruising and crushing the mint for a julep.

It's the signs "for coloured only" that tell a pretentious Negro like me that she's unclean."

"I taught for a year in the deep South, after college. I believed the stories that the whites liked to have coloured teachers to be extra neat as an example to the children. I had a funny rickety little old car, and I painted it white myself."

On Saturday I was coming into town, and I washed the car – it was like glass – and I was proud of my new white suit and white shoes. And new white gloves! I got out at the drugstore, and there was a horrible old peckerwood farmer – yellow as an angleworm – and he walked over and deliberately spat a huge gob of tobacco juice right on the door of my clean car. And the other white men all laughed. Then I knew that Hell has the sign "For coloured only."

## Текст № 2

### Texas

*by John Steinbeck*

When I started this narrative, I knew that sooner or later I would have to have a go at Texas, and I dreaded it. I could have bypassed Texas about as easily as a space traveller can avoid the Milky Way. It sticks its big old Panhandle up north and it slops and slouches along the Rio Grande. Once you are in Texas it seems to take forever to get out, and some people never make it.

Let me say in the beginning that even if I wanted to avoid Texas I could not, for I am wived in Texas and mother-in-lawed and uncled and aunted and cousined within an inch of my life. Staying away from Texas geographically is no help whatever, for Texas moves through our house in New York, our fishing cottage at Sag Harbor, and when we had a flat in Paris, Texas was there too. It permeates the world to a ridiculous degree. Once, in Florence, on seeing a lovely little Italian princess, I said to her father, "But she doesn't look Italian. It may seem strange, but she looks like an American Indian." To which her father replied, "Why shouldn't she? Her grandfather married a Cherokee in Texas."

Writers facing the problem of Texas find themselves floundering in generalities, and I am no exception. Texas is a state of mind. Texas is an obsession. Above all, Texas is a nation in every sense of the word. And there is an opening covey of generalities. A Texan outside of Texas is a foreigner. My wife refers to herself as the Texan that got away, but this is only partly true. She has virtually no accent until she talks to a Texan, when she instantly reverts. You wouldn't have to scratch deep to find her origin.

I've studied the Texas problem from many angles and for many years. And of course one of my truths is inevitably canceled by another. Outside their state I think Texans are a little frightened and very tender in their feelings, and these qualities cause boasting, arrogance, and noisy complacency – the outlets of shy children. At home Texans are none of these things. The ones I know are gracious, friendly, generous, and quiet. In New York we hear them so often bring up their treasured uniqueness. Texas is the only state that came into the Union by treaty. It retains the right to secede at will. We have heard them threaten to secede so often that I formed an enthusiastic organization – the American friends for Texas Secession. This stops the subject cold. They want to be able to secede but they don't want anyone to want them to.

### ТЕКСТ № 3

#### David's Haircut

*by Ken Elkes*

When David steps out of the front door he is blinded for a moment by the white, fizzing sunlight and reaches instinctively for his dad's hand.

It's the first really warm day of the year, an unexpected heat that bridges the cusp between spring and summer. Father and son are on their way to the barbershop, something they have always done together.

Always, the routine is the same. "It's about time we got that mop of yours cut," David's dad will say, pointing at him with two

fingers, a cigarette wedged between them. “Perhaps I should do it. Where are those shears Janet?”

Sometimes his dad chases him round the living room, pretending to cut off his ears. When he was young David used to get too excited and start crying, scared that maybe he really would lose his ears, but he has long since grown out of that.

Mr Samuels’ barbershop is in a long room above the chip shop, reached by a steep flight of stairs. There is a groove worn in each step by the men who climb and descend in a regular stream. David follows his father, annoyed that he cannot make each step creak like his old man can.

David loves the barbershop – it’s like nowhere else he goes. It smells of cigarettes and men and hair oil. Sometimes the smell of chips will climb the stairs along with a customer and when the door opens the waiting men lift their noses together.

Black and white photographs of men with various out-of-fashion hairstyles hang above a picture rail at the end of the room, where two barber’s chairs are bolted to the floor. They are heavy, old-fashioned chairs with foot pumps that hiss and chatter as Mr Samuels, the rolls of his plump neck squashing slightly, adjusts the height of the seat.

In front of the chairs are deep sinks with a showerhead and long metal hose attached to the taps, not that anyone seems to use them. Behind the sinks are mirrors and on either side of these, shelves overflowing with an mixture of plastic combs (some plunged into a glass bowl containing a blue liquid), shaving mugs, scissors, cut throat razors, hair brushes and, stacked neatly in a pyramid, 10 bright red tubs of Brylcreem.

At the back of the room sit the customers, silent for most of the time, except when Mr Samuels breaks off from cutting and takes a drag on his cigarette, sending a wisp of grey-blue smoke like the tail of kite twisting into the air.

When it is David’s turn for a cut, Mr Samuels places a wooden board covered with a piece of oxblood red leather across

the arms of the chair, so that the barber doesn't have to stoop to cut the boy's hair. David scrambles up onto the bench.

"The rate you're shooting up, you won't need this soon, you'll be sat in the chair," the barber says.

"Wow," says David, squirming round to look at his dad, forgetting that he can see him through the mirror. "Dad, Mr Samuels said I could be sitting in the chair soon, not just on the board!"

"So I hear," his father replies, not looking up from the paper. "I expect Mr Samuels will start charging me more for your hair then."

"At least double the price," said Mr Samuels, winking at David.

Finally David's dad looks up from his newspaper and glances into the mirror, seeing his son looking back at him. He smiles.

"Wasn't so long ago when I had to lift you onto that board because you couldn't climb up there yourself," he says.

"They don't stay young for long do they, kids," Mr Samuels declares. All the men in the shop nod in agreement. David nods too.

In the mirror he sees a little head sticking out of a long nylon cape that Mr Samuels has swirled around him and folded into his collar with a wedge of cotton wool. Occasionally he steals glances at the barber as he works. He smells a mixture of stale sweat and aftershave as the barber's moves around him, combing and snipping, combing and snipping.

David feels like he is in another world, noiseless except for the scuffing of the barber's shoes on the lino and the snap of his scissors. In the reflection from the window he could see through the window, a few small clouds moved slowly through the frame, moving to the sound of the scissors' click.

Sleepily, his eyes dropping to the front of the cape where his hair falls with the same softness as snow and he imagines sitting

in the chair just like the men and older boys, the special bench left leaning against the wall in the corner.

He thinks about the picture book of bible stories his aunt gave him for Christmas, the one of Samson having his hair cut by Delilah. David wonders if his strength will go like Samson's.

When Mr Samuels has finished, David hops down from the seat, rubbing the itchy hair from his face. Looking down he sees his own thick, blonde hair scattered among the browns, greys and blacks of the men who have sat in the chair before him. For a moment he wants to reach down and gather up the broken blonde locks, to separate them from the others, but he does not have time.

The sun is still strong when they reach the pavement outside the shop, but it is less fiery now, already beginning to drop from its zenith.

“I tell you what, lad, let’s get some fish and chips to take home, save your mum from cooking tea,” says David’s dad and turns up the street.

The youngster is excited and grabs his dad’s hand. The thick-skinned fingers close gently around his and David is surprised to find, warming in his father’s palm, a lock of his own hair.

#### **ТЕКСТ № 4**

#### **Powder**

*by Tobias Wolff*

Just before Christmas my father took me skiing at Mount Baker. He’d had to fight for the privilege of my company, because my mother was still angry with him for sneaking me into a nightclub during his last visit, to see Thelonious Monk.\*

He wouldn’t give up. He promised, hand on heart, to take good care of me and have me home for dinner on Christmas Eve, and she relented. But as we were checking out of the lodge that morning it began to snow, and in this snow he observed some rare quality that made it necessary for us to get in one last run.

We got in several last runs. He was indifferent to my fretting. Snow whirled around us in bitter, blinding squalls, hissing like sand, and still we skied. As the lift bore us to the peak yet again, my father looked at his watch and said, "Criminy. This'll have to be a fast one."

By now I couldn't see the trail. There was no point in trying. I stuck close behind him and did what he did and somehow made it to the bottom without sailing off a cliff. We returned our skis and my father put chains on the Austin-Healey\*\* while I swayed from foot to foot, clapping my mittens and wishing I was home.

I could see everything. The green tablecloth, the plates with the holly pattern, the red candles waiting to be lit.

We passed a diner on our way out. "You want some soup?" my father asked. I shook my head. "Buck up," he said. "I'll get you there. Right, doctor?"

I was supposed to say, "Right, doctor," but I didn't say anything.

A state trooper waved us down outside the resort, where a pair of sawhorses blocked the road. He came up to our car and bent down to my father's window, his face bleached by the cold, snowflakes clinging to his eyebrows and to the fur trim of his jacket and cap.

"Don't tell me," my father said.

The trooper told him. The road was closed. It might get cleared, it might not. Storm took everyone by surprise. Hard to get people moving. Christmas Eve. What can you do. My father said, "Look. We're talking about five, six inches. I've taken this car through worse than that."

The trooper straightened up. His face was out of sight but I could hear him. "The road is closed."

My father sat with both hands on the wheel, rubbing the wood with his thumbs. He looked at the barricade for a long time. He seemed to be trying to master the idea of it. Then he thanked the trooper and with a weird, old-maidy show of caution

turned the car around. “Your mother will never forgive me for this,” he said.

“We should’ve left this morning,” I said. “Doctor.”

He didn’t speak to me again until we were in a booth at the diner, waiting for our burgers. “She won’t forgive me,” he said. “Do you understand? Never.”

“I guess,” I said, though no guesswork was required. She wouldn’t forgive him.

“I can’t let that happen.” He bent toward me. “I’ll tell you what I want. I want us all to be together again. Is that what you want?”

“Yes, sir.”

He bumped my chin with his knuckles. “That’s all I needed to hear.”

When we finished eating he went to the pay phone in the back of the diner, then joined me in the booth again. I figured he’d called my mother, but he didn’t give a report. He sipped at his coffee and stared out the window at the empty road. “Come on, come on,” he said, though not to me. A little while later he said it again. When the trooper’s car went past, lights flashing, he got up and dropped some money on the check. “Okay. *Vámonos.*”

The wind had died. The snow was falling straight down, less of it now and lighter. We drove away from the resort, right up to the barricade. “Move it,” my father told me. When I looked at him, he said, “What are you waiting for?” I got out and dragged one of the sawhorses aside, then put it back after he drove through. He pushed the door open for me. “Now you’re an accomplice,” he said. “We go down together.” He put the car into gear and gave me a look. “Joke, son.”

Down the first long stretch I watched the road behind us, to see if the trooper was on our tail. The barricade vanished. Then there was nothing but snow: snow on the road, snow kicking up from the chains, snow on the trees, snow in the sky, and our trail in the snow. Then I faced forward and had a shock. There were no



tracks ahead of us. My father was breaking virgin snow between tall tree lines. He was humming “Stars Fell on Alabama.” I felt snow brush along the floorboards under my feet. To keep my hands from shaking I clamped them between my knees.

My father grunted thoughtfully and said, “Don’t ever try this yourself.”

“I won’t.”

“That’s what you say now, but someday you’ll get your license and then you’ll think you can do anything. Only you won’t be able to do this. You need, I don’t know – a certain instinct.”

“Maybe I have it.”

“You don’t. You have your strong points, sure, just not this. I only mention it because I don’t want you to get the idea this is something anybody can do. I’m a great driver. That’s not a virtue, okay? It’s just a fact, and one you should be aware of. Of course you have to give the old heap some credit too. There aren’t many cars I’d try this with. Listen!”

I did listen. I heard the slap of the chains, the stiff, jerky rasp of the wipers, the purr of the engine. It really did purr. The old heap was almost new. My father couldn’t afford it, and kept promising to sell it, but here it was.

I said, “Where do you think that policeman went to?”

“Are you warm enough?” He reached over and cranked up the blower. Then he turned off the wipers. We didn’t need them. The clouds had brightened. A few sparse, feathery flakes drifted into our slipstream and were swept away. We left the trees and entered a broad field of snow that ran level for a while and then tilted sharply downward. Orange stakes had been planted at intervals in two parallel lines and my father steered a course between them, though they were far enough apart to leave considerable doubt in my mind as to exactly where the road lay. He was humming again, doing little scat riffs around the melody.

“Okay, then. What are my strong points?”

“Don’t get me started,” he said. “It’d take all day.”

“Oh, right. Name one.”

“Easy. You always think ahead.”

True. I always thought ahead. I was a boy who kept his clothes on numbered hangers to ensure proper rotation. I bothered my teachers for homework assignments far ahead of their due dates so I could draw up schedules. I thought ahead, and that was why I knew there would be other troopers waiting for us at the end of our ride, if we even got there. What I didn't know was that my father would wheedle and plead his way past them – he didn't sing “O Tannenbaum,” but just about – and get me home for dinner, buying a little more time before my mother decided to make the split final. I knew we'd get caught; I was resigned to it. And maybe for this reason I stopped moping and began to enjoy myself.

Why not? This was one for the books. Like being in a speedboat, only better. You can't go downhill in a boat. And it was all ours. And it kept coming, the laden trees, the unbroken surface of snow, the sudden white vistas. Here and there I saw hints of the road, ditches, fences, stakes, though not so many that I could have found my own way. But then I didn't have to. My father was driving. My father in his forty-eighth year, rumped, kind, bankrupt of honor, flushed with certainty. He was a great driver. All persuasion, no coercion. Such subtlety at the wheel, such tactful pedalwork. I actually trusted him. And the best was yet to come – switchbacks and hairpins impossible to describe. Except maybe to say this: if you haven't driven fresh powder, you haven't driven.

### **Примечания**

1. *Thelonious Monk* – a famous American jazz pianist popular in the 1950s and 1960s

2. *Austin-Healey* – a British sports car

## Текст № 5

### **Forever Trump: Diehard supporters' rallying cry**

*Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump rallies supporters at the Cambria County War Memorial Arena in Johnstown, Pa. Friday, Oct. 21, 2016. (Thomas Slusser /The Tribune-Democrat via AP)*

JOHNSTOWN, United States – Pundits and pollsters say the bottom may be falling out of Donald Trump's White House run, but diehard supporters in the western Pennsylvania city of Johnstown strongly disagree. A few hours' drive north and west from liberal Washington, Johnstown – the beating heart of Trump Country – is a world away from the US capital.

Industry in the region has been on the decline for decades. Smoke stacks from the steel plants have been quiet for years and large parts of its downtown are deserted. There are few jobs remaining from the steel, coal and garment industries that once kept the local economy humming. Many here say long-awaited deliverance has come in the person of Trump, the billionaire businessman who has promised to make Johnstown great again.

Trump's campaign has stalled after lackluster performances at all three presidential debates with Democratic rival Hillary Clinton. It also has been hurt because of the scandal over his alleged groping of women, and the furor over his unprecedented suggestion that he might not accept the outcome of the election.

But inhabitants of this part of Pennsylvania – including several thousand supporters who thronged the local convention center for a rally on Friday – pay little heed to predictions of the Republican candidate's demise, lapping up his message of economic resurgence after decades of decline. "He's going to bring back businesses to Johnstown," said a 66-year-old retired secretary who only gave her name as Chris. "He's going to get the steel mills running again," she said.

A candidate known for his dystopian descriptions of America's inner cities or the plight of the economy and military,

Trump offers a seductively upbeat vision of how life will be after he moves into the White House. “Your jobs will come back under a Trump administration. That I can tell you – including your steel, which has been decimated in this area,” he promised his ardent supporters at the rally.

“Your incomes will go up under a Trump administration, your taxes will go way, way down,” he said to applause and cheers. “We will bring prosperity back to Johnstown. We will be putting your miners back to work... all across this city and country.” That message resonates with Chris, who remembers what life was like when Johnstown was still an industrial mecca, before being forsaken by its business leaders and politicians. “Main Street was crowded with people. It was booming,” she recalled. “Right now, we have three or four restaurants and a Dollar Store. That’s it,” she said.

Walt Rozum, 84, a lifelong Democrat who worked for 30 years at Bethlehem Steel, said Trump’s message was persuasive enough to convince him to cross parties and vote for the Republican nominee. “I think he’s going to do real well around here. I would say from what I see of it, it’s Trump Country. All along the highways, there are very few signs for Hillary,” he said. “Trump puts his foot in his mouth every time he opens it, but people want a change,” Rozum said.

Trump rallies have become infamous for their anger and outbursts of violence – but the crowd in Johnstown was more remarkable for its ardor. “We love you Trump!” one adoring supporter shouted during the speech, as the candidate assured Johnstown that he will restore the city to its former glory. Trump said new jobs will be created by commissioning new weaponry for the military, and rebuilding the region’s bridges and aging roads, promising ripple effects to be felt clear across the Pennsylvania economy. “Our politicians failed you, and betrayed you,” he said. “They gave your jobs to foreign companies and producers... We got the poverty. They got the factories, the jobs and the wealth.”

## Тема VII. ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРОЦЕССА ПЕРЕВОДА

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Какие составляющие входят в прагматику текста? Дайте определение прагматической адекватности перевода, опишите способы ее достижения при переводе текстов различной функциональной принадлежности.

2. Внимательно прочитайте отрывок из романа И. С. Тургенева «Отцы и дети». Какие предложения в тексте трудны для перевода с точки зрения достижения прагматической адекватности? Чем вызваны эти трудности? Преодолимы ли они с вашей точки зрения?

3. Сравните и проанализируйте три варианта перевода предложенного отрывка. Какой из переводов, по-вашему, более адекватен с прагматической точки зрения? Обоснуйте свое мнение.

– Вот как мы с тобой, – говорил в тот же день после обеда Николай Петрович своему брату, сидя у него в кабинете, – в отставные люди попали, песенка наша спета. Что ж? Может быть, Базаров и прав; но мне, признаюсь, одно больно: я надеялся именно теперь тесно и дружески сойтись с Аркадием, а выходит, что я остался позади, он ушел вперед, и понять мы друг друга не можем.

– Да почему он ушел вперед? И чем он от нас так уж отличается? – с нетерпением воскликнул Павел Петрович. – Это все ему в голову синьор этот вбил, нигилист этот. Ненавижу я этого лекаришку: по-моему, он просто шарлатан, я уверен, что со всеми своими лягушками он и в физике недалеко ушел.

– Нет, брат, ты этого не говори: Базаров умен и знающ.

–И самолюбие такое противное, – перебил опять Павел Петрович.

–Да, – заметил Николай Петрович: – он самолюбив. Не без этого, видно иначе нельзя; только вот чего я в толк не возьму. Кажется, я все делаю, чтобы не отстать от века: крестьян устроил, ферму завел, так что даже меня во всей губернии красным величают; читаю, учусь, вообще стараюсь стать в уровень с современными требованиями, – а они говорят, что песенка моя спета. Да что, брат, я сам начинаю думать, что она точно спета.

–Это почему?

–А вот почему. Сегодня я сижу и читаю Пушкина. Помнится «Цыгане» мне попались ... Вдруг Аркадий подходит ко мне и молча, с эдаким ласковым сожалением на лице, тихонько, как у ребенка, отнял у меня книгу и положил передо мною другую, немецкую ... улыбнулся и ушел, и Пушкина унес.

–Вот как! Какую же он книгу тебе дал?

–Вот эту.

И Николай Петрович вынул из заднего кармана сюртука пресловутую брошюру Бюхнера, девятого издания.

Павел Петрович повертел ее в руках.

–Гм! – промычал он. – Аркадий Николаевич заботится о твоём воспитании. Что ж, ты пробовал читать?

–Пробовал.

–Ну и что же?

–Либо я глуп, либо это все – вздор. Должно быть, я глуп.

–Да ты по-немецки не забыл? – спросил Павел Петрович.

–Я по-немецки понимаю.

Павел Петрович опять повертел книгу в руках и исподлобья взглянул на брата. Оба помолчали.

–Да, кстати, – начал Николай Петрович, видимо желая переменить разговор. – Я получил письмо от Колязина.

–От Матвея Ильича?

–От него. Он приехал в \*\*\* ревизировать губернию. Он теперь в тузы вышел и пишет мне, что желает, породственному, повидаться с нами и приглашает нас с тобой и с Аркадием в город.

–Ты поедешь? – спросил Павел Петрович.

–Нет, а ты?

–И я не поеду. Очень нужно тащиться за пятьдесят верст киселя есть. Он хочет показаться нам во всей своей славе; черт с ним! Будет с него губернского фимиама, обойдется без нашего. И великая важность, тайный советник! Если б я продолжал служить, тянуть эту глупую ляжку, я бы теперь был генерал-адъютантом. При том же мы с тобой отставные люди.

–Да, брат; видно пора гроб заказывать и ручки складывать крестом на груди, – заметил со вздохом Николай Петрович.

–Ну, я так скоро не сдамся, – пробормотал его брат. – У нас еще будет схватка с этим лекарем, я это предчувствую.

(1) The same day Nikolai Petrovich was sitting with his brother. At length he said:

“I find that you and I are men on the shelf, that our songs have been sung. Er? And perhaps Bazarov is right. Yet I confess, that one thing hurts me: and that is, though I had hoped to draw nearer to Arkady, I am being left in the rear, and he is for ever marching ahead. No longer do he and I understand one another.”

“And why is he for ever marching ahead?” asked Paul Petrovitch indignantly. “How comes he to stand at such a distance from us? The reason is simply the ideas which that precious “Nihilist” is putting into his head. For myself, I detest the fellow, and think him a charlatan. Also, I am certain that, in spite of his frogs, he is making no real progress in physics.”

“We ought not to say that, brother. For my own part, I look upon him as a man of culture and ability.”

“If so a detestably conceited one.”

“Perhaps he is conceited,” Nikolai Petrovitch allowed. “But then it would appear that nothing can be done without something of the kind. What I cannot make out is the following. As you know I have done everything possible to keep up with the time – I have organized my peasantry, I have set up such a farm that throughout the province I am known as “Fine Kirsanov”, persistently I read and educate myself, in general I try to march abreast of the needs of the day. Yet, though I do all this, I am not partially inclined to accept that view”.

“For what reason?”

“For the following. To-day, as I was reading Pushkin (I think it was “The Gipsies” that I had lighted upon), there suddenly entered the room Arkady. Silently, and as gently as a child, he withdrew the book from my hand, and put before me another book – a German production of some kind. That done, he gave me another smile, and departed with my volume of Pushkin under his arm”.

“Good gracious! And what might be the book which he has given you?”

“This”.

Nikolai Petrovitch extracted from the tail pocket of his frock-coat a copy (ninth edition) of Buchner’s well-known work.

Paul Petrovitch turned it over in his hands.

“H’m! he grunted. “Arkady does indeed seem solicitous for your education! Have you tried reading the book?”

“Yes”.

“And how do you like it?”

“Well, either I am a fool or the thing is rubbish. Of the two views, the former seems to me the most probable.”

“It is not because you have forgotten your German, I suppose?”



“Oh, no. I understand the language perfectly”. Again Paul Petrovitch turned over the book, and again glanced at his brother from under his brows. A moment’s silence ensued.

“By the way”, continued Nikolai Petrovitch with an evident desire to change the conversation, “I have received a letter from Kaliasin”.

“From Matvi Ilyitch?”

“From the same. It seems that he has just arrived at – , for the purpose of carrying out the Revision of the province, and he writes very civilly that, as our kinsman, he would be glad to see Arkady and you and myself.”

“Do you intend to accept his invitation?” asked Paul Petrovitch.

“I do not. Do you?”

“No. We have no need to drag ourselves fifty versts to eat blane-mange. The good Matieu wants to show off a little – that is all. He can do without us. But what an honour to be a Privy Councillor! Had I continued in the Service, continued hauling at the old tow-rope, I myself might have been Adjutant-General! As it is, I, like yourself, am on the shelf.”

“Yes, brother, Clearly it is time that we ordered our tombstones, and folded our hands upon our breasts.”

A sigh concluded Nikolai Petrivitch’s speech.

*(translated by C. H. Hogarth)*

(1) “So it seems,” Nikolai Petrovitch said the same day after dinner to his brother, as he sat in his study, “you and I are behind the times, our day’s over. Well, well. Perhaps Bazarov is right; but one thing I confess, makes me feel sure; I did so hope, precisely now, to get on to such close intimate terms with Arkady, and it turns out I’m left behind, and he has gone forward, and we can’t understand one another.”

“How has he gone forward? And in what way is he so superior to us already?” cried Pavel Pertovich impatiently. “It’s that high and mighty gentleman, that nihilist, who’s knocked all that into his head. I hate that doctor fellow; in my opinion, he’s simply quack; I’m convinced, for all his tadpoles, he’s not got very far even in medicine.”

“No, brother, you mustn’t say that; Bazarov is clever, and knows his subject.”

“And his conceit’s something revolting”, Pavel Petrovitch broke in again.

“Yes”, observed Nickolai Petrovitch, “he is conceited. But there’s no doing without that, it seems; only that’s what I did not take into account. I thought I was doing everything to keep up with the times; I have started a model farm; I have done well by the peasants, so that I am positively called a “Red Radical” all over the province; I read, I study, I try in every way to keep abreast with the requirements of the day – and they say my day’s over. And, brother, I begin to think that it is.”

“Why so?”

“I’ll tell you why. This morning I was sitting reading Pushkin ... I remember, it happened to be “The Gipsies” ... all of a sudden Arkady came up to me, and, without speaking, with such a kindly compassion on his face, as gently as if I were a baby, took the book away from me, and laid another before me – a German book ... smiled, and went away, carrying Pushkin off with him.”

“Upon my word! What book did he give you?”

“This one here.”

And Nikolai Petrovitch pulled the famous treatise of Buchner, in the ninth edition, out of his coat-tail pocket.

Pavel Petrovitch turned it over in his hands. “Hm!” he growled. “Arkady Nikolaevitch is taking your education in hand. Well, did you try reading it?”

“Yes, I tried it”.

“Well, what did you think of it?”

“Either I’m stupid, or it’s all – nonsense. I must be stupid, I suppose.”

“Haven’t you forgotten your German?” queried Pavel Petrovitch.

“Oh, I understand the German”.

Pavel Petrovitch again turned the book over in his hands, and glanced from under his brows at his brother. Both were silent.

“Oh, by the way,” began Nikolai Petrovitch, obviously wishing to change the subject, “I’ve got a letter from Kalyazin”.

“Matvy Ilyitch?”

“Yes, he has come to – to inspect the province. He’s quite a bigwig now; and writes to me that, as a relation, he should like to see us again, and invites you and me and Arkady to the town.”

“Are you going?” asked Pavel Petrovitch.

“No; are you?”

“No, I shan’t go either. Much object there would be in dragging oneself over forty miles on a wild-goose chase. Mathieu wants to show himself in all his glory. Damn him! he will have the whole province doing him homage; he can get on without the likes of us. A grand dignity, indeed, a privy councillor! If I had drudged on in official harness, I should have been a general-adjutant by now. Besides, you and I are behind the times, you know.”

“Yes, brother; it’s time, it seems, to order a coffin and cross one’s arms on one’s breast”, remarked Nickolai Petrovitch, with a sigh.

*(translated by Constance Garnett)*

(1) “So are you are”, Nikolai Petrovitch was saying to his brother that day after dinner, sitting in the latter’s study. “You and I have become back numbers, our singing days are over, there’s one thing I’m very sorry for; this was just the time when I hoped that Arkady and I would become close friends, but it seems that

I've dropped behind while he has gone ahead, and we can't understand each other."

"What makes you think he has gone ahead? and in what way does he differ so strikingly from us?" Pavel Petrovitch said impatiently. "That signior, the nihilist fellow, has knocked all that into his head. I detest that wretched medico: if you ask me, he's just a charlatan, I'm sure that for all his frogs he isn't much up in physics either".

"No, brother, you are wrong – Bazarov is a clever and well-informed man."

"And horribly conceited," Pavel Petrovitch interrupted again.

"Yes", Nikolai Petrovitch said, "he is conceited. But I suppose that's as it should be one thing I can't make out though. I seem to be doing everything to keep up with the times: I have settled the peasants and started a farm – the whole gubernia calls me a Red; I read, I study, and in general try to keep an open mind for everything modern – and yet they say my singing days are over. Why, brother, I am really beginning to think they are!"

"How is that?"

"Well, judge for yourself. Today I was sitting reading Pushkin. I remember, it was "The Gypsies". All of a sudden, Arkady comes up to me, and, without saying a word, with a look, you know, of kindly commiseration, gently takes the book away from me as if I were a child, puts another one in front of me, a German one ... smiles, and goes away, carrying Pushkin off with him."

"Dear me! and what was the book he gave you?"

"Here it is."

And Nikolai Petrovich drew out of his tail pocket Buchner's notorious booklet, Ninth edition. Pavel Petrovitch turned the booklet over in his hands.

"Humph!" He grunted. "Arkady Nikolaich is solicitous about your education... Well, did you try to read it?"

“I did.”

“Well?”

“Either I’m stupid, or it’s all twaddle. I suppose I must be stupid.”

“You haven’t forgotten your German, have you?” asked Pavel Petrovitch.

“No, I understand German.”

Pavel Petrovitch turned the book over in his hands again and threw his brother a glance from under his brows. Neither said anything.

“By the way,” Nikolai Petrovich broke the silence, clearly anxious to change the subject. I have received a letter from Kolyazin.

“Matvei Ilyitch?”

“Yes. He’s come down to make an official inspection of the Gubernia. He’s bigwig now and writes to say that he has a kinsman’s desire to see us, and invites the two of us and Arkady to call on him in town.”

“Are you going?” asked Pavel Petrovich.

“No. And you?”

“I shan’t go either. Dashed if I’m going to drag myself fifty versts for nothing. Mathieu wants to show himself off to us in all his glory: the deuce he does! He’ll have plenty of local incense without out burning any to him. A great man, indeed – a privy councillor! If I had continued in the service and stayed in that silly harness I’d have been an adjutant general by now. Then don’t forget, you and I are back numbers.”

“Yes, brother; it’s about time to call in the undertaker and let him take our measure,” Nikolai Petrovich said, fetching a sigh.

*(translated by Bernard Isaacs)*

## Тема VIII. ПЕРЕВОД ПОЭТИЧЕСКИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ («ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННАЯ АДЕКВАТНОСТЬ»)

### Вариант № 1

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. В чем состоит специфика поэтического перевода? Назовите известных русских переводчиков поэзии.

2. Внимательно прочитайте отрывок из романа А. С. Пушкина «Евгений Онегин». Определите стилевые особенности оригинала и его собственно стихотворные характеристики (размер и рифму).

3. Проведите подробный сопоставительный анализ четырех вариантов перевода предложенного отрывка. Какой из переводов вы считаете наиболее адекватным? Обоснуйте свою точку зрения.

XXV

Итак, она звалась Татьяной.  
Ни красотой сестры своей,  
Ни свежестью ее румяной  
Не привлекла б она очей.  
Дика, печальна, молчалива,  
Как лань лесная, боязлива,  
Она в семье своей родной  
Казалась девочкой чужой.  
Она ласкаться не умела  
К отцу, ни к матери своей;  
Дитя сама, в толпе детей  
Играть и прыгать не хотела  
И часто целый день одна  
Сидела молча у окна.

(1) Her sister, then, was named Tatyana,  
We've said, and she did not possess  
The charm of Olga's rosy freshness  
Nor of her winning prettiness.  
Somber and silent and withdrawn,  
As timid as a woodland fawn,  
Even in her own family  
She seemed some stranger child. For she  
Had never learned the childish art  
Of blandishment, so sure a way  
To please one's parents. And for play  
She never seemed to have the heart;  
But often sat alone and still  
All day beside the window sill.

*(translated by Dorothea Prall  
Radin and George Z.Patrick)*

(2) Tatyana was her name – so be it;  
She had not Olga's pretty face,  
So taking, that all men could see it,  
Nor her fresh colouring and grace.  
She was mute, shy, and melancholy,  
Timid as woodland hind; and wholly  
A stranger lass she seemed to be  
In her own house and family.  
And never could her sire, or mother,  
Win her caress; she did not care  
To join the children's mob, or share  
Their sports and gambols like another;  
But often by the window lay  
And said no word, the livelong day.

*(translated by Oliver Elton)*

(3) So she was called  
Tatiana. Neither with her sister's beauty  
nor with her (sister's) rosy freshness  
would she attract one's eyes.  
Sauvage, sad, silent,  
as timid as the sylvan doe,  
in her own family  
She seemed a strangeling.  
She knew not how to snuggle up  
to her father or mother;  
a child herself, among a crowd of children,  
She never wished to play and skip,  
and often all day long, alone,  
She sat in silence by the window.

*(translated by Vladimir Nabokov)*

(4) So I repeat her name – Tatyana.  
Not by a fresh and rosy hue  
Nor by her beauty could she garner  
The glances that her sister drew.  
To wistful silence given, timid  
Like deer-fawn at the woodland's limit,  
Born in their midst, she seemed to be  
A stranger to her family,  
Unable to make up to father  
or mother; though herself a child,  
In children's games and capers wild  
She never wished to join, but rather  
By her own window she was prone  
To muse in silence and alone.

*(translated by V. Arndt)*



## Вариант № 2

1. Проведите подробный сопоставительный анализ трех вариантов перевода стихотворения Редьярда Киплинга "If." Какой из переводов вы считаете наиболее адекватным? Обоснуйте свою точку зрения.

### **If (dedicated to Rudyard Kipling's son)**

If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, not talk too wise;  
If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  
And stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools;  
If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after they are gone  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Excerpt the will which says to them: "Hold on!"  
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with kings- nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,

If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unorgiving minute  
With sixth second's worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And which is more- you'll be a Man, my son!

**Если...**

*Перевод С. Я. Маршака*

О, если ты покоен, не растерян,  
Когда теряют головы вокруг.  
И если ты себе остался верен,  
Когда в тебя не верит лучший друг,  
И если ждать умеешь без волнения,  
Не станешь ложью отвечать на ложь,  
Не будешь злобен, став для всех мишенью,  
Но и святым себя не назовешь,  
И если ты своей владеешь страстью,  
А не тобою властвуют она,  
И будешь тверд в удаче и в несчастье,  
Которым, в сущности, цена одна,  
И если ты готов к тому, что слово  
Твое в ловушку превращает плут,  
И, потерпев крушение, можешь снова-  
Без прежних сил- возобновить свой труд,  
И если ты способен все, что стало  
Тебе привычным, выложить на стол,  
Все проиграть и вновь начать сначала,  
Не пожалев того, что приобрел,  
И если можешь сердце, нервы, жилы  
Так завести, чтобы вперед нестись,  
Когда с годами изменяют силы  
И только воля говорит: «Держись!»  
И если можешь быть в толпе собою,  
При короле с народом связь хранить

И, уважая мнение любое,  
Главы перед молвою не клонить,  
И если будешь мерить расстоянье  
Секундами, пускаясь в дальний бег, –  
Земля – твое, мой мальчик, достоянье!  
И более того, ты – человек!

### **Заповедь**

*Перевод М. Лозинского*

Владей собой среди толпы смятенной,  
Тебя клянущей за сметенье всех,  
Верь сам в себя, наперекор вселенной,  
И маловерным отпусти их грех;  
Пусть час не пробил, жди не уставая,  
Пусть лгут лжецы, не снисходи до них;  
Умей прощать и не кажись прощая  
Великодушной и мудрей других.  
Умей мечтать, не став рабом мечтанья;  
И мыслить, мысли не обожествив;  
Равно встречай успех и поруганье,  
Не забывая, что их голос лжив;  
Останься тих; когда твое же слово  
Калечит плут, чтоб уровнять глупцов,  
Когда вся жизнь разрушена, и снова  
Ты должен все воссоздавать с основ.  
Умей поставить, в радостной надежде,  
На карту все, что накопил с трудом,  
Все проиграть и нищим стать, как прежде,  
И никогда не пожалеть о том,  
Умей принудить сердце, нервы, тело  
Тебе служить, когда в твоей груди  
Уже давно все пусто, все сгорело  
И только воля говорит: «Иди!»  
Останься честен, говоря с толпой;

Будь прям и тверд с врагами и друзьями,  
Наполни смыслом каждое мгновенье  
Часов и дней неумолимый бег, –  
тогда весь мир ты примешь во владенье,  
Тогда, мой сын, ты будешь Человек!

### **Будь в силах ты ...**

*Перевод В.Топорова*

Будь в силах ты рассудка не лишиться,  
Безумцами в безумье обвинен;  
Отвергнутый, в себе не усомниться,  
Не вдуматься, за что ты оскорблен;  
Будь в силах ждать – и ждать не уставая, –  
Будь в силах не бороться с клеветой,  
Терпеть вражду, вражды не разжигая, –  
И все ж не слыть ни трусом, ни ханжой;  
Будь в силах ты мечтать – о достижимом,  
Будь в силах грезить – не смыкая глаз,  
Будь в силах пребывать невозмутимым  
В свой славный час и в свой бесславный час  
Будь в силах зреть, как истиной, открытой  
Тобою, дураков морочит плут  
И дело жизни всей твоей разбито,–  
И, в этот прах склонясь, продолжить труд;  
Будь в силах ты всем, скопленным помалу,  
Рискнуть ва-банк за карточным столом,  
И проиграть и все начать сначала,  
Не пожалев ни разу ни о чем;  
Будь в силах не пускать в отставку тело.  
Когда оно отслужит полный срок,  
Будь в силах ты не важничать с толпою  
И не теряться в обществе князей,  
Будь не раним ни дружбой, ни враждою,  
Ум в каждом чти – и все ж не чти ничей,

Будь в силах ты всю жизнь лететь стрелою  
И все же – на мгновенья мерить век, –  
Тогда твои – Земля и все Земное,  
И главное, мой сын, ты – Человек!

### Вариант № 3

1. Проведите подробный сопоставительный анализ оригиналов и вариантов перевода на английский язык стихотворений С. Есенина, выполненных переводчиком Алеком Вагаповым. Перевод какого стихотворения вы считаете наиболее удачным? Обоснуйте свою точку зрения.

#### **Не жалею, не зову, не плачу**

Не жалею, не зову, не плачу,  
Все пройдет, как с белых яблонь дым.  
Увяданья золотом охваченный,  
Я не буду больше молодым.

Ты теперь не так уж будешь биться,  
Сердце, тронутое холодком,  
И страна березового ситца  
Не заманит шляться босиком.

Дух бродяжий! ты все реже, реже  
Расшевеливаешь пламень уст.  
О моя утраченная свежесть,  
Буйство глаз и половодье чувств!

Я теперь скупее стал в желаньях,  
Жизнь моя? иль ты приснилась мне?  
Словно я весенней гулкой ранью  
Проскакал на розовом коне.

Все мы, все мы в этом мире тленны,  
Тихо льется с кленов листьев медь...  
Будь же ты вовек благословенно,  
Что пришло процветать и умереть.

1921

### **I do not regret, and I do not shed tears**

I do not regret, and I do not shed tears,  
All, like haze off apple-trees, must pass.  
Turning gold, I'm fading, it appears,  
I will not be young again, alas.

Having got to know the touch of coolness  
I will not feel, as before, so good.  
And the land of birch trees, – oh my goodness!–  
Cannot make me wander barefoot.  
Vagrant's spirit! You do not so often  
Stir the fire of my lips these days.  
Oh my freshness, that begins to soften!  
Oh my lost emotions, vehement gaze!

Presently I do not feel a yearning,  
Oh, my life! Have I been sleeping fast?  
Well, it feels like early in the morning  
On a rosy horse I've galloped past.  
We are all to perish, hoping for some favour,  
Copper leaves flow slowly down and sway...  
May you be redeemed and blessed for ever,  
You who came to bloom and pass away...

## Письмо матери

Ты жива еще, моя старушка?  
Жив и я. Привет тебе, привет!  
Пусть струится над твоей избушкой  
Тот вечерний несказанный свет.

Пишут мне, что ты, тая тревогу,  
Загрустила шибко обо мне,  
Что ты часто ходишь на дорогу  
В старомодном ветхом шушуне.

И тебе в вечернем синем мраке  
Часто видится одно и то ж:  
Будто кто-то мне в кабацкой драке  
Саданул под сердце финский нож.

Ничего, родная! Успокойся.  
Это только тягостная бредь.  
Не такой уж горький я пропойца,  
Чтоб, тебя не видя, умереть.

Я по-прежнему такой же нежный  
И мечтаю только лишь о том,  
Чтоб скорее от тоски мятежной  
Воротиться в низенький наш дом.

Я вернусь, когда раскинет ветви  
По-весеннему наш белый сад.  
Только ты меня уж на рассвете  
Не буди, как восемь лет назад.

Не буди того, что отмечталось,  
Не волнуй того, что не сбылось, —  
Слишком раннюю утрату и усталость  
Испытать мне в жизни привелось.

И молиться не учи меня. Не надо!  
К старому возврата больше нет.  
Ты одна мне помощь и отрада,  
Ты одна мне несказанный свет.  
Так забудь же про свою тревогу,  
Не грусти так шибко обо мне.  
Не ходи так часто на дорогу  
В старомодном ветхом шушуне.

1924

### **A letter to mother**

Are you still alive, my dear granny?  
I am alive as well. Hello! Hello!  
May there always be above you, honey,  
The amazing stream of evening glow.  
I've been told that hiding your disquiet,  
Worrying about me a lot,  
You go out to the roadside every night,  
Wearing your shabby overcoat.

In the evening darkness, very often,  
You conceive the same old scene of blood:  
Kind of in a tavern fight some ruffian  
Plunged a Finnish knife into my heart.

Now calm down, mom! And don't be dreary!  
It's a painful fiction through and through.  
I'm not so bad a drunkard, really,  
As to die without seeing you.

I'm your tender son as ever, dear,  
And the only thing I dream of now  
Is to leave this dismal boredom here  
And return to our little house. And how!



I'll return in spring without warning  
When the garden blossoms, white as snow.  
Please don't wake me early in the morning,  
As you did before, eight years ago.

Don't disturb my dreams that now have flown,  
Don't perturb my vain and futile strife  
For it's much too early that I've known  
Heavy loss and weariness in life.

Please don't teach me how to say my prayers!  
There is no way back to what is gone.  
You're my only joy, support and praise  
And my only flare shining on.

Please forget about your pain and fear,  
and don't worry over me a lot  
Don't go out to the roadside, dear,  
Wearing your shabby overcoat.

## **Тема IX. НОРМА ПЕРЕВОДА, КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ПЕРЕВОДА**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Перечислите основные нормативные требования, предъявляемые к переводу при оценке его качества.

2. Чем отличаются подходы к определению качественного перевода? Какие критерии предлагают разные авторы?

3. Проведите подробный сопоставительный анализ 4-х переводов предложенного отрывка из романа Дж. Голсуорси «Собственник». Дайте общую оценку ранних переводов. Предложите свой вариант перевода.

It was at this moment that the idea came to him which he afterwards imparted at Timothy's in this nutshell: "I shouldn't wonder a bit if that architect chap were sweet upon Mrs. Soames!"

And from this moment his pale, round eyes never ceased to bulge with the interest of his discovery.

"The fellow, he said to Mrs. Septimus," follows her about with his eyes like a dog – the bumpy beggar! I don't wonder at it – she's a very charming woman, and I should say, the pink of discretion!" A vague consciousness of perfume clinging about Irene, like that from a flower with half-closed petals and a passionate heart, moved him to the creation of this image. "But I wasn't sure of it," he said, "till I saw him pick up her handkerchief".

Mrs. Small's eyes boiled with excitement.

"And did he give it her back?" she asked.

"Give it back?" asked Swithin. "I saw him slobber on it when he thought I wasn't looking!"

Mrs. Small gasped – too interested to speak

"But she gave him no encouragement," went on Swithin; he stopped and stared for a minute or two in the way that alarmed Aunt Hester so – he had suddenly recollected that, as they were starting back in the phaeton, she had given Bosinney her hand a second time, and let it stay there too... He had touched his horses smartly with the whip, anxious to get her all to himself. But she had looked back, and she had not answered his first question; neither had he been able to see her face – she had kept it hanging down.

There is somewhere a picture, which Swithin has not seen, of a man sitting on a rock, and by him, immersed in the still, green water, a sea-nymph lying on her back, with her hand on her naked breast. She has a half-smile on her face – a smile of hopeless surrender and of secret joy. Seated by Swithin's side, Irene may have been smiling like that.

When warmed by champagne, he had her all to himself, he unbosomed himself of his wrongs; of his smothered resentment against the new chef at the Club; his worry over the house in Wigmore Street, where the rascally tenant had gone bankrupt through helping his brother-in-law – as if charity did not begin at home; of his deafness, too, and that pain he sometimes got in his right side. She listened, her eyes swimming under their lids. He thought she was thinking deeply of his troubles, and pitied himself terribly. Yet in his fur coat, with frogs across the breast, his top hat aslant, driving this beautiful woman, he had never felt more distinguished.

*(J. Galsworthy "The Man of Property." M., Progress Publishers, 1974, pp. 144-145)*

(1) И в эту самую минуту, как он рассказывал потом в гостиной Тимофея, ему пришла в голову мысль, что архитектор, пожалуй, равнодушен к миссис Сэм. С того момента он уже не прекращал своих наблюдений.

– Этот молодец не спускал с нее взгляда и ходил за ней по пятам как собака – надутый нищий! – рассказывал он потом тетушке Юлии. – Совсем не удивительно, впрочем, потому что она очаровательная женщина и притом, я должен сказать, образец скромности. Но я не уверился в своих предположениях, пока не заметил, что он спрятал ее носовой платок.

Глаза тетушки Юлии загорелись оживлением.

– И не отдал ей назад? – спросила она.

– Отдал назад! – повторил Сюизин, – я видел, как он к нему прикладывался, рассчитывая, что я не вижу.

У тетушки Юлии захватило дыхание.

– Но она нисколько его не поощряла, – продолжал Сюизин. Он внезапно остановился, вспомнив вдруг, что при отъезде она попрощалась с Бозинеем два раза и в последний раз задержала его руку в своей долгие обыкновенного.

Этого Сюизин не выдержал и стегнул лошадей, чтобы поскорей увезти Ирэн. Но она оглядывалась назад, совершенно не ответив на его первый вопрос; выражения лица ее он не мог уловить, так как она сидела, опустив голову.

В дороге он успел поделиться с нею всеми своими горестями: затаенным раздражением против нового заведующего клубом, своими неприятностями с домом на Вигмор-Стрит, где негодный арендатор обанкротился, несмотря на помощь своего зятя (последний забыл, что своя рубашка ближе к телу), своей тревогой об усиливающейся глухоте и болях в правом боку. Она слушала с опущенными глазами, и он был вполне уверен, что она глубоко разделяет его тревогу и очень сожалеет ему. В своем меховом пальто с украшением на груди, в шляпе набекрень, сидя рядом с хорошенькой женщиной, он чувствовал, что имеет более изысканный вид, чем когда-либо.

*(перевод В. Мининой, 1924 г.)*

(2) И именно в этот момент, как он потом говорил Тимоти, у него мелькнула мысль, «что молодой архитектор должно быть равнодушен к миссис Сомс». Это внезапное открытие сильнейшим образом заинтересовало его.

– Он, точно собака, следовал за нею, – рассказывал он своей сестре, миссис Септимус Смолл.

– Впрочем я не был уверен, пока не увидел, что он потихоньку взял ее носовой платок.

– И не отдал его ей? – спросила миссис Септимус Смолл с загоревшимися от любопытства глазами.

– Отдал? ... Вот еще! Я видел, как он прижал его к губам – он думал, что я не смотрю на него.

– Но она ничуть не поощряла его, – прибавил Свизин и вдруг вспомнил, что когда они садились в фэтон, Ирэн во второй раз протянула руку Бозинею, и он удержал ее в своей

руке. Свизин тронул лошадей. Сидя рядом с хорошенькой женщиной в дорогом экипаже, запряженном парой красивых лошадей, он опять почувствовал себя настоящим аристократом и был доволен.

*(перевод Э. К. Пименовой, 1929 г.)*

(3) В этот момент его осенила одна мысль, которую он потом, в гостиной у Тимофея, формулировал так: «Нисколько не удивлюсь, если узнаю, что наш филин – архитектор равнодушен к миссис Сомс!»

И с этого момента его мутные, навывкате глаза не переставали с интересом проверять поразительное открытие.

«Он с нее не спускал глаз, как собака, – рассказывал он миссис Смолл, – каков гусь! Ничего поразительного нет, такая прелестная женщина... и вполне безупречная! Но я не был уверен, пока он не поднял ее платок...»

Глаза миссис Смолл горели от восторга.

– Он отдал его? – спросила она.

– Отдал! Я видел, как он его наслюнивал, воображая, что на него не смотрят!

У миссис Смолл перехватило дыхание.

– Но она ему не давала повода ... – начал было Сьюзин... и запнулся. Минуты две он молча таращил глаза, так что тетушка Эсфирь встревожилась за его здоровье: он вдруг вспомнил, что, когда они уже были в кабриолете, она вторично протянула руку Бозинею и не отнимала ее...

Тогда он, Сьюзин, лихо ударил по лошадям, чтобы поскорей остаться с ней вдвоем. Но она смотрела назад и не отвечала на его первые вопросы. И лица ее он не мог рассмотреть, она опустила голову.

Сьюзин, разомлевший от вина, выкладывал Ирэн все свои горести – и свое озлобление на клубного «шефа», и про дом на Винмор-Стрит, где подлец съемщик обанкротился, помогая своему зятю, – тоже благотворитель, самого себя

разорил, – про свою глухоту и про боли в правом боку. Она слушала, и глаза ее были мокры под опущенными ресницами, а он думал, что она ему глубоко сочувствует, и ужасно жалел себя. И вместе с тем ему казалось, что никогда он не был так элегантен – в меховом пальто с шелковыми шнурами через грудь, в цилиндре набекрень, с красивой женщиной рядом.

*(перевод В. А. Игельстрома, 1930 г.)*

(4) В эту минуту у него мелькнула мысль, которую позднее, уже у Тимоти, он изложил так:

– Ни капельки бы не удивился, если бы мне сказали, что этот архитектор неравнодушен к миссис Сомс!

И с этих пор его белесые круглые глаза уже не покидало выражение любопытства, рожденного таким интересным открытием.

– Он смотрел на нее, как собачонка, – рассказывал Суизин миссис Смолл.

– Корявый субъект. И ничего удивительного – она очаровательная женщина и, надо отдать ей должное, скромна, как полевой цветок! – Смутное воспоминание об аромате, исходящем от Ирэн, как от цветка, который прикрывает лепестками свое благоухающее сердце, исторгло из Суизина этот образ. – Но я не был окончательно уверен в этом, пока не заметил, как он поднял ее платок.

Глаза миссис Смолл загорелись от волнения.

– И отдал ей? – спросила она.

– Отдал?! – сказал Суизин. Так и присосался к нему – воображал, что я ничего не вижу.

У миссис Смолл перехватило дыхание – она лишилась дара речи от любопытства.

– Но с ее стороны не чувствовалось ни малейшего поощрения ... – начал было Суизин, но запнулся и минуты две молча таращил глаза, опять приведя тетю Эстер в замешательство: он вдруг вспомнил, что, уже сидя в фаэтоне,

Ирэн вторично подала руку Босини и к тому же долго не отнимала ее ... Тогда Суизин лихо стегнул лошадей, не желая ни с кем делиться обществом Ирэн. Но она оглянулась и даже не ответила на его первый вопрос; и лица ее Суизин не мог рассмотреть – она опустила голову.

Есть где-то картина (Суизин ее, конечно, не видел), на которой изображен человек, сидящий на скале, и рядом с ним, омываемая тихой зеленой волной, положив руку на обнаженную грудь, лежит морская нимфа. Легкая улыбка блуждает на ее губах – улыбка, которая говорит о полной покорности и о затаенном счастье. Может быть, и Ирэн улыбалась той же улыбкой, сидя рядом с Суизином.

Разомлев от шампанского, чувствуя, что теперь уж он завлдел Ирэн полностью, Суизин поделился с ней всеми своими горестями; глухим раздражением, которое вызвал у него новый шеф в клубе; беспокойством по поводу дома на Уигмор стрит, съемщик которого разорился подлец, помогая своему зятю, – заботился бы лучше о своих собственных делах; пожаловался и на глухоту, и на боль в правом боку. Она слушала, и в ее полузакрытых глазах стояли слезы. Суизин решил, что его горести повергли Ирэн в глубокое раздумье, и ему стало ужасно жалко самого себя. И вместе с тем меховое пальто на шелковых шнурах через всю грудь, цилиндр, сдвинутый набекрень, и красивая женщина, сидевшая в его фаэтоне, придавали ему такую элегантность, какой он не чувствовал в себе еще никогда в жизни.

*(перевод Н. Волжиной, Дж. Голусорси,  
собр. соч., т. I, М., 1983 г.)*

1. Проведите подробный сопоставительный анализ двух переводов отрывка из романа М. А. Булгакова «Мастер и Маргарита»

<b>М.А.Булгаков «Мастер и Маргарита»</b>	<b>Mikhail Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita"</b>	<b>"The Master and Margarita"</b>
Translated by Michael Glenny (1967)	Translated by Richard Pevear and Larissa Volkhonsky (1997)	
... <i>Так кто же ты, наконец?</i>	" <i>Say at last--who art thou?</i> "	"... <i>who are you, then?</i> "
– <i>Я – часть той силы, что вечно хочет зла и вечно совершает благо.</i>	" <i>That Power I serve Which wills forever evil Yet does forever good.</i> "	" <i>I am part of that power which eternally wills evil and eternally works good.</i> "
<i>Гете, «Фауст»</i>	<i>Goethe, Faust</i>	<i>Goethe, Faust</i>
Глава 1	CHAPTER 1.	CHAPTER 1.
<b>Никогда не разговаривайте с неизвестными</b>	<b>Never Talk to Strangers</b>	<b>Never Talk with Strangers</b>
Однажды весной, в час небывало жаркого заката, в Москве, на Патриарших прудах, появились два гражданина.	At the sunset hour of one warm spring day two men were to be seen at Patriarch's Ponds.	At the hour of the hot spring sunset two citizens appeared at the Patriarch's Ponds.
Первый из них, одетый в легкую серенькую пару, был маленького роста, упитан, лыс, свою причиную шляпу пирожком нес в руке, а на хорошо выбритом лице его помещались сверхъестественных размеров очки в черной роговой оправе.	The first of them – aged about forty, dressed in a greyish summer suit – was short, dark-haired, well-fed and bald. He carried his decorous pork-pie hat by the brim and his neatly shaven face was embellished by black hornrimmed spectacles of preternatural dimensions.	One of them, approximately forty years old, dressed in a grey summer suit, was short, dark-haired, plump, bald, and carried his respectable fedora hat in his hand. His neatly shaven face was adorned with black horn-rimmed glasses of a supernatural size.



<p>Второй – плечистый, рыжеватый, вихрастый молодой человек в заломленной на затылок клетчатой кепке – был в ковбойке, жеваных белых брюках и в черных тапочках.</p>	<p>The other, a broad-shouldered young man with curly reddish hair and a check cap pushed back to the pare of his neck, was wearing a tartan shirt, chewed white trousers and black sneakers.</p>	<p>The other, a broad-shouldered young man with tousled reddish hair, his checkered cap cocked back on his head, was wearing a cowboy shirt, wrinkled white trousers and black sneakers.</p>
<p>Первый был не кто иной, как Михаил Александрович Берлиоз, председатель правления одной из крупнейших московских литературных ассоциаций, сокращенно именуемой МАССОЛИТ, и редактор толстого художественного журнала, а молодой спутник его – поэт Иван Николаевич Поныврев, пишущий под псевдонимом Бездомный.</p>	<p>The first was none other than Mikhail Alexandrovich Berlioz, editor of a highbrow literary magazine and chairman of the management committee of one of the biggest Moscow literary clubs, known by its abbreviation as massolit; his young companion was the poet Ivan Nikolayich Poniurov who wrote under the pseudonym of Bezdomny.</p>	<p>The first was none other than Mikhail Alexandrovich Berlioz, editor of a fat literary journal and chairman of the board of one of the major Moscow literary associations, called Massolit for short, and his young companion was the poet Ivan Nikolaevich Poniurev, who wrote under the pseudonym of Homeless.</p>
<p>Попав в тень чуть зеленеющих лип, писатели первым делом бросились к пестро раскрашенной будочке с надписью «Пиво и водка».</p>	<p>Reaching the shade of the budding lime trees, the two writers went straight to a gaily-painted kiosk labelled “Beer and Minerals.”</p>	<p>Once in the shade of the barely greening lindens, the writers dashed first thing to a brightly painted stand with the sign: “Beer and Soft Drinks.”</p>

<p>Да, следует отметить первую странность этого страшного майкового вечера. Не только у будочки, но и во всей аллее, параллельной Малой Бронной улице, не оказалось ни одного человека. В тот час, когда уж, кажется, и сил не было дышать, когда солнце, раскалив Москву, в сухом тумане вагилось куда-то за Садовое кольцо, – никто не пришел под липы, никто не сел на скамейку, пуста была аллея.</p>	<p>There was an oddness about that terrible day in May which is worth recording: not only at the kiosk but along the whole avenue parallel to Malaya Broomnaya Street there was not a person to be seen. It was the hour of the day when people feel too exhausted to breathe, when Moscow glows in a dry haze as the sun disappears behind the Sadovaya Boulevard--yet no one had come out for a walk under the limes, no one was sitting on a bench, the avenue was empty.</p>	<p>Ah, yes, note must be made of the first oddity of this dreadful May evening. There was not a single person to be seen, not only by the stand, but also along the whole walk parallel to Malaya Broomnaya Street. At that hour when it seemed no longer possible to breathe, when the sun, having scorched Moscow, was collapsing in a dry haze somewhere beyond Sadovoye Ring, no one came under the lindens, no one sat on a bench, the walk was empty.</p>
<p>– Дайте нарязану, – попросил Берлиоз.</p>	<p>“A glass of lemonade, please,” said Berlizoz.</p>	<p>“Give us seltzer,” Berlizoz asked.</p>
<p>– Нарзану нету, – ответила женщина в будочке и почему-то обиделась.</p>	<p>“There isn’t any,” replied the woman in the kiosk. For some reason the request seemed to offend her.</p>	<p>“There is no seltzer,” the woman in the stand said, and for some reason became offended.</p>
<p>– Пиво есть? – слышим голосом осведомился Бездомный.</p>	<p>“Got any beer?” enquired Bezdomny in a hoarse voice.</p>	<p>“Is there beer?” Homeless inquired in a rasping voice.</p>

<p>— Пиво привезут к вечеру, — ответила женщина.</p>	<p>“Beer’s being delivered later this evening” said the woman</p>	<p>“Beer’ll be delivered towards evening,” the woman replied.</p>
<p>— А что есть? — спросил Берлиоз.</p>	<p>“Well what have you got?” asked Berlioz.</p>	<p>“Then what is there?” asked Berlioz.</p>
<p>— Абрикосовая, только теплая, — сказала женщина.</p>	<p>“Apricot juice, only it’s warm” was the answer.</p>	<p>“Apricot soda, only warm,” said the woman.</p>
<p>— Ну, давайте, давайте, давайте!.. Абрикосовая дала обильную желтую пену, и в воздухе запахло парикмахерской. Напившись, литераторы немедленно начали икать, расплатились и уехали на скамейке лицом к пруду и спиной к Бронной.</p>	<p>“All right, let’s have some.” The apricot juice produced a rich yellow froth, making the air smell like a hairdresser’s. After drinking it the two writers immediately began to hiccup. They paid and sat down on a bench facing the pond, their backs to Бронная Street.</p>	<p>“Well, let’s have it, let’s have it!...” The soda produced an abundance of yellow foam, and the air began to smell of a barber-shop. Having finished drinking, the writers immediately started to hiccup, paid, and sat down on a bench face to the pond and back to Бронная.</p>
<p>Тут прикипичилась вторая странность, касающаяся одного Берлиоза. Он внезапно перестал икать, сердце его стукнуло и на мгновение куда-то провалилось, потом вернулось, но с тупой</p>	<p>Then occurred the second oddness, which affected Berlioz alone. He suddenly stopped hiccuping, his heart thumped and for a moment vanished, then returned but with a blunt needle sticking into it. In</p>	<p>Here the second oddity occurred, touching Berlioz alone. He suddenly stopped hiccuping, his heart gave a thump and dropped away somewhere for an instant, then came back, but with a blunt</p>

<p>иглой, засевшей в нем. Кроме того, Берлиоза охватили не-обоснованный, но столь сильный страх, что ему захотелось тотчас же бежать с Патриарших без оглядки.</p>	<p>in addition Berlioz was seized by a fear that was groundless but so powerful that he had an immediate impulse to run away from Patriarch's Ponds without looking back.</p>	<p>needle lodged in it. Besides that, Berlioz was gripped by fear, groundless, yet so strong that he wanted to flee the Ponds at once without looking back.</p>
<p>Берлиоз тоскливо оглянулся, не понимая, что его напугало. Он поблуднел, вытер лоб платком, подумал: «Что это со мной? Этого никогда не было... сердце шалит... я переутомился. Пожалуй, пора бросить все к черту и в Кисловодск...»</p>	<p>Berlioz gazed miserably about him, unable to say what had frightened him. He went pale, wiped his forehead with his handkerchief and thought: "What's the matter with me? This has never happened before. Heart playing tricks... I'm overstrained... I think it's time to chuck everything up and go and take the waters at Kislovodsk..."</p>	<p>Berlioz looked around in anguish, not understanding what had frightened him. He paled, wiped his forehead with a handkerchief, thought: "What's the matter with me? This has never happened before. My heart's acting up... I'm overworked... Maybe it's time to send it all to the devil and go to Kislovodsk..."</p>
<p>И тут знойный воздух стустилса перед ним, и соткался из этого воздуха прозрачный гражданин престранного вида. На маленькой головке жокейский картузик, клетчатый кургузый</p>	<p>Just then the sultry air coagulated and wove itself into the shape of a man--a transparent man of the strangest appearance. On his small head was a jockey's cap and he wore a short check bum-freezer made of</p>	<p>And here the sweltering air thickened before him, and a transparent citizen of the strangest appearance wove himself out of it. A peaked jockey's cap on his little head, a short checkered jacket also</p>

<p>воздушный же пиджачок... Гражданин ростом в сажень, но в плечах узок, худ неимоверно, и физиономия, прощу заметить, глумливая.</p>	<p>air. The man was seven feet tall but narrow in the shoulders, incredibly thin and with a face made for derision.</p>	<p>made of air ... A citizen seven feet tall, but narrow in the shoulders, unbelievably thin, and, kindly note, with a jeering physiognomy.</p>
<p>Жизнь Берлиоза складывалась так, что к необыкновенным явлениям он не привык. Еще более поблденев, он вытаращил глаза и в смятении подумал: «Этого не может быть!..»</p>	<p>Berlioz's life was so arranged that he was not accustomed to seeing unusual phenomena. Paling even more, he stared and thought in consternation: "It can't be!"</p>	<p>The life of Berlioz had taken such a course that he was unaccustomed to extraordinary phenomena. Turning paler still, he goggled his eyes and thought in consternation: "This can't be! ..."</p>
<p>Но это, увь, было, и длинный, сквозь которого видно, гражданин, не касаясь земли, качался перед ним и влево и вправо.</p>	<p>But alas it was, and the tall, transparent gentleman was swaying from left to right in front of him without touching the ground.</p>	<p>But, alas, it was, and the long, see-through citizen was swaying before him to the left and to the right without touching the ground.</p>
<p>Тут ужас до того овладел Берлиозом, что он закрыл глаза. А когда он их открыл, увидел, что все кончилось, марево растворилось, клетчатый исчез, а заодно и тулая игла выскочила из сердца.</p>	<p>Berlioz was so overcome with horror that he shut his eyes. When he opened them he saw that it was all over, the mirage had dissolved, the checkered figure had vanished and the blunt needle had simultaneously removed itself from his heart.</p>	<p>Here terror took such possession of Berlioz that he shut his eyes. When he opened them again, he saw that it was all over, the phantasm had dissolved, the checkered one had vanished, and with that the blunt needle had popped out of his heart.</p>

<p>Фу ты черт! – воскликнул редактор, – ты знаешь, Иван, у меня сейчас едва удар от жары не сделался! Даже что-то вроде галлюцинации было, – он попытался усмехнуться, но в глазах его еще прыгала тревога, и руки дрожали.</p>	<p>“The devil!” exclaimed the editor. “D’you know, Ivan, the heat nearly gave me a stroke just then! I even saw something like a hallucination ...” He tried to smile but his eyes were still blinking with fear and his hands trembled.</p>	<p>“Pah, the devil!” exclaimed the editor. “YOU know, Ivan, I nearly had heatstroke just now! There was even something like a hallucination...” He attempted to smile, but alarm still jumped in his eyes and his hands trembled.</p>
<p>Однако постепенно он успокоился, обмахнулся платком и, произнеся довольно бодро: «Ну-с, так...» – повел речью превращенную абрикосовой.</p>	<p>However he gradually calmed down, fanned his handkerchief and with a brave enough “Well, now...” carried on the conversation that had been interrupted by their drink of apricot juice.</p>	<p>However, he gradually calmed down, fanned himself with his handkerchief and, having said rather cheerfully: “Well, and so...” went on with the conversation interrupted by their soda-drinking.</p>

1. Дайте и обоснуйте свою оценку русских переводов следующих рассказов и отрывка из романа.

### **The Old Man at the Bridge**

*by Ernest Hemingway*

An old man with steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule- drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded along in the ankle deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

It was my business to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy had advanced. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

“Where do you come from?” I asked him.

“From San Carlos,” he said, and smiled.

That was his native town and so it gave him pleasure to mention it and he smiled.

“I was taking care of animals,” he explained.

“Oh,” I said, not quite understanding.

“Yes,” he said, “I stayed, you see, taking care of animals. I was the last one to leave the town of San Carlos.”

He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman and I looked at his black dusty clothes and his gray dusty face and his steel rimmed spectacles and said, “What animals were they?”

“Various animals,” he said, and shook his head. “I had to leave them.”

I was watching the bridge and the African looking country of the Ebro Delta and wondering how long now it would be before we would see the enemy, and listening all the while for the first noises that would signal that ever mysterious event called contact, and the old man still sat there.

“What animals were they?” I asked.

“There were three animals altogether,” he explained.

“There were two goats and a cat and then there were four pairs of pigeons.”

“And you had to leave them?” I asked.

“Yes. Because of the artillery. The captain told me to go because of the artillery.”

“And you have no family?” I asked, watching the far end of the bridge where a few last carts were hurrying down the slope of the bank.

“No,” he said, “only the animals I stated. The cat, of course, will be all right. A cat can look out for itself, but I cannot think what will become of the others.”

“What politics have you?” I asked. “I am without politics,” he said. “I am seventy-six years old. I have come twelve kilometers now and I think now I can go no further.”

“This is not a good place to stop,” I said. “If you can make it, there are trucks up the road where it forks for Tortosa.”

“I will wait a while,” he said, “and then I will go. Where do the trucks go?”

“Towards Barcelona,” I told him.

“I know no one in that direction,” he said, “but thank you very much. Thank you again very much.”

He looked at me very blankly and tiredly, and then said, having to share his worry with someone, “The cat will be all right, I am sure. There is no need to be unquiet about the cat. But the others. Now what do you think about the others?”

“Why they’ll probably come through it all right.”

“You think so?”



“Why not,” I said, watching the far bank where now there were no carts.

“But what will they do under the artillery when I was told to leave because of the artillery?” “Did you leave the dove cage unlocked?” I asked.

“Yes.”

“Then they’ll fly.”

“Yes, certainly they’ll fly. But the others. It’s better not to think about the others,” he said.

“If you are rested I would go,” I urged. “Get up and try to walk now.”

“Thank you,” he said and got to his feet, swayed from side to side and then sat down backwards in the dust. “I was taking care of animals,” he said dully, but no longer to me. “I was only taking care of animals.”

There was nothing to do about him. It was Easter Sunday and the Fascists were advancing toward the Ebro. It was a gray overcast day with a low ceiling so their planes were not up. That and the fact that cats know how to look after themselves was all the good luck that old man would ever have.

## Старик у моста

*Перевод Т. Озерской*

Старик в очках с железной оправой сидел у края дороги; его одежда была покрыта пылью. На реке был понтонный мост, и по нему переправлялись повозки, грузовики, мужчины, женщины и дети. Запряженные мулами повозки ползли с моста на крутой берег, солдаты подталкивали их, упираясь в спицы колес. Грузовики с грохотом взбирались наверх и исчезали, вырываясь из толчеи, крестьяне тащились, утопая в пыли по щиколотку. Но старик сидел неподвижно. Он слишком устал, чтобы идти дальше.

Я должен был перейти мост, обследовать предмостное укрепление на той стороне и выяснить, как далеко продвинулся неприятель. Я сделал это и вернулся через мост. Теперь повозок было меньше, пешеходов совсем мало, но старик все еще сидел там.

– Откуда вы идете? – спросил я его.

– Из Сан-Карлоса, – сказал он и улыбнулся.

Это был его родной город, ему было приятно говорить о нем, и он улыбнулся.

– Я смотрел за животными, – пояснил он.

– Вот как, – сказал я, не вполне понимая.

– Да, – сказал он, – я там оставался, потому что мне надо было смотреть за животными. Я ушел из Сан-Карлоса последним.

Он не был похож ни на пастуха, ни на свинопаса; я посмотрел на его черную запыленную одежду, на серое, запыленное лицо и очки в железной оправе и спросил:

– За какими животными?

– Разными, – сказал он и покачал головой. – Пришлось их оставить.

Я смотрел на мост и на местность вокруг устья Эбро, напоминавшую мне Африку, и соображал, как скоро может показаться неприятель, и все время прислушивался, поджидая тех первых звуков, которые возвещают о вечно таинственном явлении, именуемом соприкосновением фронтов, а старик все еще сидел там.

– За какими животными? – повторил я.

– Их всего трое, – объяснил он. – Два козла и кошка, да еще четыре пары голубей.

– И вам пришлось их оставить?

– Да. Начался обстрел. Капитан велел мне уходить, потому что начался обстрел.

– У вас нет семьи? – спросил я, глядя на противоположный конец моста, где одинокие повозки торопливо спускались по склону.

– Нет, — сказал он. – Только эти животные. Ну, кошка-то, конечно, не пропадет. Кошка может сама о себе позаботиться, а вот что станется с остальными – подумать страшно.

– Вы за кого? – спросил я.

– Ни за кого, – сказал он. – Мне семьдесят шесть лет. Я прошел уже двенадцать километров, а дальше идти сил нету.

– Здесь опасно, нельзя здесь оставаться, – сказал я. – Постарайтесь добраться до разветвления дороги на Тортосу, там проходят грузовики.

– Я посижу еще немного, – сказал он, – и потом пойду. Куда идут эти грузовики?

– В Барселону, – сказал я.

– Я там никого не знаю, – сказал он, – но я вам очень благодарен. Очень благодарен.

Он взглянул на меня устало и безучастно и потом сказал, чувствуя потребность поделиться с кем-нибудь своей тревогой:

– Кошка-то, я знаю, не пропадет. О ней нечего беспокоиться. А вот остальные. Как вы думаете, что с ними будет?

– Что ж, они, вероятно, тоже уцелеют.

– Вы думаете?

– А почему бы нет? – сказал я, всматриваясь в противоположный берег, где уже не видно было повозок.

– А что они будут делать, если обстрел? Мне и то велели уходить, как начался обстрел.

– Вы оставили голубятню открытой? – спросил я.

– Да.

– Тогда они улетят.

– Да, правда, они улетят. А вот остальные. Нет, лучше не думать, – сказал он.

– Если вы уже отдохнули, уходите, – настаивал я. – Встаньте и попробуйте идти.

– Благодарю вас, – сказал он, поднялся на ноги, покачнулся и снова сел в пыль.

– Я смотрел за животными, – повторил он тупо, уже не обращая ко мне, – я только смотрел за животными.

Помочь ему было нечем. Был первый день пасхи, и фашисты подступали к Эбро. День был серый, пасмурный, и низкая облачность не позволяла подняться их самолетам. Это, да еще то, что кошки сами могут о себе позаботиться, – вот все, в чем напоследок повезло старику.

## **Reginald in Russia**

*by H. H. Munro*

Reginald sat in a corner of the Princess's salon and tried to forgive the furniture, which started out with an obvious intention of being Louis Quinze, but relapsed at frequent intervals into Wilhelm II.

He classified the Princess with that distinct type of woman that looks as if it habitually went out to feed hens in the rain.

Her name was Olga; she kept what she hoped and believed to be a fox-terrier, and professed what she thought were Socialist opinions. It is not necessary to be called Olga if you are a Russian Princess; in fact, Reginald knew quite a number who were called Vera; but the fox-terrier and the Socialism are essential.

“The Countess Lomshen keeps a bull-dog,” said the Princess suddenly. “In England is it more chic to have a bull-dog than a fox-terrier?”

Reginald threw his mind back over the canine fashions of the last ten years and gave an evasive answer.

“Do you think her handsome, the Countess Lomshen?” asked the Princess.

Reginald thought the Countess’s complexion suggested an exclusive diet of macaroons and pale sherry. He said so.

“But that cannot be possible,” said the Princess triumphantly; “I’ve seen her eating fish-soup at Donon’s.”

The Princess always defended a friend’s complexion if it was really bad. With her, as with a great many of her sex, charity began at homeliness and did not generally progress much farther.

Reginald withdrew his macaroon and sherry theory, and became interested in a case of miniatures.

“That?” said the Princess; “that is the old Princess Lorikoff. She lived in Millionaya Street, near the Winter Palace, and was one of the Court ladies of the old Russian school. Her knowledge of people and events was extremely limited; but she used to patronise every one who came in contact with her. There was a story that when she died and left the Millionaya for Heaven she addressed St. Peter in her formal staccato French: ‘Je suis la Princesse Lor-i-koff. Il me donne grand plaisir a faire votre connaissance. Je vous en prie me presenter au Bon Dieu.’ St. Peter made the desired introduction, and the Princess addressed le Bon Dieu: ‘Je suis la Princesse Lor- i-koff. Il me donne grand plaisir a faire votre connaissance. On a souvent parle de vous a l’eglise de la rue Million.’”

“Only the old and the clergy of Established churches know how to be flippant gracefully,” commented Reginald; “which reminds me that in the Anglican Church in a certain foreign capital, which shall be nameless, I was present the other day when one of the junior chaplains was preaching in aid of distressed somethings or other, and he brought a really eloquent passage to a close with the remark, ‘The tears of the afflicted, to what shall I liken them—to diamonds?’ The other junior chaplain, who had been dozing out of professional jealousy, awoke with a start and asked hurriedly, ‘Shall I play to diamonds, partner?’ It didn’t

improve matters when the senior chaplain remarked dreamily but with painful distinctness, 'Double diamonds.' Every one looked at the preacher, half expecting him to redouble, but he contented himself with scoring what points he could under the circumstances."

"You English are always so frivolous," said the Princess. "In Russia we have too many troubles to permit of our being lighthearted."

Reginald gave a delicate shiver, such as an Italian greyhound might give in contemplating the approach of an ice age of which he personally disapproved, and resigned himself to the inevitable political discussion.

"Nothing that you hear about us in England is true," was the Princess's hopeful beginning.

"I always refused to learn Russian geography at school," observed Reginald; "I was certain some of the names must be wrong."

"Everything is wrong with our system of government," continued the Princess placidly. "The Bureaucrats think only of their pockets, and the people are exploited and plundered in every direction, and everything is mismanaged."

"With us," said Reginald, "a Cabinet usually gets the credit of being depraved and worthless beyond the bounds of human conception by the time it has been in office about four years."

"But if it is a bad Government you can turn it out at the elections," argued the Princess.

"As far as I remember, we generally do," said Reginald.

"But here it is dreadful, every one goes to such extremes. In England you never go to extremes."

"We go to the Albert Hall," explained Reginald.

"There is always a see-saw with us between repression and violence," continued the Princess; "and the pity of it is the people are really not in the least inclined to be anything but peaceable."

Nowhere will you find people more good-natured, or family circles where there is more affection.”

“There I agree with you,” said Reginald. “I know a boy who lives somewhere on the French Quay who is a case in point. His hair curls naturally, especially on Sundays, and he plays bridge well, even for a Russian, which is saying much. I don’t think he has any other accomplishments, but his family affection is really of a very high order. When his maternal grandmother died he didn’t go as far as to give up bridge altogether, but he declared on nothing but black suits for the next three months. That, I think, was really beautiful.”

The Princess was not impressed.

“I think you must be very self-indulgent and live only for amusement,” she said, “a life of pleasure-seeking and card-playing and dissipation brings only dissatisfaction. You will find that out some day.”

“Oh, I know it turns out that way sometimes,” assented Reginald. “Forbidden fizz is often the sweetest.”

But the remark was wasted on the Princess, who preferred champagne that had at least a suggestion of dissolved barley-sugar.

“I hope you will come and see me again,” she said, in a tone that prevented the hope from becoming too infectious; adding as a happy afterthought, “you must come to stay with us in the country.”

Her particular part of the country was a few hundred versts the other side of Tamboff, with some fifteen miles of agrarian disturbance between her and the nearest neighbour. Reginald felt that there is some privacy which should be sacred from intrusion.

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“Nothing that you hear about us in England is true,” was the Princess’s hopeful beginning.

“I always refused to learn Russian geography at school,” observed Reginald; “I was certain some of the names must be wrong.”

“Everything is wrong with our system of government,” continued the Princess placidly. “The Bureaucrats think only of their pockets, and the people are exploited and plundered in every direction, and everything is mismanaged.”

“With us,” said Reginald, “a Cabinet usually gets the credit of being depraved and worthless beyond the bounds of human conception by the time it has been in office about four years.”

“But if it is a bad Government you can turn it out at the elections,” argued the Princess.

“As far as I remember, we generally do,” said Reginald.

“But here it is dreadful, every one goes to such extremes. In England you never go to extremes.”

“We go to the Albert Hall,” explained Reginald.

“There is always a see-saw with us between repression and violence,” continued the Princess; “and the pity of it is the people are really not in the least inclined to be anything but peaceable. Nowhere will you find people more good-natured, or family circles where there is more affection.”

“There I agree with you,” said Reginald. “I know a boy who lives somewhere on the French Quay who is a case in point. His hair curls naturally, especially on Sundays, and he plays bridge well, even for a Russian, which is saying much. I don’t think he has any other accomplishments, but his family affection is really of a very high order. When his maternal grandmother died he didn’t go as far as to give up bridge altogether, but he declared on nothing but black suits for the next three months. That, I think, was really beautiful.”

The Princess was not impressed.

“I think you must be very self-indulgent and live only for amusement,” she said, “a life of pleasure-seeking and card-playing and dissipation brings only dissatisfaction. You will find that out some day.”

“Oh, I know it turns out that way sometimes,” assented Reginald. “Forbidden fizz is often the sweetest.”

But the remark was wasted on the Princess, who preferred champagne that had at least a suggestion of dissolved barley-sugar.

“I hope you will come and see me again,” she said, in a tone that prevented the hope from becoming too infectious; adding as a happy afterthought, “you must come to stay with us in the country.”

Her particular part of the country was a few hundred versts the other side of Tamboff, with some fifteen miles of agrarian disturbance between her and the nearest neighbour. Reginald felt that there is some privacy which should be sacred from intrusion.

## **Реджинальд в России**

*Саки*

Реджинальд сидел в гостиной княгини, устроившись в углу, и пытался понять, почему обстановка гостиной, явно рассчитанная на то, чтобы казаться принадлежащей к эпохе

Людовика XV, при ближайшем рассмотрении оказалась мебелью времен Вильгельма II.

Он относил княгиню к тому определенному типу женщин, которые выглядят так, будто имеют обыкновение кормить кур под дождем.

Ее звали Ольга. У нее была собака, которая, как она надеялась, принадлежала к породе фокстерьеров, и она исповедовала то, что считала социалистическими взглядами. Не обязательно зваться Ольгой, чтобы быть русской княгиней. Напротив, Реджинальд был знаком со многими княгинями по имени Вера, но фокстерьер и социализм – это обязательно.

– У графини Ломсхен бульдог, – неожиданно проговорила княгиня. – А что, в Англии считается более изысканным держать бульдога, чем фокстерьера?

Реджинальд окинул мысленным взором моду на собак за последние десять лет и дал уклончивый ответ.

Реджинальд подумал о том, что, судя по цвету лица графини, она сидит исключительно на миндальном печенье и слабом хересе. Так он и сказал.

– Но этого не может быть, – торжествующе заявила княгиня. – Я видела, как она ела уху у Донона [1].

Княгиня всегда выступала в защиту цвета лица приятельницы, если он был действительно плох. Как и многие другие представительницы ее пола, она выказывала сострадание, когда речь шла о непритязательной внешности, и далее этого обыкновенно не заходила.

– Вы находите ее красивой – графиню Ломсхен? – спросила княгиня.

Реджинальд выбросил из головы свою теорию насчет печенья и хереса и заинтересовался миниатюрой.

– Это? – спросила княгиня. – Это старая княгиня Лорикова. Она жила на Миллионной улице, около Зимнего дворца, и была одной из придворных дам старой русской

школы. Чрезвычайно мало знала о людях и о том, что происходит на свете, но имела обыкновение покровительствовать всякому, кто с ней знакомился. Рассказывают, что когда она умерла и отправилась с Миллионной на небо, то сухо обратилась к святому Петру на французском, четко произнося слова: «*Je suis la Princesse Lor-i-koff. Il me donne grand plaisir a faire votre connaissance. Je vous en prie me precenter an Bon Dieu*» [2].

Святой Петр исполнил ее желание, познакомил их, и княгиня обратилась к *le Bon Dieu*: «*Je suis la Princesse Lor-i – koff. Il me donne grand plaisir a faire votre connaissance. On a couvent parle de vous a l'église de la rue Million*» [3].

– Только старики и служители государственной церкви знают, как быть изысканно болтливым, – прокомментировал услышанное Реджинальд. – Это напоминает мне одну историю. На днях я был в англиканской церкви одного иностранного государства, и один молодой священник, читавший кому-то в утешение проповедь, завершил весьма красноречивый пассаж замечанием: «Слезы скорбящих, с чем я могу их сравнить – с алмазами?» Другой молодой священник, который все это время дремал, вдруг пробудился и тотчас откликнулся: «Что, приятель, ходим с бубен?[4]» Старший священник не исправил положение, заметив сонным, но весьма уверенным голосом: «Удваиваю ставку». Все посмотрели на проповедника, как бы ожидая, что он вторично удвоит ставку, но тот в сложившейся ситуации ограничился подсчетом очков, имевшихся на руках.

– Вы, англичане, такие легкомысленные, – сказала княгиня. – У нас в России слишком много проблем, чтобы мы могли позволить себе быть беспечными.

Реджинальд едва заметно вздрогнул, как это сделала бы итальянская борзая, предвидя наступление ледникового периода, который она лично не одобряет, и покорно принял участие в неизбежной политической дискуссии.

– Все, что вы слышите о нас в Англии, – неправда, – в надежде поддержать разговор проговорила княгиня.

– В школе я ни за что не хотел учить русскую географию, – заметил Реджинальд. – Я был уверен, что некоторые названия неправильны.

– При нашей системе правления все неправильно, – невозмутимо продолжала княгиня. – Бюрократы думают только о своих карманах, людей повсюду эксплуатируют и грабят, а управляют повсеместно плохо.

– А у нас, – сказал Реджинальд, – кабинет министров, пробыв у власти четыре года, ставит себе в заслугу то, что он непостижимо развращен и никуда не годен.

– Но от плохого правительства вы можете избавиться на выборах, – возразила княгиня.

– Насколько я помню, обычно мы так и делаем, – сказал Реджинальд.

– У нас же все так ужасно, все идут на такие крайности. Вы в Англии никогда не идете на крайности.

– Мы ходим в Альберт-холл, – уточнил Реджинальд.

– У нас же репрессии чередуются с насилием, – продолжала княгиня. – А всего огорчительнее, что люди не расположены ни к чему иному, как к тому, чтобы творить добро. Нигде вы не встретите более доброжелательных, любвеобильных людей.

– В этом я с вами согласен, – сказал Реджинальд. – Я знаю одного юношу, который живет где-то на Французской набережной, так он являет собою показательный пример. Волосы у него завиваются естественным образом, особенно по воскресеньям, и он хорошо играет в бридж даже для русского, а это о многом говорит. Не думаю, что у него есть другие достоинства, но его любовь к семье действительно высшего порядка. Когда умерла его бабушка по материнской линии, он не пошел так далеко, чтобы совсем забросить бридж, но объявил, что в последующие три месяца будет

носить только черные костюмы. Это, я полагаю, действительно достойно.

Княгиню это не поразило.

– Вы, должно быть, весьма потворствуете своим желаниям и живете лишь для собственного удовольствия, – сказала она. – Жизнь в поисках удовольствий, игра в карты и мотовство – все это приносит лишь неудовлетворение. Когда-нибудь вы в этом сами убедитесь.

– Знаю, иногда приходишь именно к такому убеждению, – согласился Реджинальд. – Однако запретный плод сладок.

Это замечание, впрочем, прошло мимо внимания княгини, которая всему запретному предпочитала шампанское, ибо в нем хотя бы ощущается привкус ячменного сахара.

– Надеюсь, вы навестите меня еще, – произнесла она тоном, не оставлявшим надежды на продолжение знакомства, и, точно вспомнив о чем-то, прибавила: – Вы должны побывать у нас в деревне.

Деревня, которую она упомянула, находилась в нескольких сотнях верст в сторону от Тамбова, а отделявшие ее от соседней деревни пятнадцать миль земли были предметом спора о том, кому эти земли принадлежат.

Реджинальд решил про себя, что не всякое уединение стоит нарушать.

## Примечания

1. Популярный петербургский ресторан. До 1910 года находился по адресу: набережная реки Мойки, 24.

2. Я княгиня Лорикова. Мне доставляет большое удовольствие познакомиться с вами. Прошу вас представить меня Господу Богу (*фр.*).

3. Я княгиня Лорикова. Мне доставляет большое удовольствие познакомиться с вами. О вас часто говорят в церкви на Миллионной улице (*фр.*).

4. Игра слов: *diamond* – по-английски «алмаз» и «бубны».

## **Gone with the Wind**

*by Margaret Mitchell*

Scarlett O' Hara was not beautiful, but men seldom realized it when caught by her charm as the Tarleton twins were . In her face were too sharply blended the delicate features of her mother, a Coast aristocrat of French descent, and the heavy ones of her florid Irish father. But it was an arresting face , pointed of chin, square of jaw. Her eyes were pale green without a touch of hazel, starred with briestly black lashes and slightly tilted at the ends. Above them, her thick black brows slanted upward, cutting a startling oblique line in her magnolia-white skin – that skin so prized by Southern women and so carefully guarded with bonnets, viels aned mittens against hot Georgia suns.

Seated with Stuart and Brent Tarleton in the cool shade of the porch of Tara, her father's plantation, that bright April afternoon of 1861, she made a pretty picture. Her new green flowered-muslin dress spread its twelve yards of billowing material over her hoops and exactly matched the flat-heeled green morocco slippers her father had recently brought her from Atlanta. The dress set off to perfection the seventeen-inch waist, the smallest in three counties, and the tightly fitting basque showed breasts well matured for her sixteen years. But for all the modesty of her spreading skirts, the demureness of hair netted smoothly into a chignon and the quietness of small white hands folded in her lap, her true self was poorly concealed. The green eyes in the carefully sweets face were turbulent, wilful, lusty with life,

distinctly at variance with her decourous demeanour. Her manners had been imposed upon her mother's gentle admonitions and the sterner discipline of her mammy; her eyes were her own.

On either side of her, the twins lounged easily in their chairs, squinting at the sunlight through tall mint-garnished glasses as they laughed and talked, their long legs, booted to the knee and thick with saddle muscles, crossed negligently. Nineteen years old, six feet two inches tall, long of bone and hard of muscle, with sunburned faces and auburn hair, their eyes merry and arrogant, their bodies clothed in indential blue coats and mustard-coloured breeches, they were as much alike as two bolls of cotton.

Outside, the late afternoon sun slanted down in the yeard, throwing into gleaming brightness the dogwood trees that were solid masses of white blossoms against the background of new green. The twins' horses were hitched in the driveway, big animals, red as their masters' hair; and around the horses' legs quarrelled the pack of lean, nervous possum hounds that accompanied Stuart and Brent wherever they went. A little aloof, as became an aristocrat, lay a black-spotted carriage dog, muzzel on paws, patiently waiting for the boys to go home to supper.

## Унесенные ветром

*Маргарет Митчелл*

Скарлетт О'Хара не была красавицей, но мужчины вряд ли отдавали себе в этом отчет, если они, подобно близнецам Тарлтонам, становились жертвами ее чар. Очень уж причудливо сочетались в ее лице утонченные черты матери – местной аристократки французского происхождения – и крупные, выразительные черты отца – пышущего здоровьем ирландца. Широкоскулое с точеным подбородком лицо Скарлетт невольно приковывало к себе взгляд. Особенно глаза – чуть раскосые, светло-зеленые, прозрачные, в оправе темных ресниц. На белом, как лепесток магнолии,



лбу – ах, эта белая кожа, которой так гордятся женщины американского юга, бережно охраняя ее шляпками, вуалетками и митенками от жаркого солнца Джорджии! – две безукоризненно четкие линии бровей стремительно взлетали косо вверх – от переносицы к вискам.

Словом, она являла взору очаровательное зрелище, сидя в обществе Стюарта и Брента Гарлотонов в прохладной тени за колоннами просторного крыльца Тары – обширного поместья своего отца. Шел 1861 год, ясный апрельский день клонился к вечеру. Новое зеленое в цветочек платье Скарлетт, на которое пошло двенадцать ярдов муслина, воздушными волнами лежало на обручах кринолина, находясь в полной гармонии с зелеными сафьяновыми туфельками без каблуков, только что привезенными ей отцом из Атланты. Лиф платья как нельзя более выгодно обтягивал талию, бесспорно, самую тонкую в трех графствах штата, отлично сформировавшийся для шестнадцати лет бюст. Но ни чинно расправленные юбки, ни скромность прически – стянутых тугим узлом и запрятаных в сетку волос, – ни степенно сложенные на коленях маленькие белые ручки не могли ввести в обман: зеленые глаза – беспокойные, яркие (о, сколько в них было своенравия и огня!) – вступили в спор с учтивой светской сдержанностью манер, выдавая сущность этой натуры. Манеры были результатом нежных наставлений матери и более суровых нахлобучек Мамушки. Глаза дала ей природа.

По обе стороны от нее, небрежно развалившись в креслах, вытянув скрещенные в лодыжках, длинные, в сапогах до колен, мускулистые ноги первоклассных наездников, близнецы смеялись и болтали, солнце било им в лицо сквозь стекла высоких, украшенных лепным орнаментом окон, заставляя их жмуриться. Высокие, крепко-теплые и узкобедрые, загорелые, рыжеволосые, девятнадцатилетние, в одинаковых синих брюках и горчичного цвета бриджах, они были неотличимы друг от друга, как две коробочки хлопка.

На зеленом фоне молодой листы белоснежные кроны цветущих кизиловых деревьев мерцали в косых лужах закатного солнца. Лошади близнецов, крупные животные, золотисто-гнедые, под стать шевелюрам своих хозяев, стояли у коновязи на подъездной аллее, а у ног лошадей переругивалась свора поджарых нервных гончих, неизменно сопровождавших Стюарта и Брента во всех их поездках. В некотором отдалении, как оно и подобает аристократу, возлежал, опустив морду на лапы, пятнистый далматский дог и терпеливо ждал, когда молодые люди отправятся домой ужинать.

*(Маргарет Митчелл. Унесенные ветром. «Урал БИСИ», 1993.  
Перевод с английского Т. Озерской).*

## **Тема X. ПЕРЕВОД НАУЧНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Какие лингвистические особенности научных текстов имеют особое значение при переводе?

2. Выполните предпереводческий анализ отрывка из научной статьи, переведите его письменно.

### **Engaging with sleep: male definitions, understandings and attitudes**

*Robert Meadows<sup>1</sup>, Sara Arber<sup>1</sup>, Susan Venn<sup>1</sup> and Jenny Hislop*

#### **Abstract**

Recent literature has highlighted the sociological significance of sleep and has suggested that sleep offers a 'window' onto the gendered nature of our lives. Yet within this body of work men's sleep has been largely ignored. This paper

seeks to rectify this omission and situates itself at the intersection between literature on the sociological aspects of sleep and social-constructionist-orientated writings on men's health. It draws upon qualitative data from 40 men to investigate male understandings of, and attitudes towards, sleep. At first glance, it could be suggested that men have little regard for sleep, and are prone to taking risks with their dormancy. Viewed in this way sleep becomes an instrument used in the negotiation of status and power and intrinsically bound up with the demonstration of masculinities. Yet, men's relationship with sleep is more complex than this. Amongst other things, the men within the present study were embroiled in a function/non-function dichotomy. Sleep was seen as needed for the praxis of 'father', 'worker', 'husband' and 'mate' but was also considered as something which should not get in the way of performing these roles.

**Keywords:** sleep, body, men

## **Introduction**

Recent sociological literature has highlighted how sleep involves both naturalistic and social-constructionist concerns, and is an irreducible and multifaceted phenomenon (Williams 2002, 2005, Meadows 2005). For example, Kroll-Smith and Gunter investigate the new 'truths' being told about sleepiness whilst acknowledging that sleep is a 'brute fact' and 'essential for human survival' (2005: 346). Similarly, Williams embraces the significance of biology whilst suggesting that issues of sociological import include the temporal dimensions, social patterning and 'doing' of sleep (2002: 173). There are, for example, 'contingent influences on the meanings attached to sleep' and the ways in which sleep is 'commonsensically conceived will relate to an individual's social location and economic function' (Taylor 1993: 468). Taylor suggests that those who see sleep as a leisure pursuit are liable to have attained a certain socio-economic status, whereas 'hard-working peasantry' are more likely to view sleep as respite from labour (1993: 468).

Although this body of work has convincingly illustrated that sleep is not simply a ‘perceptual hole in time’ (Dement and Vaughan 1999: 14), and has ‘woken’ sociologists up to the possibilities sleep offers (cf. Williams and Bendelow 1998), omissions can be noted. First, apart from Hislop and Arber’s (2003) study of mid-life women’s sleep, and Rosenblatt’s (2006) study of couples’ sleep, there are few empirical studies that apply the sociological lens to our dormancy. Using a mixed-method approach to investigate the nature and social context of mid-life women’s sleep, Hislop and Arber conclude that the manner in which sleep is done reflects the way that people do activities in their waking lives (2003: 709). Secondly, men’s sleep has yet to be systematically explored. This paper aims to begin to address these gaps.

From masculinities and men’s health to masculinities and men’s sleep?

Popular culture appears to equate being male with a lack of regard for sleep. For example, the *New Statesman* suggests that ‘there is a macho culture of sleeplessness – sleep is for wimps who can’t take the pace. The tough and the motivated like to brag about how little sleep they need’ (Appleyard 2002). Similarly, within his novel *The House of Sleep*, Jonathan Coe has one of his main characters (Dr Dudden) state that:

Napoleon was a light sleeper too. And Edison. You’ll find it’s true of many great men. Edison despised sleep, we’re told, and in my view he was right to do so. I despise it, too. I despise myself for needing it (Coe 1997: 176).

This popular equation of sleeplessness and machismo resonates with more sociologically informed arguments. According to Courtenay, the resources available for constructing masculinities (in the West) are largely unhealthy

(2000: 1397). Dominant men are required to undertake socially masculinised, physically risky behaviours. Thus, it has been suggested that men see health as women's business and responsibility, men know little about men's health, men tend to keep quiet about their health problems, and men tend to deny themselves a self-monitoring role (as doing health promotion is 'female') (cf. Cameron and Bernardes 1998). Within this paradigm, men are seen as unlikely to know much about sleep and are considered ignorant of health messages, such as those posted on the US National Sleep Foundation website:

Getting enough continuous quality sleep contributes to how we feel and perform the next day, but also has a huge impact on the overall quality of our lives. Getting enough sleep refers to the amount of sleep you need to not feel sleepy the next day. If sleepiness interferes with or makes it difficult to do your daily activities, you probably need more sleep. Although sleep experts generally recommend an average of 7–9 hours per night, some people can get along with less while others need as much as ten hours to feel alert the next day. Sleep requirements vary over the life cycle (National Sleep Foundation 2007).

In addition, within this paradigm men are construed as having little regard for, and taking risks with, their sleep. In essence, sleep becomes a tool used to demonstrate idealised forms of masculinity and to assume positions of power – 'relative to women and less powerful men' (Courtenay 2000: 1397):

Men are demonstrating dominant norms of masculinity when they refuse to take sick leave from work, when they insist that they need little sleep, and when they boast that drinking does not impair their driving (Courtenay 2000: 1389).

Yet, there are points of debate here. For example, Riska (2006) re-examines the ‘male as victim’ thesis which underpins much of the above discussion. She suggests that the victimisation argument is represented by two interpretations, both of which point towards men’s lack of agency: the first suggests that the behaviours men engage in to prove traditional (that is white, middle-class, heterosexual) masculinities, influence their life expectancy. This argument identifies a ‘dark side’ to masculinity; a side which leads men to engage in life-shortening behaviours. The second interpretation of the health costs of masculinities highlights how men are ‘trapped’ because of primary economic responsibility. As Riska suggests, here the traditional (white, middle-class, heterosexual) male role is seen as oppressive, as ‘modern men want to change, but they are trapped in a narrow economic role in the public sphere and with few opportunities for human growth and for participating in the care of their children’ (2006: 15). Riska (2006) challenges both of these conceptions; emphasising instead how masculinities have been medicalised and ‘dealt with as unmarked by gender’ by the medical profession (Riska 2006: 22, see also Rosenfeld and Faircloth 2006). Recent research which has focused on men’s everyday experiences certainly calls into question the accuracy of ‘victimisation’ models or, at the very least, suggests some form of change. For example, Robertson (2003) notes that the historical suggestion that men do not take their health seriously can no longer be sustained (see also Williams 2003: 60). Rather, men face a dilemma between showing they do not care and realising that they should care and, as a result, caring for health needs to be legitimised or explained in some way by men (Robertson 2003). Men’s ‘need’ to show indifference to health sits in direct conflict with the late modern requirement that ‘good’ citizens manage their own health and minimise risk taking (the ‘don’t care/should care’ dichotomy). As Robertson states:

it is not just caring too much about health that puts hegemonic identity at risk. Not to take enough care with one's health, particularly through indulging in excess, also moves one away from hegemonic ideals. It suggests irresponsibility and lack of control, which then becomes representative of transgressive (male) behaviour (Robertson 2006a: 184).

In similar vein Mullen (1992) suggests that men perform 'balancing acts'. Drawing upon data pertaining to mid-life men's perceptions of the health effects of their occupations, Mullen suggests that tobacco and alcohol are often used as a means of coping with the self-perceived strains and pressures of work. Although the men in his study were aware of the negative effects of smoking and drinking, they 'often saw themselves as involved in a trade-off between conflicting priorities' (Mullen 1992: 82). In essence the men were consciously attempting to 'balance both sides of the dichotomy', between control and release or between moderation and excess, in order to maximise the possibilities for good health. Lifecourse events, such as marriage and fatherhood, may play a key role in this balancing act; drawing 'people towards responsible conviviality' (Mullen 1993: 177 quoted in Watson 2000: 39).

Adding to this, Watson (2000) suggests that men have to 'manage ambiguity' between how they define others' health and how they engage with their own health. He proposes the 'male body schema'. This schema involves four different modes of embodiment: Normative embodiment, which is closely related to body 'stereotypes', Pragmatic embodiment, which relates to the idea of having a 'normal everyday body', (Watson 2000: 119) and Experiential and Visceral embodiment. Experiential embodiment is the primary site for experiencing emotions or the 'blood tingling' after a work out, and is the space in which the social and physical boundaries of the body touch. Visceral

embodiment relates to the ‘unseen’, ‘body you are born with’. Here reside perceived ‘biological imperatives’ such as genes and ‘losing your hair’, or bodily behaviours you can do nothing about.

According to Watson, in defining healthy and unhealthy others, men focus heavily on bodily form. Yet, on an individual level, the focus is on pragmatic embodiment; that is on having a ‘normal everyday body’ (Watson 2000: 119) and with maintaining a ‘healthy’ functioning body (Robertson 2006b). Men are concerned with sustaining a ‘fit’ between achieving everyday tasks and having the right amount of physical fitness to achieve these tasks (Watson 2000: 122). It is the incompatibility of the tools used to evaluate others’ and their own health which prompts the need for ‘ambiguity management’ (Watson 2000: 121).

What this leaves us with, then, is a series of questions: (i) Do men know little about sleep? (ii) Do men have a negative attitude towards sleep? (iii) Do men take risks with their sleep? And (iv) can these behaviours be situated within discussions of masculinities? This paper attempts to answer these questions. After outlining the methods used, the paper turns to describe the core assumptions underpinning men’s discussions of their sleep. From here the paper offers a description of men’s attitudes towards sleep and unravels aspects of risk-taking through a focus on driving whilst sleepy. Finally, in the discussion, we return to notions of ‘victimisation’ and masculinities.



## **Тема XI. ПЕРЕВОД ТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия. Чем отличаются технические тексты от научно-технических? Перечислите типы технических текстов и дайте их характеристику.

2. Переведите следующий текст, выделите термины, связанные с нефтедобычей.

### **Oil Drilling Industry Overview**

The drilling industry plays a vital role in the search for crude oil and natural gas all over the globe and brings in millions and millions of dollars. The search for oil and gas would be pretty much futile without the drillers, who are among the first on the scene. The geologists and other scientists do their studies and theoretically 'find' the oil, then the drillers come in to prove the theory. Hopefully, the location chosen produces oil.

Drilling technology has evolved in order to get at the increasingly harder to find oil, and in a more environmentally friendly way. There's the conventional method of vertical drilling, where you're drilling straight down. Horizontal drilling is when you go down but then turn horizontally. Slant drilling involves drilling at an angle. For instance, if you wanted to drill under a lake, you could build a rig on the shore and bore several wells – from the same rig – at an angle under the lake.

Currently, oil and gas companies are flush with cash despite the worldwide shortage of oil. You know this if you've been watching the news or reading the newspapers. And a good chunk of company profits are going into oil production facilities and equipment so that more oil can be found. This is a change from the last ten to twelve years when very few new rigs were built.

The number of new rigs under construction is, in some years, simply astounding.

It's typical for one of the big oil companies to contract out to contractors who specialize in drilling, own the rigs, and employ trained staff. The drilling contractors just put the well where the company wants it.

Here are some quick statistics about oil rigs. According to industry research Baker-Hughes, a leading oil field services company, there are just over 3,000 oil rigs worldwide. Zeroing in on North America, there are 1,700+ rigs in the United States, 370+ in Canada, and 1,200+ internationally beyond the US and Canada. Get all your rig count information right here.

Lots of wells and not enough workers ... A couple of huge problems facing the industry are a worker shortage and an aging workforce (average almost 50!). One petroleum industry consulting group estimates that it'll take between 7,000 and 8,000 new workers to staff all the new oil rigs coming online in the next two years.

So the jobs are plentiful.

The vast majority of entry-level oil and gas jobs exist in the drilling sector, whether it be onshore or offshore. The best people for the jobs are those who are mechanically inclined, physically fit, able to work well as part of team – and drug free. In addition to more physically demanding, hands-on positions there are plenty of technical jobs that require at least an undergraduate degree. The industry is actively seeking people with Master's Degrees in geosciences. If you're in college and thinking about engineering, then think long and hard about being a petrochemical engineer. Finding a job when you graduate will be a snap!

[https://www.jobmonkey.com/oilindustry/oil\\_drilling\\_overview/](https://www.jobmonkey.com/oilindustry/oil_drilling_overview/)

3. Переведите следующие два текста, являющиеся примерами технической рекламы. Предварительно посмотрите видеозаписи, иллюстрирующие работу станков описываемой конструкции:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=24&v=WESBVUoWBZ0&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=24&v=WESBVUoWBZ0&feature=emb_logo)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=3&v=DoyMnr55dUY&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=DoyMnr55dUY&feature=emb_logo)

### **The New VF-5 (98 vol 2 issue 5 - spring)**

#### **50-Taper Capabilities and Extended Travels in a Mid-Sized Package**

In today's world, versatility is the name of the game. Job shops and manufacturers alike must react quickly to market fluctuations in order to survive. The new Haas 50-taper VF-5 vertical machining center (50" x 25" x 25" travels) combines the versatility of a mid-sized VMC with the power and torque of a 50-taper machine, all in a compact, heavy-duty package designed to meet the demands of today's modern machine shops.

The new VF-5 is built using super-wide-stance base and column castings, which provide the solid foundation and rigid backbone to take really heavy cuts. Combine this with extended Y and Z travels, and the VF-5 is perfect for such industries as mold making, tool & die and model making, where a large work cube is required.

Fast material removal comes from a standard 30-hp, 50-taper spindle that provides up to 450 ft-lb of cutting torque. A Haas-designed vector spindle drive yields peak performance and speed control under heavy cutting loads, and a two-speed gearbox provides the versatility of low-end torque for cutting steel, as well as speeds to 5,000 rpm for cutting aluminum alloys. Heavy-duty 40 mm ballscrews on all axes provide superior cutting

rigidity, and 7.5-hp high-thrust brushless servo motors yield rapids up to 710 ipm.

For shops that don't need the power of a 50-taper spindle but want the travels of the VF-5, an optional 40-taper spindle is available in either 20- or 30-hp configurations and with speeds up to 10,000 rpm.

## **Mini-Mill: Big Features in a Small Package**

**(00 vol 5 issue 13 – summer)**

### **Haas Mini Mill Boosts Job Shop Profits**

Running a small job on a big CNC machine can be inefficient, and may even cut into profits. The new Mini Mill from Haas Automation, Inc., provides an economical solution for small parts machining in a super-compact package that is loaded with full-size features.

The new Haas Mini Mill has a space-saving footprint of only 6.5' x 6.5', yet provides a generous work envelope of 16" x 12" x 10" (xyz). Designed to run on either single- or three-phase power, the Mini Mill is perfect for start-up shops or as a first step into CNC machining. It is also a valuable addition to any shop needing a "second-op" machine, or wanting to add another spindle where space is at a premium.

The Mini Mill features a 40-taper vector-drive spindle that accepts standard CT 40 tools, and it comes equipped with the same easy-to-use Haas CNC control found on every Haas machine. A 7.5-hp direct-drive spindle yields speeds to 6,000 rpm for cutting aluminum, yet provides enough low-end torque (33 ft-lb at 1,200 rpm) for cutting steel. Cutting feedrates up to 500 ipm are possible on the Mini Mill, with rapids of 650 ipm for fast cycle times.

The Mini Mill's 36" x 12" table (28.75" T-slot length) provides plenty of room for fixturing, and a 10-pocket automatic tool changer comes standard.

Base priced at less than \$30,000, the new Mini Mill from Haas is a compact solution with big advantages.

4. Перечислите лингвистические характеристики, позволяющие отнести данные тексты к техническим. С какими трудностями перевода технической терминологии вы столкнулись?

5. Перечислите лингвистические характеристики, позволяющие отнести данные тексты к рекламным. Приведите примеры стилистически маркированных лингвистических единиц и обсудите варианты их перевода.

## **Тема XII. ПЕРЕВОД ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКИХ ТЕКСТОВ**

1. Изучите литературу по данной теме, рекомендованную в конце пособия.

2. Назовите лингвистические характеристики следующего текста, которые позволяют отнести его к публицистическому жанру речи. Дайте анализ основных проблем его перевода.

### **“Unprecedented” globally: more than 20% of Australia’s forests burnt in bushfires**

### **Researchers’ figure contrasts starkly with proportion of forest burned over such a period on any other continent**

*Lisa Cox*

*Mon 24 Feb 2020*

More than 20% of Australia’s forests burned during the summer’s bushfire catastrophe, a proportion scientists believe is unprecedented globally, according to new research.

Research published in a special edition of Nature Climate Change focused on the bushfire crisis finds that 21% of the total area covered by Australian forests – excluding Tasmania – has burnt so far in the 2019-20 bushfire season.

The analysis examined the area of forest burnt on each continent as a proportion of total forest cover in every fire season for the past 20 years.

The 21% figure contrasts dramatically with the proportion of forest burnt in any season on any other continent in that timeframe, which for most continents and forest types was 4-5%.

The one exception was for tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forests in Asia and Africa, for which the analysis found medians of 8–9% had been recorded in that 20-year period.

The paper adds that the 21% is likely to be an underestimate because the data has not included fires in Tasmania and Australia’s fire season is still going.

“The data point for this year’s fires show it stands out completely from all other years for Australia or other countries,” the study’s lead author, Matthias Boer, said. “There is just nothing like it out there and we felt confident to call it unprecedented.

“The word unprecedented has been used a lot the last two months. [Our analysis] is the first in the peer-reviewed literature that puts some data behind that.”

The Nature Climate Change edition features analysis and commentary from some of the world’s most respected scientists.

In another paper, scientists Benjamin Sanderson and Rosie Fisher examine some of the factors that have influenced the current fire season and what gaps in knowledge could be addressed to better prepare society for more potentially extreme events in future.

The paper says that in the case of recent events in Australia, “there is no doubt that the record temperatures of the past year would not be possible without anthropogenic influence”. It adds that “under a scenario where emissions continue to grow, such a year would be average by 2040 and exceptionally cool by 2060.”

Andrew King, a lecturer in climate science at the University of Melbourne, co-authored another piece examining the role of climate variability and drought. He said the consequences of extreme drought, heat and bushfires had been well-documented, but the collection of articles in Nature Climate Change was intended to “provide informed commentary on this summer’s severe weather.”

There was a lot “we don’t fully understand yet.” King said. “While we can say with confidence that human-caused climate change has amplified the extreme heatwaves that have been observed this summer, the influence of human-caused climate change on drought and fires in Australia is much harder to disentangle and natural climate variability plays a very large role in both.”

He said the climate models used to make projections had “deficiencies in simulating both drought and fire such that we cannot yet provide robust guidance on how these extremes of Australian climate will change as the world continues to warm.”

James Collett, a lecturer in psychology at the School of Health and Biomedical Sciences at RMIT University, said the fact the journal had published an issue framed around Australia’s disastrous bushfire season “shows just how important an impact the bushfires are having on the global consciousness.”

“Australia is now a striking example that is driving international climate change discourse,” he said. “We can only hope that the psychological impact of the bushfires contributes to the political, economic, industrial, scientific and social changes necessary to manage climate change and create a sustainable world.”

3. Проведите анализ оригинала и предлагаемого параллельного перевода, дайте оценку используемых приемов перевода, предложите свои варианты.

Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. The total knowledge of mankind is known to double every seven years. Foreign languages are needed as the main and most efficient means of information exchange of the people of our planet.

Today more and more people are trying to learn at least one foreign language, but there are still a great number of people who have to appeal to an interpreter. Hence, interpreters play a very important role in modern life. They are people who make possible the communication between different nations.

Today, we should say, in time of globalization it is really important to be able to deal with foreign companies and their representatives. And here the role of interpreter is great as all the communication depends on him, his ability to interpret correctly, and his qualification.

Иностранные языки социально востребованы, особенно в настоящее время, когда прогресс в области науки и техники привел к взрыву знаний и способствовал переполнению информации. Все знания человечества, как известно, удваиваются каждые семь лет. Иностранные языки нужны как основное и наиболее эффективное средство обмена информацией народов нашей планеты.

Сегодня все больше и больше людей пытаются изучить хотя бы один иностранный язык, но есть еще большее количество людей, которые должны обратиться к переводчику. Следовательно, переводчики играют очень важную роль в современной жизни. Это люди, которые делают возможной коммуникацию между различными народами.

Следует отметить что сегодня, в эпоху глобализации это действительно важно, чтобы иметь возможность работать с иностранными компаниями и их представителями. И здесь роль переводчика огромна, так как все общение зависит от него, его способности правильно интерпретировать, и его квалификации.



To be a good interpreter one must work hard. The work starts when you enter a university and it never ends because you are to improve your knowledge permanently. And in order to get a good job today you have to keep up to date and to be well informed.

Speaking about our country where import exceeds export and all our enterprises are interested in attracting foreign investments the role of interpreter increases. If you want to work with foreign companies you should have an opportunity for communication and without an interpreter it is almost impossible.

There are people, heads of enterprises, who start learning a language, but it's a very long process and quite often it's not very reasonable. It's more effective to apply to an interpreter. He is able to help and to carry on negotiations with your foreign partners. The higher his competence the higher is the chance of your effective cooperation.

Чтобы быть хорошим переводчиком нужно упорно трудиться. Работа начинается, когда вы входите в университет, и она никогда не заканчивается, потому что вы улучшаете свои знания постоянно. И для того, чтобы получить хорошую работу, сегодня вы должны идти в ногу со временем и быть хорошо подкованным.

Говоря о нашей стране, где импорт превышает экспорт, и все наши предприятия заинтересованы в привлечении иностранных инвестиций, роль переводчика возрастает. Если вы хотите работать с иностранными компаниями, вы должны иметь возможность вести переговоры и без переводчика это почти невозможно.

Есть люди, руководители предприятий, которые начинают изучение языка, но это долгий процесс, и довольно часто это не очень разумно. Более эффективно обратиться к переводчику. Он способен помочь вести переговоры с иностранными партнерами. Чем выше его компетенция, тем выше шансы вашего эффективного сотрудничества.

A lot of things depend on an interpreter and his abilities. It is important for him not only to be good at languages but he has to be intelligent and to be able to get out of a difficult situation when it is impossible to make a paraphrase. Generally, he must be ready for out-of-order situations.

Speaking about interpreters of the highest level (for example, summit talks) an interpreter must be very careful and on the whole national safety depends on him and his abilities to interpret correctly. The image of the country is in his hands.

So, we can see that the role of interpreter is really great especially in modern conditions when all countries are open to each other. And due to this fact labour-market is in need of qualified and competent interpreters.

It is a great responsibility. People who make translation of very important documents, books and many other things. Even a very small mistake can lead to misunderstanding which in its turn leads to serious negative consequences.

Многое зависит от переводчика и его способностей. Важно, чтобы он не только хорошо знал языки, но и должен быть умным и способным выйти из сложной ситуации, когда это невозможно сделать дословно. Как правило, он должен быть готов к непредвиденным ситуациям.

Говоря о переводчиках самого высокого уровня (например, переговоры на высшем уровне) переводчик должен быть очень осторожным, в целом, национальная безопасность зависит от него и его способности правильно интерпретировать. Имидж страны в его руках.

Итак, мы видим, что роль переводчика действительно огромна, особенно в современных условиях, когда все страны открыты друг для друга. И в связи с этим фактом на рынке труда есть потребность в квалифицированных и компетентных переводчиках.

Это огромная ответственность. Люди, которые делают перевод очень важных документов, книг и многое другое. Даже очень маленькая ошибка может привести к недоразумениям, что в свою очередь приведет к серьезным негативным последствиям.

It is well known that reading books in the original, listening to the BBC news, communicating with the English speaking people will help a lot. When learning a foreign language you learn the culture and history of the native speakers. One must work hard to learn any foreign language and to be able to work as an interpreter or a translator.

Хорошо известно, что чтение книг в оригинале, прослушивание новостей BBC, общение с говорящими на английском людьми может здорово помочь. Когда вы изучаете иностранный язык, вы узнаете культуру и историю носителей языка. Нужно упорно трудиться, чтобы изучить любой иностранный язык и иметь возможность работать в качестве интерпретатора или переводчика.

4. Переведите следующее публичное выступление.

**President Donald Trump's address on immigration,  
as delivered from the Oval Office**

My fellow Americans,

Tonight, I am speaking to you because there is a growing humanitarian and security crisis at our southern border. Every day customs and border patrol agents *encounter* thousands of illegal immigrants trying to enter our country. We are out of space to hold them and we have no way to promptly return them back home to their country. America proudly welcomes millions of lawful immigrants who enrich our society and contribute to our nation. But, all Americans are hurt by uncontrolled illegal migration. It strains public resources and drives down jobs and wages. Among those hardest hit are African-Americans and Hispanic Americans. Our southern border is a pipeline for vast quantities of illegal drugs, including meth, heroin, cocaine and fentanyl. Every week 300 of our citizens are killed by heroin alone, 90 percent of which floods across from our southern border. More Americans will die from drugs this year than were killed in the entire Vietnam War.

In the last two years, ICE officers made 266,000 arrests of aliens with criminal records including those charged or convicted of 100,000 assaults, 30,000 sex crimes, and 4,000 violent killings. Over the years thousands of Americans have been brutally killed by those who illegally entered our country and thousands more lives will be lost if we don't act right now. This is a humanitarian crisis, a crisis of the heart and a crisis of the soul.

Last month, 20,000 migrant children were illegally brought into the United States, a dramatic increase. These children are used as human pawns by vicious coyotes and ruthless gangs. One in three women are sexually assaulted on the dangerous trek up through Mexico. Women and children are the biggest victims by far of our broken system. This is the tragic reality of illegal immigration on our southern border. This is the cycle of human suffering that I am determined to end.

My administration has presented Congress with a detailed proposal to secure the border and stop the criminal gangs, drug smugglers and human traffickers. It's a tremendous problem. Our proposal was developed by law enforcement professionals and border agents at the Department of Homeland Security. These are the resources they have requested to properly perform their mission and keep America safe. In fact, safer than ever before. The proposal from Homeland Security includes cutting-edge technology for detecting drugs, weapons, illegal contraband and many other things. We have requested more agents, immigration judges, and bed space to process the sharp rise in unlawful migration fueled by our very strong economy. Our plan also contains an urgent request for humanitarian assistance and medical support. Furthermore, we have asked Congress to close border security loopholes so that illegal immigrant children can be safely and humanely returned back home. Finally, as part of an overall approach to border security, law enforcement professionals have requested \$5.7 billion for a physical barrier. At the request of Democrats, it will be a steel barrier rather than a concrete wall.

This barrier is absolutely critical to border security. It's also what our professionals at the border want and need. This is just common sense. The border wall would very quickly pay for itself. The cost of illegal drugs exceeds \$500 billion a year. Vastly more than the \$5.7 billion we have requested from Congress. The wall will always be paid for indirectly by the great new trade deal we have made with Mexico. Sen. Chuck Schumer, who you will be hearing from later tonight, has repeatedly supported a physical barrier in the past along with many other Democrats. They changed their mind only after I was elected president. Democrats in Congress have refused to acknowledge the crisis. And they have refused to provide our brave border agents with the tools they desperately need to protect our families and our nation. The federal government remains shut down for one reason and one reason only because Democrats will not fund border security. My administration is doing everything in our power to help those impacted by the situation. But the only solution is for Democrats to pass a spending bill that defends our borders and reopens the government. This situation could be solved in a 45-minute meeting. I have invited congressional leadership to the White House tomorrow to get this done.

Some have suggested a barrier is immoral. Then why do wealthy politicians build walls, fences and gates around their homes? They don't build walls because they hate the people on the outside, but because they love the people on the inside. The only thing that is immoral is for the politicians to do nothing and continue to allow more innocent people to be so horribly victimized. America's heart broke the day after Christmas when a young police officer in California was savagely murdered in cold blood by an illegal alien who just came across the border. The life of an American hero was stolen by someone who had no right to be in our country.

## РОЛЕВЫЕ ИГРЫ НА ДВУСТОРОННИЙ ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД

### Effective communication

#### Student 1

1. Добрый вечер Шэрон. Я Вам очень благодарна за то, что Вы согласились на это интервью. Проблемы общения в современном мире являются, пожалуй, самыми актуальными. Мы испытываем трудности в общении с коллегами на работе, в семье, с друзьями. Способность общаться играет решающую роль в успешности человека. Как к Вам пришла идея создания Вашего курса «Эффективное общение»?

2. Thank you for inviting me. I am a psychologist by profession. I have always been sure that learning to communicate with non-defensive power is a key to our solving the majority of problems we face at every level – at home, at work, and in our community.

#### Student 2

1. Насколько я знаю, Ваша дочь помогала Вам в создании аудиокурса по эффективному общению, и вы вместе проводите мастер-классы для всех, кто хочет правильно общаться. Обычно много желающих пройти этот курс? Что вы можете сказать об участниках Ваших мастер-классов?

2. My daughter, Ami Atkinson, and I first produced the audiobook, *Taking Power Struggle Out of Parenting*, then we decided to launch another course *The Powerful Non-Defensive Communication*. Frankly speaking, it is popular enough. The participants are students, office workers and even heads of companies. We teach people to get rid of the rules of war in their communication.

### **Student 3**

1. Я должна признать, что тоже часто занимаю оборонительную позицию, ухожу в себя или, наоборот, начинаю нападать на собеседников, хотя эта «модель войны» не приводит к хорошим результатам. Мы часто пытаемся унижить людей, показываем свое превосходство над ними.

2. That's it and these are signs of our weakness. We should get along with people on equal terms. All people are vulnerable and when you show that you feel superior to them they are hurt. Besides, it is necessary to adjust to different situations. Communication is an interaction, you should be flexible.

### **Student 4**

1. Вы очень хороший лектор, я с удовольствием посещала Ваши лекции в университете, Вы всегда приводите интересные примеры из реальной жизни. Это случаи, которые Вам рассказывают участники мастер-классов? А Вы пользуетесь примерами из кинофильмов? Например, Я очень люблю кинофильм «Вам письмо», это прекрасный пример того, как Интернет-общение оказывается более эффективным, чем реальное.

2. It has taken much time to become a good lecturer. At first I was tongue-tied and was compelled to write everything I was going to say. Our three basic forms of communication are – *questions, statements, and predictions*. When people asked me questions I was at first quite at a loss. I made only statements and could not bear any objections. These are signs of defensiveness, of non-assertive behaviour. Yes, I try to provide many examples from actual life and from popular movies. Internet communication deserves special attention.

### **Student 5**

1. Я думаю, что, общаясь в сети, некоторые люди становятся более открытыми, искренними, но не все. Многие скрывают свое истинное лицо. Я предпочитаю реальное

общение и придаю большое значение невербальному поведению. Общение в Интернете иногда создает проблемы, мне обычно трудно найти друзей в Интернете.

2. Yes, and for me it's very important to get a feedback, have an opportunity to use various communication techniques. I treat Internet communication with distrust; I keep asking myself why people prefer this kind of communication to live communication. It drives me mad when my grandson shuts himself in his room and spends hours and hours on-line. In general he is a good mixer and gets along with people.

### **Student 6**

Мне бы еще хотелось затронуть вопрос о гендерных различиях в общении. Не секрет, что многие мужчины считают женщин легкомысленными, ненадежными, не допускают их участия в серьезных делах, но, по-моему, именно женщины способны решить любой конфликт. Мне кажется, что, если бы женщин чаще допускали к переговорам на высшем уровне, мы бы избежали многих конфликтов.

2. Everything is not that simple as it seems. The war model of behaviour is really more characteristic of men; they still possess the cavemen instincts. The old compete-and-conquer thing is still with them. But men are better at taking decisions; they are less emotional than women. We should learn to combine our best qualities in our life. A man and a woman should be one whole. We should not compete.

### **Student 7**

1. Да, в моем любимом фильме героиня попыталась соревноваться с мужчиной, но он оказался умнее, чем она думала. В конце концов, она перестала воспринимать его как врага. До этого все ее поведение основывалось на эмоциях. Она не признавала никаких аргументов, была очень упрямой, это так характерно для женщин.



2. I think the trouble is that many women today want to be too independent; they want to play the roles typical for men. Women have succeeded in any job you care to name. As politicians, soldiers, doctors, factory-hands, university professors, farmers, company directors, lawyers, bus-conductors, scientists and presidents of countries. Many of them forget that they should bear and rear children, first of all. Certainly it's good when a woman can combine everything but sometimes it is necessary to make your choice.

### **Student 8**

1. Я думаю, что очень актуальными в современном мире являются и вопросы межкультурной коммуникации. Мультилингвизм и мультикультурность особенно характерны для США. Именно в США появилось и понятие политкорректности. Очень важно общаться с представителями разных культур и социальных групп, используя правильные языковые средства. Насколько я знаю, например, те американцы, чьи родители были родом из Африки предпочитают, чтобы их называли «афроамериканцами». Многие возражают против употребления существительных мужского рода для именованя ряда профессий и т. д.

2. This is right. At any given time, members of a particular racial or ethnic group prefer different terms, and certain words become outdated. Still, we are one community, despite our differences. People in the United States of America are from different backgrounds, different countries, they occupy different socioeconomic spheres but they form one nation with common values. I think the same is here, Russia unites many nationalities.

1. Да, конечно. Наше государство многонациональное, мы привыкли к этому. Большое спасибо Вам за интервью.

## **Business cooperation**

### **Student 1**

1. Позвольте представить вам нашего гостя и, надеюсь, нашего будущего партнера – господина Киллунена.

2. Pleased to meet you all. It's the first time I'm in Izhevsk, in your republic. I hope we'll do business together. Finland is interested in expanding business contacts with Russia. We have already got some experience in joint cooperation. Since 1974, Finland has been receiving Russian natural gas, for instance. Russian specialists helped us in gas pipeline construction. We know that your republic has a great industrial potential. We would like to establish closer economic ties with you.

### **Student 2**

1. Я думаю, что предприятия нашей республики могут представить длинный список оборудования и других товаров, которые они могли бы поставлять на финский рынок, если условия торговли будут нормальными, приемлемыми.

2. Yes, we should find mutually acceptable solutions of our problems. Frankly speaking, we don't know much about the changes in your economy. In former times your country's external economic activity was highly centralized. All the problems could be solved only by the Foreign Trade Ministry or the State Committee for Foreign Trade. I know you are trying to remove departmental barriers now, the state monopoly of foreign trade does not exist any longer and capitalist firms will have an open access to your market at last. I think that a changeover to self-financing principles calls for direct cooperation between enterprises and firms.

### **Student 3**

1. Да, мы пытаемся перестроить нашу экономику и, в частности, улучшить систему внешних экономических связей. Промышленные предприятия должны быть

материально заинтересованы в развитии экспорта. Однако самое главное для нас – поднять качество и конкурентоспособность наших товаров. Нужно быть готовыми удовлетворять требования по поставке товаров, послепродажному обслуживанию, поставке запчастей и т. д.

2. I think you should be establishing joint ventures, joint-stock companies with mixed capital. I know there were times when Russia exported timber, grain, butter, coal, eggs, furs!

#### **Student 4**

1. К сожалению, некоторые из этих товаров, например, зерно и масло, мы сейчас импортируем. Однако оценка результатов деятельности предприятий в настоящее время уже включает валютные поступления, предприятия вынуждены развивать торговлю с другими странами. Предприятия Ижевска сотрудничают с США, Италией, Францией.

2. Well, we can make proposals to you as well, in the sphere of food industry, for example. We can deliver equipment for milk processing. We might establish a joint cheese-making firm, for instance. Our largest cheese-maker in Finland – *VALIO* is ready to participate in the project. If our talks are successful we shall sign a contract on the establishment of the firm.

#### **Student 5**

1. Полагаю, что мы можем сотрудничать не только в области пищевой промышленности. Вы должны обязательно встретиться с представителями объединения «Удмуртнефть», можно вести переговоры о поставках в Финляндию не только газа, но и нефти.

2. The Finnish companies do know the association and are interested in establishing close economic ties with it. I hope our visit to Izhevsk will promote some new projects.

## **Student 6**

1. Полагаю, что ваши деревообрабатывающие фирмы также могут быть заинтересованы в сотрудничестве с предприятиями Удмуртии.

2. We are prepared to make deals with as many firms and enterprises as possible. Our aim here is to study the range of products, their quality and make buying decisions. We may discuss the volume of deliveries and the delivery time. We hope to solve many problems during our stay in Izhevsk.

1. Со своей стороны, мы сделаем все, что в наших силах, чтобы помочь вам наладить сотрудничество с нашими предприятиями и фирмами.

## **An interview with a businessman**

### **Student 1**

1. Здравствуйте! Сегодня у нас необычный гость – известный британский предприниматель, основатель корпорации *Virgin Group*, включающей в себя около 400 компаний различного профиля. Один из самых богатых жителей Великобритании, его состояние на март 2013 года равнялось 4,6 миллиарда долларов США. Встречайте – сэр Ричард Бренсон. Насколько мы знаем, Вы основали несколько сотен компаний. Скажите, пожалуйста, с чего начинается рождение новой компании?

2. I believe that outstanding brands are built around great people who deliver consistently great customer service every day. Ultimately, the brand is only as good as the products behind it. A business's top priority is to get its products right, and then wrap a great brand around it. You can't kid people, you know.

## **Student 2**

1. Насколько я знаю, для новой компании всегда очень важно правильно себя позиционировать.

2. Yes, positioning is very important. For instance, in *Virgin airlines* we decided to compete on service – rather than price.

1. Всем известно, что бизнес – это очень серьезное дело. Вы же постоянно подчеркиваете, что к нему надо относиться как к развлечению. Как соотносятся эти два противоположных понятия?

2. I'm sure, that approaching business playfully, and with a healthy sense of humor and fun, is critical. *Virgin* built its business on free advertising, and largely with a sense of humor. We positioned our airline as a well-priced product that would make flying fun again. In other words, we weren't out to be the biggest, but definitely to be the best.

## **Student 3**

1. Вы знамениты также своим уникальным стилем руководства. Известно, что раньше вы ежемесячно писали письма всем сотрудникам корпорации *Virgin Group*. Кроме того, у каждого сотрудника был номер вашего домашнего телефона. Такую же открытость вы практикуете и по отношению к клиентам. Чего вы пытаетесь этим добиться?

2. We usually seek out employees who have fresh perspectives, great attitudes, and are eager to have fun, and then train them to do their jobs. I also strongly believe in promoting. What's more, we often promote people above the position they expect. We take a risk. You can start off as a cleaning lady and go to the top. As for our customers, yes, at times we randomly call them to inquire about their experience on our airline. We like to listen to our customers, because it's an opportunity to be creative.

### **Student 4**

1. Придаете ли вы какое-либо значение корпоративной культуре? Например, поощряете ли вы своих сотрудников общаться за пределами рабочего места?

2. I attach great importance to company culture. Everything comes down to the people you hire to run your company. Those running the company have to love it, and they also have to believe in the products you sell. It's important for higher-ups to get to know people on a personal level, outside of work. For that reason we encourage as much partying as possible. For executives, that means staying at the same hotel where your staff stays, and hanging out at the bar with them, after hours. You'll get the honest feedback at a bar.

1. Большое спасибо за интервью, мистер Бренсон. Надеюсь, что те маленькие секреты ведения успешного бизнеса, которыми вы сегодня поделились с нашими слушателями, помогут многим начинающим бизнесменам.

### **Interview with Mr. Ross – a successful businessman**

#### **Student 1**

1. Здравствуйте, господин Росс. Я знаю, что Вы читаете курс студентам Бизнес-школы. Вы учите их тому, как начинать свой бизнес. Какие советы Вы им даете? Что является самым главным?

2. What is most important will vary with each person. Some will need to discover themselves first, others just need to stop being lazy. Some stumble in the changed environment. If someone is not confident of their abilities, I would encourage them to get a sales job in *a retail establishment*. They will get experience in all sorts of business disciplines: sales, buying, income statements, tax rates and lots of other important knowledge. They will also get the

chance to enter management and discover if they enjoy that relationship. If they decide to go out on their own, they will have the basics for success along with a knowledge of their own strengths and weaknesses.

### **Student 2**

1. Что еще очень важно на старте?

2. Personalities. Some learn best getting face to face with clients. Everyone needs to keep learning and challenging themselves if they expect to be successful. There are many good inspirational books or biographies of successful people that a person can read. I am usually reading three or four books at a time; I do make sure the book I read before bed is inspirational. I also avoid newspapers and T.V. News. The so-called news is often filled with depressing information that you cannot effect; feeling powerless is not a way to build the mental fitness required for success. I also listen to motivational tapes or books on tape in the car. Music is nice, but it will not help me develop a winning outlook. A lot of your ability to apply yourself comes from your own determination; you develop that with the help of positive information.

### **Student 3**

1. Кто из успешных людей произвел на Вас самое большое впечатление? Чьи «уроки» Вы считаете самыми полезными?

2. Ford. Henry Ford. An original thinker and a great success at accomplishing what he set out to do. He had a group of wonderful engineers; he hired the best creative brains. He told them he wanted a new engine, they said it couldn't be done. He kept going back and asking how they were doing, they kept saying it was impossible to make a better engine. After a year or so he asked again, and someone had an idea of how it might be done. It was done. He said *“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at 20 or 80. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young.”*

### **Student 4**

1. Что особенно вспоминается Вам из его жизни?

2. There was a point where Ford was going through an interview. Someone wanted to put him away and take over. They kept asking Ford basic questions, as he only had a third grade education, he had no idea what the answers were. Ford finally got fed up with their trying to show a lack of formal education meant he was not competent to manage his affairs. Ford said something to the effect, "I manage a huge company, I can push a button on my desk, and get the top expert in the world to answer any question I want answered. I don't need to know the answers; I know how to get an answer if I need it." Ford knew his job was to think, and ask new questions; those with the education to have the appropriate answers could be employed to answer them.

### **Student 5**

1. А как начинали лично Вы?

2. I started my business at the same time as 9 other sales people, of the 10 of us I was the least qualified. Within a short time I was the only one left. There is a huge amount of work required when starting a business. You are to know much to realize the potential of the market. I am extremely lucky that my wife knows how important it is for me *to stay glued to my desk*, or sometimes the kitchen table, without interruptions. It took 4 months before I was making enough to cover all my bills, and a bit beyond. Those were 4 months of 6 or 7 days a week, working from early morning to late night. I kept that schedule for quite a while as I built a cushion of business, and I still wake early to get a few uninterrupted hours of work in before the world starts humming.

### **Student 6**

1. Вам нравится работать на себя?

2. I'm happy to. When I worked for a boss and a regular paycheck my wife had to push me out of bed in the mornings.



I hated the alarm clock, I hated the sunrise. After I quit and started working for myself everything changed. It didn't take long, the first morning I jumped out of bed, set myself up, and started going. I am a workaholic now, I am doing exactly the same job; the difference is I am doing it for myself; everything I make belongs to me. I do not depend on being promoted by my boss. But earning more money is not the main thing for me; nobody can blame me for tax evasion, for example. I enjoy my job; it is the most enjoyable job I could possibly think of.

### **Student 7**

1. Что может помешать успеху?

2. You hit that right. There are a few people who say that they are destined for trouble. It seems to them that they have a low level of competitiveness. I think it is fear that hinders in their way. They are afraid of takings risks, afraid of innovations, they *deter* growth themselves. Certainly, there are moments when you run out of cash, sometimes become bankrupt. But you must believe that you will succeed, despite any trying conditions. You must believe that you will cope with all the problems. It is very important to keep cool under pressure and be always ready for successful business communication.

### **Student 8**

1. Что еще Вы бы хотели пожелать начинающим бизнесменам?

2. If you want to be successful and stay successful remember one thing: All business is a long term. You should learn to seek greater efficiency of your business, invest in new technologies. Competition is sure to intensify. You may even face an economic crisis. But if you believe in yourself and your co-workers, if you learn by your mistakes you are sure to be a success.

1. Спасибо, господин Росс.

## **Interview with Hillary Clinton**

### **Student 1**

1. Добрый день дамы и господа, сегодня у нас в гостях женщина, которая в 2008 году была кандидатом в президенты США от демократической партии, затем работала госсекретарем США и снова боролась за пост президента США в 2016 году – Хилари Родем Клинтон.

2. I am delighted to be here and to have this opportunity to speak to such a distinguished audience of professors and students of Udmurt State University. I have enjoyed my opportunity to be here, but my regret is that my visit will be far too short. I wish I could see for myself many of the changes and the exciting events that are occurring here, and so I will have to, I hope, return at some future date.

### **Student 2**

1. Миссис Клинтон, Вы начали активно заниматься общественной деятельностью еще когда учились в колледже. Будучи первой леди США, Вы в течение многих лет активно участвовали в политической жизни страны. Расскажите, пожалуйста, об этом поподробнее.

2. In 1969 I entered Yale Law School, where I met Bill Clinton. We got married in 1975. Bill became governor of Arkansas and I served as First Lady of Arkansas at first. As the nation's First Lady, I continued to balance public service with private life. In 2000 I was elected United States Senator from New York. And then from 2009 to 2013 I was the Secretary of State.

### **Student 3**

1. Не могли бы Вы рассказать нам немного поподробнее об обязанностях госсекретаря? Кто избирает госсекретаря США? Эту должность часто занимают женщины?

2. I was the 67th Secretary of State, the third woman-Secretary of State. They had been mostly men. But I think it's a good position

for a woman. Women are more flexible, they can solve many problems better than men. The Secretary of State is appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate and is the President's chief foreign affairs adviser. I took my position as a difficult but very interesting challenge. I was responsible for all international activities and was the President's representative at all international forums. I visited many countries in Europe: Belgium, Netherlands, Germany. I also visited India, Pakistan, China, Canada, Mexico and ... Russia.

#### **Student 4**

1. Конечно же, это не первый Ваш визит в Россию. Вы неоднократно бывали в нашей стране вместе с Вашим супругом – Биллом Клинтонем. Между нашими странами иногда были напряженные отношения, как, например, сейчас, но мы надеемся, что этот факт не повлияет на Ваши впечатления от России и русских людей. Расскажите, пожалуйста, о самом запоминающемся визите в Россию.

2. I would like to tell you the story of my husband. It is one of the first stories I remember him telling me. As a student studying in England at Oxford, he did not have enough money to go home for Christmas one year, but he did have enough money to buy a student ticket on the railroad and go into Russia. And so he went to Moscow. He had long hair and he was quite poor, but he told me with such great enthusiasm that he felt he had so much in common with the Russian people he met. When he told me that story, it was in the early 1970s, there were many who thought our peoples had nothing in common. But my husband knew better. He said that we shared so many interests and values. Now, we have an opportunity to expand our cooperation, to do so much together for ourselves and for our children.

#### **Student 5**

1. Давайте продолжим разговор о Вашей работе с президентом Обамой. С какими основными проблемами он столкнулся, на Ваш взгляд?

2. President Obama took office at a time when there were a lot of questions about America's leadership. What is America going to do? What are we going to do about our own economy? If our economy goes down, how many more are we going to take down? It was an extraordinary, and in some respects, quite painful experience because of what was the perception of who we had become. So there were many difficult decisions we had to make. My goal was to reassert American leadership, to work with the president. There was a lot of scepticism in many quarters, particularly in Asia. We had been heavily involved in the use of military power in Iraq and Afghanistan. During my very first trip to Asia I visited Japan, Korea and China, I also went to Indonesia.

### **Student 6**

1. Насколько мы знаем, войны за рубежом стоили США миллионы долларов. Американцам навязывают гражданские войны в чужих странах, войны, которые они не могут выиграть до конца.

2. To tell the truth, President Obama opposed the war in Iraq even before the American invasion. Our brave men and women who wore the uniform of our country deserved getting back home. They represented the very best of our country. They removed Saddam Hussein from power. They helped the citizens of Iraq organize elections. The right strategy then – was to start bringing our troops home. Most Americans were of the same opinion. Our job was to do everything we could to help Iraqi government succeed in solving their problems. We know we are the biggest, most influential power still in the world, and intend to remain so. But we also know that we have to begin to cooperate more effectively with a lot of other people and institutions. In every country today, there is politics. It may be authoritarian politics, but there is politics. Leaders have to know what their people are thinking. When I traveled extensively as first lady and Secretary of State and came to countries with authoritarian leaders, they

usually didn't talk about what the people thought or wanted very much. Now, leaders have to learn better how to respond to and manage public opinion, they have to listen to their people.

### **Student 7**

1. Конечно, как госсекретарю США Вам приходилось решать много проблем, как глобального, так и локального характера. Например, многих сейчас волнует проблема глобального потепления. Ею занимаются не только ученые, но и общественные деятели. Я знаю, что бывший вице-президент США Альберт Гор снял документальный фильм, посвященный этой проблеме. Не могли бы Вы рассказать о Вашей личной экологической программе, так сказать?

2. I believe my suggestions for solving environmental problems are interesting enough. You know, I have been focusing on the issue for years. As first lady I focused on the environmental effects on children's health. When I was a senator I was on the Environment Committee. It is not a secret that the Bush administration tried to weaken environmental laws. And I am proud of the work that I did to stand up against those laws. At home we have taken quite a few steps to make sure our house is as green as possible – simple steps that everyone can take. For example, in our house lights automatically turn off when there is no one moving in the room. Also we are currently working with a Research Institute because we would like to incorporate solar energy (the energy of the Sun) into our home.

### **Student 8**

1. Вы много работаете, путешествуете по Вашей стране и за рубежом, встречаетесь с огромным количеством людей. Вам это нравится?

2. I like it so much. I like meeting people. I like listening to them. On lots of days – of course it's physically exhausting – but I don't feel like it's work on some days. It's just such a joy to be able to go out and see what's happening in our country.

1. Многие люди не перестают удивляться Вашей неисчерпаемой энергии, способности жить и работать в таком напряженном ритме. Поделитесь Вашими секретами, расскажите, пожалуйста, о Вашем распорядке дня. Вы занимаетесь спортом? Сколько Вы спите? Может быть, Вы придерживаетесь какой-то диеты?

2. Well, I'm lucky that I am a very energetic person. And I try to take care of myself. It's much harder on the road.... And there's too much fast food and temptation around. But I try to get enough sleep, I try to eat right. I don't exercise as much as I did before, but I try to get out and walk.

### **Student 9**

1. Неужели у Вас никогда не было проблем со здоровьем, и Вы никогда не обращались к врачам? Как Вы обычно лечитесь? Есть ли у Вас какие-то свои способы преодолеть болезнь? Помогают ли Вам члены Вашей семьи, друзья или Вы справляетесь со всеми проблемами сами? Не могли бы Вы рассказать о самом серьезном случае, связанном с Вашим здоровьем?

2. Back in 1998, I was actually in New York. I was taking part in my friend's election campaign when my foot started hurting and I had a problem putting my shoe on. And I thought I've been on my feet so much. I've been on so many airplanes; I've just got to slow down. A day or two later it was still hurting, and I finally called a doctor who said: "Get to the hospital, right away!" And they found out I had a very serious problem – a blood clot. And that was scary because you have to treat immediately. You don't want to take the risk of having the infection. So that was the most significant health scare I've ever had. There was one more case. Shortly after I was appointed Secretary of State I fell in the state Department garage and broke my right arm. I had surgery on broken elbow and had to cancel some travel plans, but I made a full recovery very quickly.

### **Student 10**

1. Сейчас я задам, наверное, очень сложный для Вас вопрос. Как Вы пережили поражение в борьбе за пост президента США? Кто помог Вам справиться с ним?

2. Well, I knew perfectly well that only one of us would win, I was ready for anything. And my family too. Donald Trump is the acting President now; I will not discuss him and his activities.

1. Чувствуете ли Вы себя счастливой?

2. I feel like I've had a very lucky life, in general. I admit that I enjoyed being at the highest levels of American political life for the last 20 years but I was also happy when I was a little girl, when I studied at the University, when I got married, when my daughter was born. I am quite happy now, first of all because my family members are in good health.

### **Student 11**

1. Вы проделали огромный путь, и Вам многое пришлось пережить. Наверняка события в Вашей жизни наложили отпечаток на Ваш характер. Какие положительные перемены в Вашем характере Вы бы отметили?

2. Well, I think like a lot of people, I've gotten more patient; I have a better sense of what's really important in life. I'm not as, shall we say, workaholic, even though I work hard. I'm one of those very focused people when it comes to day-to-day work. I just feel that I have a much more balanced view of life now. I am just trying to keep that balance. I keep going back to that word, because maybe that's what I feel more than anything in my life, I've got a good sense of the balance. I enjoy many things in life.

### **Student 12**

1. Современный мир очень изменился, изменилась, в частности, роль женщин в обществе. Общеизвестно, что Вы уделяете большое внимание проблемам женщин, как работающих женщин, так и женщин, имеющих много детей и посвящающих свою жизнь семье.

2. Well, it's a new world, and we all have to figure out how best to adjust to it. I gave a speech about women and the economy in San Francisco in September 2011. I worked with the World Bank to highlight a lot of their statistics about women's participation in economic life. In a time when we are facing economic challenges, the fact that many countries still refuse to use the economic potential of women is a problem. Women should be given more opportunities.

### **Student 13**

1. Многие из присутствующих хотели бы побольше узнать о Вашей дочери – Челси. Как она училась в школе, какие были у нее интересы? Ей нравилось жить в Белом доме, когда папа был президентом? Как она сделала свой профессиональный выбор?

2. Though she studied very well at school she enjoyed volleyball, ping pong and movies throughout her childhood. We moved into the White House on the day of her father's first inauguration on January 20, 1993, when she was twelve years old. I think she enjoyed living there. After school she studied at Stanford University in California. First she majored in chemistry and after two years she switched to history. In 2001 she graduated from Stanford and went on to earn a master's degree in international relations at the University of Oxford in United Kingdom. In the summer of 2010 she married Marc Mezvinsky. He is a banker. They are both typical representatives of their generation. They live in New York, Chelsea is a New Yorker to the bone. They have two children now, their daughter was born in 2014, and their son in 2016. I think they are quite happy.

1. Госпожа Клинтон, огромное Вам спасибо за интервью. Желаем Вам удачи.

2. Thank you very much. God bless you.



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426034, г. Ижевск, ул. Университетская, 1, корп. 4, комн. 207.  
Тел. / факс: +7(3412) 500-295  
E-mail: editorial@udsu.ru