



PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION GUIDELINES

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**Державний заклад
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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ ПРАКТИЧНИХ
ЗАНЯТЬ З НАВЧАЛЬНОЇ ДИСЦИПЛІНИ
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Методичні рекомендації до курсу «Практичні аспекти перекладу» розроблено для студентів II курсу магістратури факультету іноземних мов, денної та заочної форм навчання, спеціальності А4.021 Середня освіта (англійська мова і зарубіжна література).

Методичні рекомендації складаються з програми навчальної дисципліни, теоретичних питань, завдань для практичних занять, індивідуальних завдань, модульного тесту та списку рекомендованих джерел.

Методичні рекомендації призначені для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів, підготовки до практичних занять, а також поточного та підсумкового контролю знань.

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PREFACE

Dear students,

These methodological guidelines have been developed to support your professional activity as English teachers and improve your knowledge in the field of English–Ukrainian translation and intercultural communication. As master’s students specializing in Secondary Education (English Language and Foreign Literature), you are expected not only to acquire theoretical knowledge, but also to cultivate the practical skills essential for high-quality translation in academic, literary, and professional contexts.

The structure of this course is designed to guide you through the most significant lexical, stylistic, and grammatical translation procedures, helping you understand how linguistic units function within diverse communicative situations and different types of discourse. You will explore the principles of pragmatic adaptation, work with lexical correlations, translate metaphors, metonymies, idioms, proper names, and master a wide range of grammatical transformations. Special emphasis is laid on developing your ability to choose the optimal translation strategy depending on the text type, stylistic register, and cultural background.

The practical tasks, lecture outlines, and individual assignments aim at fostering your analytical thinking, creativity, and linguistic sensitivity. They will help you learn how to justify your translation choices, recognize hidden meanings, and preserve the communicative intent of the original text in the target language. Please, approach each task with responsibility and curiosity, as these skills form the basis of your future scholarly and professional success.

I hope that this course will enrich your understanding of translation theory, strengthen your practical competence, and inspire you to explore the artistry and complexity of translation as both a science and a craft.

COURSE PROGRAMME

Course programme includes 10 hours of lectures and 26 hours of practical classes.

Content Module 1. Lexical and Stylistic Translation Procedures

Topic 1. Translation Theory as a Science

The concept of translation. The concept of interlingual communication. Subject matter, object, and tasks of translation theory. The translation process as an act of interlingual communication. Structure of the translation process. Participants of the translation process.

Topic 2. Pragmatic Adaptation in Translation

Equivalence in translation. The concept of equivalence. Types of equivalence. The concept of pragmatic adaptation. Factors that determine pragmatic adaptation. Types of pragmatic adaptation.

Topic 3. Lexical Correlations in Translation

Types of lexical correlations. Absolute equivalents, loan-correlations, correlation-borrowings, multiple correlations, occasional correlations. Procedures for translating occasional correlations. Actualization of word meaning in context. Types of context.

Topic 4. Lexical Translation Procedures

Descriptive translation, antonymic translation, modulation, concretization, generalization. The compensation procedure. Stylistic compensation: distant, contact, vertical, horizontal. Levels of compensation: phono-graphical, lexical, morphological, syntactical.

Topic 5. Proper Names and the Ways of Their Translation

Means of translating proper names: geographical names, names of educational institutions, mass media, anthroponyms. Methods of translating toponyms,

urbanonyms, ideonyms, and anthroponyms.

Topic 6. Stylistic Translation Procedures: translating metaphors

Metaphor and its functions. Animalistic metaphor: overcoming cultural differences in translation. Approaches to translating metaphors. Metaphoric translation.

Topic 7. Stylistic Translation Procedures: translating metonymy

Ways of translating metonymy: metonymic epithet, synecdoche, antonomasia. Loss of the metonymic component, explication of the metonymic basis. Metonymic translation.

Topic 8. Idiomatic Translation

Phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogues, non-equivalent phraseologisms. Methods for translating non-equivalent phraseologisms. Phraseological synonyms with positive, negative, and neutral meanings. Programming the stylistic effect.

Content Module 2. Grammatical Transformations

Topic 9. Divergences in Expressing Grammatical Categories in Source and Target Texts

The ways to overcome divergences in expressing grammatical categories. Grammatical translation transformations: zero transformation, transposition, replacement, morphological substitution.

Topic 10. Correlation of Sentence Structures in Source and Target Texts

Analysis of syntactic, semantic, and communicative sentence structures in the original and the translation. Grammatical translation transformations: addition, omission, partitioning, integration.

Lecture Outlines

Lecture 1. Translation theory as a Science. Pragmatic Adaptation in Translation.

- ✓ Translation theory as a scientific discipline;
- ✓ The tasks of the translation theory;
- ✓ The subject of the translation theory;
- ✓ Definitions of translation;
- ✓ The process of translation;
- ✓ Pragmatic adaption of the SL text;
- ✓ Types of pragmatic adaptation.

Lecture 2. Lexical Correlations in Translation. Lexical Translation Procedures. Proper Names and the Ways of Their Translation.

- ✓ Main types of lexical correlation: single, multiple and occasional;
- ✓ Single correlations in the SL and TL;
- ✓ Multiple correlations and their semantic peculiarities;
- ✓ Linguistic and situational contexts, their influence on the choice of lexical correlations;
- ✓ Occasional correlations: correlations-borrowings, loan-correlations, lexical substitutions;
- ✓ Lexical translation procedures: descriptive translation, modulation, concretization, generalization.
- ✓ Antonymic translation;
- ✓ Compensation as a translation procedure: distant, contact, vertical, horizontal. Levels of compensation: phono-graphical, lexical, morphological, syntactical.
- ✓ Proper names and their types: anthroponyms, toponyms, urbanonyms, ideonyms. The ways of translating proper names: transcription / transliteration, loan translation, semantic translation.

Lecture 3. Stylistic Translation Procedures: translating metaphor and metonymy. Idiomatic Translation.

- ✓ Metaphor and its types and functions;
- ✓ Animalistic metaphor, its cultural peculiarities and the ways of rendering into the TL;
- ✓ Procedures of translating metaphors: reproducing the same image, employing standard SL image or cultural equivalents, translating by simile, converting metaphor to sense. Metaphoric translation.
- ✓ Classification of metonymies (metonymic epithet, synecdoche, antonomasia) and the ways of their translation;
- ✓ Loss of the metonymic component, explication of the metonymic basis. Metonymic translation.
- ✓ Classification of idioms for translation purpose (absolute phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogues, non-equivalents);
- ✓ The ways of translating non-equivalents (descriptive translation, loan-translation, metaphoric translation).

Lecture 4. Divergences in Expressing Grammatical Categories in Source and Target Texts.

- ✓ The ways to overcome divergences in expressing English and Ukrainian grammatical categories;
- ✓ The basic types of replacement (parts of speech, active and passive voice, members of a sentence);
- ✓ Transposition as a grammatical transformation (peculiarities of the target language syntax, communication intent);
- ✓ Morphological substitution in translation.

Lecture 5. Correlation of Sentence Structures in Source and Target Texts.

- ✓ Analysis of syntactic, semantic, and communicative sentence structures in the original and the translation;
- ✓ Grammatical transformations: addition and omission;
- ✓ Partitioning (inner and outer), typical cases of employment;
- ✓ Integration (inner and outer), typical cases of employment.

Practical classes

1. Pragmatic adaptation and its types. Lexical correlations: single, multiple and occasional.

Points for discussion:

- 1) Define pragmatic adaptation. Dwell on the factors that determine its use.
- 2) Speak about the first type of pragmatic adaptation and commonly used translation techniques.
- 3) What are the cases for the second type of pragmatic adaptation: illustrate its employment.
- 4) Dwell on the third type of pragmatic adaptation. Why is it frequently employed while rendering book and film titles into the TL?
- 5) What types of lexical correlations do you know?
- 6) What are single correlations? Give examples.
- 7) Speak about multiple correlations and the factors that determine translators' choice.
- 8) What is linguistic context? How does linguistic context influence a translator's choice of multiple correlations?
- 9) What is situational context? How does situational context influence a translator's choice of multiple correlations?
- 10) What are occasional correlations? What types of occasional correlations do you know?
- 11) Dwell on correlations-borrowings and the ways of their translation.
- 12) Dwell on correlations-analogs. Give your examples of such correlations.
- 13) What are occasional substitutions? What are the ways of translation?

2. Lexical translation procedures: descriptive translation; antonymic translation.

Points for discussion:

- 1) What is descriptive translation? When is it employed?
- 2) Give your own example of the SL realia and its description in the TL.
- 3) What is antonymic translation?
- 4) What are the cases of its employment?
- 5) Illustrate the translation of litotes.

3. Lexical translation means: concretization, generalization.

Points for discussion:

- 1) Define concretization. Dwell on the English words that demand concretization.
- 2) Analyze semantics of the word “exposure”. What translation device should be employed?
- 3) Define generalization. Speak about the cases of its usage.
- 4) Analyze the semantics of the words “man” and “meal”. Give the variants of their translation in the particular contexts.

4. Compensation as a translation procedure: distant and contact. The levels of compensation: phono-graphical, lexical, morphological, syntactical.

Points for discussion:

1. What is compensation? What kinds of compensation do you know?
2. Explain how to employ compensation on different levels.
3. How should be dialects translated in the belles-lettres texts?
4. What translation procedures are used while translating foreigners' contaminated speech?

5. Proper names and their types: anthroponyms, toponyms, urbanonyms, ideonyms. The ways of translating proper names: transcription / transliteration, loan translation, semantic translation.

Points for discussion:

- 1) Dwell upon the rules of translating anthroponyms.
- 2) Dwell on the cases when transliteration is traditionally used.
- 3) Speak about toponyms and the ways of their translation.
- 4) What are the ways of conveying the names of companies, newspapers, hotels, educational establishments?
- 5) What are the ways of translating ideonyms?
- 6) Dwell on the speaking names in translation.

6. Stylistic translation procedures. Translating metaphor. Metaphoric translation.

Points for discussion:

- 1) Dwell on the types of metaphor according to P. Newmark's classification.
- 2) Speak about "animal" metaphor in translation.
- 3) Dwell on the differences in associations with "animal" images in the SL and TL cultures.
- 4) Dwell on the ways of translating metaphor.
- 5) How to preserve the metaphoric image of the advertisement? What are the ways of translating such an image?
- 6) What is metaphoric translation? Illustrate its usage for translating proverbs and sayings.

7. Stylistic translation procedures. Translating metonymy. Metonymic translation.

Points for discussion:

- 1) What are the ways of translating metonymy? What factors determine translator's choice of translation procedures?
- 2) How should the metonymy based on the SL realia be translated?
- 3) How to preserve the metonymic image based on the SL cultural realia?
- 4) What is metonymic translation? Illustrate typical cases of its employment.

8. Idiomatic translation: phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogs, non-equivalents. Phraseological synonyms: negative, positive, neutral.

Points for discussion:

- 1) What are phraseological equivalents. Dwell on their subgroups.
- 2) Dwell on the peculiarities of the phraseological analogs.
- 3) What are non-equivalents? Dwell on the ways of their translation.
- 4) Phraseological synonyms: give the examples of phraseological synonyms with different connotation.
- 5) Speak about the ways of translation phraseological synonyms.

9. Grammatical transformations: zero transformation, transposition, replacement, morphological substitution.

Points for discussion:

- 1) When do translators employ zero transformation? Illustrate with your examples.
- 2) What is replacement? What kinds of replacement do you know?
- 3) Define transposition. Dwell on the difference of expressing theme and rheme in SL and TL.
- 4) What is morphological substitution? Give the examples of its use in translation.

10. Grammatical transformations: addition, omission, partition, integration.

Points for discussion:

- 1) Speak about two opposite translation devices: omission and addition.
- 2) What is partition? What differences in the SL and TL syntactical structures influence the necessity of its employment?
- 3) Dwell on the inner partition. Illustrate its usage in the translation of the belles-lettres texts and mass-media texts.
- 4) What is outer partition? Illustrate its usage in the translation of the belles-lettres texts and mass-media texts.
- 5) Speak about inner integration and its employment in translation.
- 6) What is outer integration? Illustrate its usage in the translation of the belles-lettres texts and mass-media texts.

Practical tasks

Pragmatic adaptation and its types. Lexical correlations: single, multiple and occasional.

Exercise 1. Fill in the table. Explain the function of pragmatic adaption of the SL units.

| Original | Translation |
|--|-------------|
| «Ти - КОСМОС» | |
| “Everything in one touch” (Samsung slogan) | |
| “Safety made for everyone” (Volkswagen’s brand slogan) | |
| «Стоп - Земля» | |
| “Zootopia” | |
| “Marty Supreme” | |
| “Den of Thieves 2: Pantera” | |

Exercise 2. Find 5 examples of pragmatic adaptation, explain its function:

- 1) five book titles;
- 2) five film titles.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences employing various transformations (lexical, phono-graphical) for pragmatic adaptation.

- 1) And I’m taking your picture so the guys in Loxahatchee won’t think I made this up.
- 2) Amanda had brought home Cornish game hens.
- 3) I opened a can of Pringles.
- 4) She stretches, naked, before sliding into her Speedo.
- 5) Kim McDaniels was barefoot and wearing a blue-and-white-striped Juicy Couture minidress.
- 6) New York lawyers who’d been overnighted to Maui like a FedEx package.
- 7) I pictured myself as a Play-Doh figure.
- 8) He is well acquainted with my MS., and I just copied

into the middle of the blank sheet the word. 9) Daytime temperatures can climb to a hundred and twenty.

Exercise 4. Define the types of lexical correlations of the following words.

Lord, bonus, speaker, week-end, lady, walkman, embargo, cable, computer, player, price list, helium, high way, yankee, bootlegger, boy scout, casting, manager, marketing, steeple chase, hit trick, maple, aluminum, a law school, solicitor, grammar school, primary elections, skinheads, sheriff, waterfall, grand jury, handball, back-bencher, lobbyist, coroner, solicitor.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences, using appropriate lexical correlations:

1) The Bill received its second reading in the Commons last night. 2) The government's intentions were revealed in a recent speech by junior Social Services Minister Tony Newton at a conference on computerized benefits. 3) The information was supplied confidentially by a councilor of Hammersmith Council. 4) At this point of the story enters the Great Detective, specially sent by Scotland Yard. 5) The serious part of the dinner comprised roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, being served as sweet course before the meal. 6) The lady looked somewhat surprised. 7) She was busy loading the table with high tea. 8) And coloured little children fought hunger and sleepiness while Lanny tried to teach them the three R's. 9) He was afraid that as K. C. he would get no work. 10) "Primaries to the US Senate took place in twenty states last week. 11) No coffins were available, so they wrapped George in a blanket and in the Union Jack. 12) The Tommies were numbered, formed fours, right turned and marched away. 13) I've got some shepherd's pie for lunch today- that you used to like so much. 14) He's upset because we don't run Jim Crow buses.

Descriptive translation. Antonymic translation.

Exercise 6. Translate the following words and word combinations employing descriptive translation.

Quickie; polo coat; catchall; galleyway; fringe (a group of people); swizzle; a tam; a party pooper; tap shoes; stoopball; beanbag; haggis; Thanksgiving dinner; Bonfire night; fry-up; fish and chips; baby shower; small talk; Southerners and Northerners; tabloid; heavy or broadsheet; nepo baby; ugly moniker; deepfake; to have got rizz; bleisure; Ivory League.

Exercise 7. Translate the sentences paying attention to the cultural English realia.

1) He was an Eagle Scout. 2) She crossed her long legs, arranged the hem of her polo coat over her knees, and waited. 3) About an hour later, the two were sitting at a comparatively isolated table in a restaurant called Sickler's, a highly favored place among the intellectual fringe of students at the college. 4) She was wearing a navy-blue reefer and a tam that was very nearly the same shade of red as the blanket on the bed in van Gogh's room. 5) Zooey was now gazing abstractedly at an old root-beer stain on the ceiling plaster, which he himself had made 19 or 20 years earlier, with a water pistol. 6) It was... a tabloid moment- and, as tabloid moments go, it had full complement of eyewitnesses, for the wedding guests (myself among them) had already begun to pour out of the building, in alert, not to say goggle-eyed. 7) A Philadelphia highboy had been moved out into the hall. 8) I began to feel rather hungry...and stole some biscuits from the sideboard. I had six of them. Bath Olivers. 9) In another January in Washington, on New Year's Day 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences employing antonymic translation.

- 1) «I knew you before you were born. How is your father? Not dead, is he?»
 — «Yes, I am afraid he is» (E. Waugh) 2) - Well, it's about that cheque
 papa gave you. I'm afraid it won't help us as much as you thought.- But,
 darling, it's a thousand pounds, isn't it?'- Just look at it, my sweet. She took
 it out of her bag and handed it across the table. - I don't see anything wrong
with it, - said Adam. - Not the signature?- Why, good Lord, the old idiot's
 signed it „Charlie Chaplin”? (E. Waugh) 3) Adam said, "Margot, May I
bring someone with me tonight?" "Well, Adam, I really don't think you
can." (E. Waugh). 4) You don't ever think of nothing but your own
 pleasures do you?" (E. Waugh). 5) Oh, but Adam, I think this is beastly of
 you; I don't want not to see you again. (H. Waugh). 6) „I imagine you've
seen quite a few bananafish in your days”, the young man said. (I. D.
 Salinger) 7) You can't call Low not intelligent", she said aloud „Who
 can't"- „I mean, isn't he intelligent?” Mary Jane said innocently. (J. D.
 Salinger). 8) In the living room Selena turned and said, „Do you mind
waiting here?” (I. D. Salinger).
 9) - I know your sister, he said dispassionately. - Goddam snob.
 Ginnie arched her back. - Who is?
 - You heard me
 - She is not a snob!
 - The hell she's not. - said Selena's brother.
 - She is not!
 - The hell she's not! She's the queen. Queen of the goddam snobs.
 - You don't even know my sister.
 - Hell I don't.
 - I never heard her mention you, - she said.
 - That worries me. That worries hell outame. (J. D. Salinger).

**Exercise 9. Analyse the following sentences: how antonymic translation
 can be employed. Translate the sentences.**

- 1) The warrant officer was unimpressed by the entire incident and seldom spoke at all unless it was to show irritation.
- 2) It seemed there was a very little basis to their conversation at all.
- 3) „Who's complaining?“ Mc Watt exclaimed. „I'm just trying to figure out what I can do with it“.
- 4) Force is wrong, and two wrongs never make a right.
- 5) Just about all he could find in favour of the army was that it paid well and liberated children from the pernicious influence of their parents.
- 6) It was impossible to go to the movie with him without getting involved afterward in a discussion.
- 7) Do you happen to know where the ducks go when it (the lake) gets frozen over?
- 8) I was too depressed to care whether I had a good or bad view or whatever view at all.
- 9) He was too afraid his parents would answer, and then they would find out he was in New York.
- 10) "No kidding, I'm sorry", I kept telling her.

Concretisation and generalisation

Exercis 10. Translate the sentneces employing concretisation.

1. There we are likely to see an inhospitable land of rock and crazily precipitous crags and mountains under a big sky.
2. The tree also is sitting quietly, doing nothing: actually all parts of the cosmos are doing the same: being.

3. The millennia pass and the big round eyes of fish stare at the various shapes in the corner of the subaqueous universe.
4. When we, human beings, can stop using language or when we can use it to cope purely and only with the present moment, we find that the quality of our living is changed.
5. When we sit quietly with the same selfconscious concentration, we also generate organismal joy.
6. Eight hundred years ago Toba, a Japanese artist, painted a long scroll with many scenes of apes and frogs and rabbits and deer frolicking in this scroll, for example, a frog sits cross-legged in a "sacred" place, as if he were the Buddha or a Buddhist abbot.
7. Many of us tend to think of life as a parade, something planned to be a triumph of artifice over nature.
8. True insight does not issue from specialized knowledge but comes from the preconscious intuitions of one's whole being, from one's own code.

Exercise 11. Translate the sentences employing generalisation.

1. There used to be a Walgreens pharmacy around here. I need to buy some soda water.
2. She ordered a daiquiri and went dancing.
3. You always got these very lumpy mashed potatoes on steak night, and for dessert you got Brown Betty, which nobody ate.
4. To each one he nodded, his usual eighth-of-an inch nod, then turned to me and demanded, "The refreshments, Archie?"
5. I didn't see him that evening because mother wanted me to drive down to Wiltshire with her to spend the Saturday night and Sunday with my brother.
6. Blair was determined to put every ounce of influence and political capital into

one more push for a workable two-state solution.

7. She walked up the lane to the place where she had parked the Yamaha.

8. What Tale was taking wasn't coffee. He had just grasped the bottle of Courvoisier and was about to tip a further measure into the already half-full glass.

9. The Liberal Democrats are disproportionately middle-class. Three quarters work (or before retirement worked) in a salaried occupation. Only one in twenty is working class.

10. Local resident Mark Schaffer told the BBC News that he saw the moment the Cirrus SR20 hit the ground. "I looked up when I heard a low flying plane and saw it as it crashed," Mr. Schaffer said.

11. But particularly noticeable was the yellow and blue Swedish flag, some 9 inches by 6 inches, stitched across the main back pocket of her rucksack.

12. Even serious broadsheets have carried a story about a fly in a boxed lunch.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences employing concretisation and generalisation.

1. *A poor thing* – a wretched *poor thing*! 2. He was *an old man* who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream. 3. The general opinion is that *things* are looking good for Mr. Turner's rival. 3. She let herself out of the side door and turned her face to the wind. It moved softly, and it was full of the smell of *growing things*. 4. *The water* was a dark blue now, so dark that it was almost purple. 5. When the wind *was* in the east a smell *came* across the harbour from the shark factory; but today there *was* only the faint edge of the odour because the wind *had backed* into the north and then dropped off and it was pleasant and sunny on the Terrace. 6. He only dreamed of *places* now and of the lions on the beach. 7. And after *the meal*, a guest who offers to help with the washing up may be disappointed to find that their offer is accepted! 8. The successful fishermen of that day *were* already *in* and *had butchered* their marlin out. 9. Sisler's father was never poor and he, the father, was playing in *the Big Leagues* when he was my age. 10. I apologize for stepping on your *toe*. 11. Now,

more than two hours later, the big *jet* was still stuck, *its fuselage and tail* blocking runaway three zero.

Compensation as a translation procedure

Exercise 13. Translate contaminated foreigners' speech employing compensation.

- 1) Find the given episode from "Madagascar 3", Ukrainian version, analyse the means of compensation in the translation.
- 2) Find an episode with a contaminated foreigner's speech in any movie to your taste, record your translated variant (1-1,5 min).

Exercise 14. Translate the sentences paying attention to the slang and derogatory words and expression; use local compensation.

1. Why should they *give a fuck*? 2. *Goddamn it to hell*, I'm already regrettin' this. 3. Uh-huh! I think it's time *to kick you in the nuts* and see which is worse! 4. Well, *gosh*. That makes me feel so special and good. 5. They kept saying both *bitches* are really strong, and I thought well, that's good 'cause I'm having a baby. 6. It was like *sadvanture*. 7. It was total *trash*. I hate this feeling. 8. *Budge up your ass* from my seat! 9. He is *full of beans* now, but wait for evening, and you will see. 10. Let's *dig* somewhere! 11. Let's *grub* something to eat. I am hungry enough to eat *the ass of a dead skunk*. 12. *Shit!* Oh, I can't believe I did this! 13. *Real trustin' fella*, huh? 14. I don't know. It was incredible. I mean, it just felt so right. When I was holding her, I mean, I never wanted to let her go. You know what? Yeah, I do. I *wanna* be together.

Exercise 15. Translate the following abstract from „The long firm” by Jake Arnott using different types of compensation to translate slang and Cockney dialect.

"I'd been around enough to know the score. You get these types, usually some little tea-leaf who thinks he's a bit of a utility man, always lookin' for an opening.

He was givin' it all that, tellin' me he'd been doing a bit of move and muscle for some firm out in Stratford. I just looked at him. I mean, look at the state of him. He's got nuffink.

'Listen, sunshine,' I says, 'you're a right two-and-eight, you are. You come in here talkin' pony and expectin' me to put you on the payroll? You've got more front than Brighton, you have.' He starts gettin' a bit miffed, but I knew he was brassic. He was just a mug lookin' for a nice little earner and he didn't care who he had to stitch up to get it."

"He stood there twitching, eyes darting round the room like a pair of trapped sparrows. I could see the wheels turning in his nut, trying to work out if he should have a pop or just scarper. He decided to play the hard man, though his voice had gone up an octave, sounding like a rusty gate.

'You're taking a liberty, Harry,' he squeaks. 'I got connections. I'm well in with the boys down the Elephant.'

I couldn't help but have a quiet chuckle. 'The only thing you're well in with, son, is the social. Now, do yourself a favour before you end up in the hospital with a sudden case of gravity. Get out of my sight. Go on, jog on before I lose my puff.'

He didn't need telling twice. He turned on his plates, nearly tripping over his own shadow in his haste to get to the door. Once he'd cleared out, the silence in the room felt heavy, like a thick coat. I poured myself a stiff one. It was getting harder to find good help these days; everyone wanted the glamour, but nobody wanted to do the graft."

Translating proper names

Exercise 16. Translate antroponyms, toponyms, urbanonyms.

- a) Eugene Garside; Sophie Milkings; Graham Hancock; Jamss Dylan; Maroin Edmonds; Howard Carter; Edward Westbury, Aubry Herbert; Katharine Woolley; Giles G.; Stephens; William Catlicart; H. J. Plenderleith.
- b) Tutankhamen; Amenemhet; Pyramid of Cheops; Menelaus; Euripides;

Corinth; Plidias; Zeus; Montezuma; Nebuchadnezzar; Ruth; Queen Shub-ad; Xerxes.

c) the Gulf of Mexico; Ocean City; Mount Rainer; Wyoming; Kentucky; New Jersey; Rhode Island; Cornwall; The Grand Canyon; River Dart; Devonshire; North Carolina; British Columbia; Michigan; Texas; Edinburgh.

d) The City (Square Mile), Grosvenor Square; Oakhampton Castle; The Strand; Piccadilly Circus; The Lamb and Flag; Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese; London Eye; The Compton Arms; Highbridge Hotel; Pod 51.

Exercise 17. Translate the extracts paying attention to the speaking names.

a) High above his head swung Mrs. Melrose Ape's travel-wom Packard car, bearing the dust of three continents, against the darkening sky, and up the companion way at the head of her angels strode Mrs. Mekose Ape, the woman evangelist.

"Here, Mrs, Ape." "Charity!"

"Here, Mrs. Ape." "Fortitude!" "Here, Mrs. Ape".

"Chastity... Where's Chastity?"

"Chastity didn't feel well, Mrs. Ape. She went below."

"That girl is more trouble than she's worth. Whenever there's any packing to be done, Chastity doesn't feel well. Are at1 the rest here-Humility, Prudence, Divine Discontent, Mercy, Justice, and Creative Endeavour?"

"Creative Endeavour lost her wings. She got talking to a gentleman in the train...Oh, there she is."

("Vile bodies" by E. Waugh)

b) "... Hullo, is that Outrage? This is Lottie. A fine chap you are, I don't think. Tearing the clothes off the back of a poor innocent girl". Mr. Outrage had finished dinner, and, as a matter of fact, the phrasing of this accusation Was not wholly inappropriate to his mood. It was some minutes before he begins to realize that all this talk was only about Miss Runcible. By that time Lottie's flow of invective had come to an end, but she finished finely: "Outrage your name, and outrage your nature", she said, banging down the receiver.

("Vile bodies" by E. Waugh)

Translating metaphor

Exercise 18. Analyze the metaphors in the given sentences and translate.

1. As his unusual emotions subsided, these misgivings gradually melted away.
2. Mr. Dombey's cup of satisfaction was so full at this moment, however, that he felt he could afford a drop or two of its contents, even to sprinkle on the dust in the by-path of his little daughter.
3. Never before had Lucy met that negative English silence in its full perfection, in its full cruelty. Her own edges began to curl up in sympathy.
4. They supervised the marriage of their youngest, feckless, dark-eyed son Marmaduke to the local Squire's fair daughter, hoping that the young lady might at least bring new energy, new blood, to a fading family - not to mention a large purse of dowry-money to stave off immediate disaster.
5. She became a pale, grey ghost as she endeavoured to keep the Bristol household running, unnoticed by everyone unless something was needed.
6. The eldest child, Philip, he of the beautiful face and the dark eyes and the hint of education, erupted suddenly into terrible spectacular rages and screamed at Aunt Joy.

7. The plague was no respecter of class, made no special dispensation for the Marshall family, people were dying all over Bristol, whole families in some areas: hundreds and hundreds of people died.
8. The sun shone on, the pestilence flew over the land; whole families died in a city so crowded, so wedded to trade and ships.
9. Grey stones of grief and abandonment and rage sat on the small thin shoulders, and colours gone, as she stared at the arriving and departing sailing ships, looking always for her brothers.
10. But that night the word-picture of Mr. Shakespeare stayed inside her head and from the attic window she stared for a long time at the stars in the Bristol sky with an angry tenderness and a strange longing that she hardly understood.

Exercise 19. Identify metaphors in the following sentences and suggest the ways of rendering them into the TL.

1. I passed a crocodile of choir boys, in starched collars and peculiar caps, on their way to Tom Gate.
2. All undergraduates and graduates and wives and tradespeople walked that unmistakable English church-going pace which eschewed equally both haste and idle sauntering.
3. Crisscross about the world he travelled with them, waxing in wickedness like a Hogarthian page boy.
4. She was entrancing, with that fragile beauty which in extreme youth sings out for love and withers at the first cold wind.
5. I went there full of curiosity and the faint, unrecognized apprehension that here, at last, I should find that low door in the wall, which opened on an enclosed and enchanted garden, which was somewhere, not overlooked by any window, in the heart of that grey city.
6. Long hours of work in her youth, authority in middle life, repose and security in her age, had set their stamp on her lined and serene face.
7. Here was planted the seed of what would become his life's harvest.

8. A nightmare distorted the images of the evening into horrific shapes.
9. Everything was black and dead-still in the quadrangle; only at the quarter-hours the bells awoke and sang over the gables.
10. He could tell her nothing new of the wonders of his presentation and knighthood; and his civilities were worn out like his information.

Exercise 20. Translate the sentences paying attention to the political discourse metaphoric images.

- 1) Hoax is already a weapon of political warfare on social media and is considered cheaper and less risky than 'money politics' and dawn attacks in politics .
- 2) According to him, the criminalization experienced by Rocky Gerung is a form of castration of democracy.
- 3) Turkey has made some efforts to calm the waters in recent days, but tensions continued to run high this week.
- 4) The cable news network is a spigot from which right-wing misinformation flows unceasingly, flooding the nation with untruth, making millions wonder whether Barack Obama was born in Hawaii, as he claims, or in Indonesia, behind a mosque where fanatics plotted the destruction of America and the National Football League.
- 5) Between now and November, when Mr. Xi is scheduled to win his second five-year term in office, China's overriding objective is not to rock the boat.
- 6) The social issues became too difficult to navigate.
- 7) I will make our Government honest again –believe me. But first, I am going to have “to drain the swamp” in DC.
- 8) Paul J. Manafort, the second Trump campaign manager, was indicted on money laundering charges in late October.
- 9) The presidential candidates immediately rushed into battle.
- 10) Parliament was stormed by "political carcasses", "mysterious puppeteer" and their "puppets", and "athletes" and "professors" were dragged there by their collars.

Translating metonymy

Exercise 21. Identify the metonymies and translate the sentences.

1. If I'd been driving my own Thunderbird, they'd all be touching their hats.
2. The dimly lit, huge dome of St. Paul's dominated in the rapidly darkening urban space.
3. Paul's trial, which took place some weeks later at the Old Bailey, was a bitter disappointment to the public, the news editors and the jury.
4. On his rare visits to London he usually stayed at the Ritz.
5. A winter morning; a sombre and secluded library; the sound of London traffic; overhead, in blue and white plaster, an elegant Adam ceiling; a huge heap of glowing coal in the marble fireplace – what more is needed to complete a picture of a leisured writer embarking upon his delicate labour?
6. He wanted to write books on Art and, by and while, trotted round Europe studying the Rubenses.
7. Professor Franks, who was here last week, said it was recognized as the finest piece of domestic Tudor in England.
8. I had to disillusion him as to the lengths to which the literary London will go in pursuing me for my “ungainly” book.
9. I have tried my best, but I may have exaggerated, especially in the attempts to transcribe my persecutor's dialogue.
10. What I like most about England is the civilized quality of living there. I still remember roast Angus, and a wine bar in the Strand where we used to go every Wednesday to eat Stilton.
11. As the two miles of pompous grief passed through the streets of London, every citizen stood at his doorway holding a lighted taper.
12. His last conscious vision was that of Carl waving a despairing handkerchief.
13. Miss Fox's hand trembled she slipped it through Mr. Dombey's arm, and felt herself escorted up the steps, preceded by a cocked hat and a Babylonian collar.

14. “The flood has hurt us a great deal”, the Pakistan Prime Minister told the correspondents last week as he toured the destruction in the flooded provinces.
15. The unfinished Murder at Mountrichard Castle lay on the chest of drawers in my club bedroom, reproaching me morning, evening and night.
16. He used to belong to the Wimpole, with its porters, waiters, and the best wine in London.

Exercise 22. Translate the sentences paying attention to the metonymies (brand names).

1. My parents’ SUV was parked in the grass just a few feet outside my dorm room, Room 43.
2. The father’s in California right now. Maybe sitting in his La-Z-Boy. Maybe driving his truck.
3. He walked over to his crumpled shorts lying on the floor and pulled out a pack of Marlboro.
5. In third grade—the very last year that one could play T-ball—my mother wanted me to make friends, so she forced me onto the Orlando Pirates.
6. “Kids, meet Blue Citrus. So named because she is a lemon,” Alaska said. “Blue Citrus, meet the kids. If you can find them, you might want to fasten your seat belts”.
7. Pudge has been deprived of many wonderful Culver Creek experiences, including but not limited to A. drinking wine with me in the woods, and B. getting up early on a Saturday to eat McInedible and also C. going out late at night and lying in the dewy soccer field and reading Kurt Vonnegut by moonlight.
8. It turns out that Hank Walsten did like something other than basketball and pot: he liked “Juggs”.
9. We won’t get expelled even if we get caught because there are no expellable offenses here—well, except for the five Strawberry Hills in Alaska’s backpack, and that will be well hidden.

Idiomatic translation

Exercise 23. Classify the following idioms and translate them.

To sail in, to be taken aback, to keep one 's head above water, to one 's heart content, to give the devil his due, the prodigal son, to spare the rod and spoil the child, the Gordian knot, the sword of Damocles', the apple of discord, to be in one 's shoes, not for love or money, to cut off with a shilling, by hook or by crook, the last but not the least, Augean's stables, spick and span new, stone of stumbling, to cross the Rubicon, out of sight, out of mind, to live from hand to mouth, to kick away the ladder, to lie through one 's teeth, by the skin of one' s teeth, to twiddle thumbs, to sleep like a log, to be up to one' s eyes (nose) in work.

Exercise 24. Translate the sentences using appropriate translation procedures. Pay special attention to translating idioms.

- 1) He didn't believe in letting the grass grow under his feet.
- 2) He had to keep a sharp eye on his sister for the sake of her good.
- 3) It was still not unheard of for an angry parent to cut off his son with a shilling.
- 4) I can't make out how you stand London society when it has gone to the dogs, a lot of damned nobodies talking about nothing.
- 5) I didn't see any point in beating about the bush.
- 6) Well, it's not my money, and it's not my business what you do with it, but if you take my advice, you'll look before you leap.
- 7) "Well, maybe she was busy" — "Yeah. Busy. Busy as a little goddam beaver!"
- 8) I know one goddam thing. I'm through beating my brains out.
- 9) What the hell that guy has against me, I'll never know. I can't even open my mouth and he jumps all over me. You can't reason with a guy like that.
- 10) "Would you say that somebody's normal that pulled a stunt like the one today?" She raised her eyebrows and waited.
- 11) "Oh. I wish I knew what I'm supposed to do with that child!" She took

a deep breath. "I'm absolutely at the end of my rope".

- 12) They worry that any decision they make will open a Pandora's box.

Exercise 25. Write out definitions of the following synonymic phraseologisms, explain the difference in their meanings, find Ukrainian phraseological analogs.

In the twinkling of an eye, in the nick of time, at one stroke, in less than no time, in a flash, in a trace, at the drop of a hat, like a shot, in two shakes, before you know it, before one can say Jack Robinson.

Exercise 26. Insert the given idioms paying attention to the variability of their components. Prove your choice. Translate the sentences.

To pull oneself together, to hold oneself in hand, to keep a hold on oneself, to keep a tight hold on oneself, to take oneself in hand.

- 1) Until the day of the wedding the father _____ and even gave Agatha a present of money "for her bottom drawer". He respected Alex and feared him, and took care not to be seen by him when he was drunk.
- 2) He was approached and reminded that it was late. He fussed around for a few seconds, got up, _____, straightened his shoulders and went out into the street.
- 3) One's fearlessness merely depends on how well _____.
- 4) He was endowed with such an exceptional ability _____.
- 5) Ever since you made up your mind _____ and treat the person you are operating on calmly you have been worrying yourself to death.
- 6) He always knew that he was afraid of the Russians, but he had not expected anything like terror that now assailed him. I must _____, he told to himself.

Exercise 27. Analyze the meaning of the given synonymic idioms. Fill in the gaps and translate the sentences.

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| <i>to put one over on</i> | <i>to give a snow job</i> | <i>a job of sweet-talking</i> |
| <i>to pull the wool over the eyes</i> | <i>to throw dust in the eyes</i> | <i>to pull one's leg</i> |
| <i>to twist sb round one's little finger</i> | <i>to tell a pack of lies</i> | |

- 1) The terrorists _____ the authorities. The explosives with which they threatened to blow up themselves and the hostages turned out to be phony.
- 2) There are such things as eternal fairy tales. Remember Andersen's story about naked king, in which clever tailors were _____ of His Majesty and fooled the people.
- 3) Usually the politicians who _____ people _____ to obtain more votes during elections are called "populists".
- 4) It has never happened before that a military officer would _____. He was reduced in ranks and it served him right.
- 5) The rascals' only aim is _____ of simpletons and line their pockets by exploiting their trustfulness.
- 6) A good salesman can do such a _____ you that you will forget caution and wave goodbye to your money with pleasure, with no suspicion that you have been fooled.
- 7) She is one of those women who can easily _____ any man _____, and they gladly gratify even her craziest wishes.
- 8) We decided to check whether he had been _____. To our amazement the phone number really belonged to the reception desk of a state official.

Grammatical transformations in translation.

Exercise 28. Translate the sentences employing replacement and / or transposition.

1. Typhoon Freda killed seven people, injured nine and left 4,000 homeless when she swept across Northern Formosa on Sunday, according to police reports yesterday.
2. In a bed in the small private section at the end of the ward was the solemn middle-aged colonel who was visited every day by a gentle, sweet-faced woman.
3. High-speed train crash in Spain killed at least 39 people.
4. Coraline was woken by the mid-morning sun, full on her face.
5. In 2025, Europe has witnessed its worst wildfire season on record and the highest rise in political instability since 2020, significantly increasing risks for businesses.
6. Hong Kong saw explosive pro-democracy protests in the last decade but hopes for a freer city have faded in the wake of Beijing's crackdown.
7. Anti-ICE protests took place nationwide following fatal shootings in Minneapolis.
8. It can take several weeks to bounce back after a bout of COVID-19, but some people develop more persistent problems.
9. Covid strikes in the summer more often than some other respiratory viruses with similar symptoms.
10. It's been more than five years since a cluster of people in Wuhan, China, fell sick with an unknown virus.

Exercise 29. Translate the sentences employing various grammatical transformation: integration, partition, addition, omission.

1. It's pretty tough to make people understand you when you're talking to them with two crab apples in your cheeks.
2. It was a busy night; the bar was busy, the crap table was busy, the ping-pong table was busy.
3. It was a sturdy and complex monument to his powers of determination.

4. Most Americans were either indifferent to or indignant at the purchase of Alaska from Russia by Secretary of State William Seward, and Alaska was widely referred to as “Seward’s Folly” and “Seward’s Icebox”.
5. It ought to be remembered that it was not the North but the South which undertook the war, the former acting only in defense.
6. Charles Dickens was born in Landport, on the 7th February, 1812, Mr. John Dickens, his father, being a clerk in the Navy Pay Office at the seaport.
7. He had gotten the gun to firing over the horse’s back, and he fired two pans, the gun chattering, the empty shells pitching into the snow, the smell of burnt hair from the burnt hide where the muzzle rested, him firing at what came up the hill, forcing them to scatter for cover.
8. Then the bird fluttered away, running, trailing the broken wing, with him in pursuit.
9. It was a pleasant Saturday morning in the Pennines, with the sun breaking through to mingle with the mists rising from the ground.
10. With heavy seas in the North Atlantic, fishing boats stay in harbor.
11. So with the lamps all put out, the moon sunk and a thin rain drumming on the roof, a downpouring of immense darkness began.
12. The week before I left my family and Florida and the rest of my minor life to go to boarding school in Alabama, my mother insisted on throwing me a going-away party.

Miscellaneous

Exercise 30. Compare the SL text (Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s stone) and the TL text, analyze the translation devices employed by the translator.

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| <p>Mr. and Mrs. Dursley, of number four, Privet Drive, were proud to say that they were perfectly normal, thank you very much.</p> | <p>Містер і місіс Дурслі, що жили в будинку номер чотири на вулиці Прівіт-драйв, пишалися тим, що були, слава Богу, абсолютно нормальними.</p> |
| <p>They were the last people you'd expect to be involved in anything strange or mysterious, because they just didn't hold with such nonsense.</p> | <p>Кого-кого, але тільки не їх можна було б запідозрити, що вони пов'язані з таємницями чи дивами, бо такими дурницями вони не цікавилися.</p> |
| <p>He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did have a very large mustache.</p> | <p>То був такий дебелий чолов'яга, що, здається, й шиї не мав, зате його обличчя прикрашали пишні вуса.</p> |
| <p>Mrs. Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbors.</p> | <p>Натомість місіс Дурслі була худорлява, білява, а її шия була майже вдвічі довша, ніж у звичайних людей, і це ставало їй у великій пригоді: надто вже вона любила зазирати через паркан, підглядаючи за сусідами.</p> |
| <p>The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.</p> | <p>Подружжя Дурслі мало синопка Дадлі, що був, на думку батьків, найкращим у світі.</p> |
| <p>The Dursleys had everything they wanted, but they also had a secret, and their greatest fear was that somebody would discover it.</p> | <p>Дурслі мали все, що хотіли, а до того ж і один секрет, і найдужче вони боялися, що хтось довідається про нього.</p> |

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| <p>Mrs. Potter was Mrs. Dursley’s sister, but they hadn’t met for several years; in fact, Mrs. Dursley pretended she didn’t have a sister, because her sister and her good-for-nothing husband were as unDursleyish as it was possible to be.</p> | <p>Місіс Поттер була сестрою місіс Дурслі, але вони не бачились уже кілька років. Місіс Дурслі вдавала, ніби взагалі не має сестри, бо сестра та її нікчема-чоловік були повною протилежністю Дурслі.</p> |
| <p>When Mr. and Mrs. Dursley woke up on the dull, gray Tuesday our story starts, there was nothing about the cloudy sky outside to suggest that strange and mysterious things would soon be happening all over the country.</p> | <p>Коли містер і місіс Дурслі прокинулись одного сірого нудного ранку у вівторок, — саме тоді й почалася наша історія, — захмарене небо за вікном аж ніяк не провіщало дивних і загадкових подій, які невдовзі мали трапитися в усій країні.</p> |

Exercise 31. Compare the SL text (“Looking for Alaska” by J. Green) and the TL text, analyze the translation devices employed by the translator.

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| <p>And when that final Friday came, when my packing was mostly done, she sat with my dad and me on the living-room couch at 4:56 P.M. and patiently awaited the arrival of the Good-bye to Miles Cavalry.</p> | <p>Й от, коли прийшла остання п’ятниця, коли майже всі речі були спаковані, мама з татом і зі мною о четвертій п’ятдесят шість вечора сіли на канапу у вітальні, терпляче очікуючи появи кавалерії з плакатом «Щасливої дороги, Майлзе».</p> |
| <p>As an alumnus of Culver Creek, he had done the things I had only heard about: the secret parties, streaking</p> | <p>Як колишній учень «Калвер-Кріку», він на собі випробував те, про що я тільки чув: таємні вечірки, пробіжки голяка на сінокосі (вічно</p> |

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| <p>through hay fields (he always whined about how it was all boys back then), drugs, drinking, and cigarettes. It had taken him a while to kick smoking, but his badass days were now well behind him.</p> | <p>журився з приводу того, що в ті часи тут були самі хлопці), наркотики, випивка, цигарки. Курити він потім довго не міг кинути, але нині його лихі роки лишилися далеко позаду.</p> |
| <p>Unfortunately, the shower seemed to have been designed for someone approximately three feet, seven inches tall, so the cold water hit my lower rib cage—with all the force of a dripping faucet.</p> | <p>На жаль, душ виявився спроектованим на людину приблизно мені до пояса, тож холодна вода вдарила мене під ребра – з силою вмираючого струмочка.</p> |
| <p>Basically you’ve got two groups here,” he explained, speaking with increasing urgency. “You’ve got the regular boarders, like me, and then you’ve got the Weekday Warriors; they board here, but they’re all rich kids who live in Birmingham and go home to their parents’ air-conditioned mansions every weekend. Those are the cool kids. I don’t like them, and they don’t like me, and so if you came here thinking that you were hot shit at public school so you’ll be hot shit here, you’d best not be seen with me.</p> | <p>Загалом, тут два угруповання,— почав пояснювати він дедалі палкіше.— Є звичайні учні, які живуть тут постійно, як я оце, і є «п’ятиденки»: вони вчаться тут, але всі вони – діти багатіїв з Бірмінгема, тут живуть п’ять днів на тиждень, а на вихідні їдуть у свої прохолодні кондиційовані особняки. Це круті діти. Мені вони не подобаються, я їм теж не подобаюся, тож якщо ти гадаєш, що як у старій своїй школі був збіса популярним чуваком, то й тут будеш збіса популярним чуваком, то нехай краще тебе зі мною не бачать.</p> |

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| <p>“The school doesn’t want your parents to think you became a fuckup here any more than you want your parents to think you’re a fuckup.” He blew a thin stream of smoke forcefully toward the lake. I had to admit: He looked cool doing it.</p> | <p>“Школі не треба, щоб вони думали, ніби саме тут ти став бешкетником, так само як тобі не треба, щоб вони думали, що ти – паливода”, – Чип із силою випустив тонку цівку диму в бік озера. Я повинен був визнати: він мав при цьому крутий вигляд.</p> |
| <p>I decided to hang out on the swing for a while, half because the heat had finally dissipated into a pleasant, if muggy, eighty-something, and half because I thought Alaska might show up.</p> | <p>Я вирішив ще трохи посидіти на гойдалці: почасти через те, що температура надворі нарешті впала до приємних цифр, хоч і досі було волого, а почасти через те, що мала з’явитися Аляска.</p> |
| <p>And now is as good a time as any to say that she was beautiful. In the dark beside me, she smelled of sweat and sunshine and vanilla, and on that thinmooned night I could see little more than her silhouette except for when she smoked, when the burning cherry of the cigarette washed her face in pale red light.</p> | <p>Зараз, як і будь-коли, цілком доречно сказати, що Аляска була красунею. Вона стояла в темряві поруч зі мною, від неї пахло потом, сонячним сяйвом і ваніллю, і того вечора в світлі молодика я бачив тільки її силует, а коли вона курила, маленький вишневий вогник цигарки заливав її обличчя червонястим світлом.</p> |
| <p>But even in the dark, I could see her eyes—fierce emeralds. She had the kind of eyes that predisposed you to supporting her every endeavor. And not just beautiful, but hot, too, with</p> | <p>Але навіть у темряві я бачив її очі – блискучі смарагди. Ці очі вимагали від тебе підтримати її в будь-якій справі. До того ж вона була не просто вродлива, а ще й дуже</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| her breasts straining against her tight tank top, her curved legs swinging back and forth beneath the swing, flip-flops dangling from her electric-blue-painted toes. | сексуальна – її груди напинали майку, зграбні ноги витончено звисали з гойдалки, похитуючись туди-сюди, а під перетинками в'єтнамок світилися нігті, пофарбовані лаком кольору електрик. |
|---|--|

INDEPENDENT WORK

1. Lexical translation procedures in belles-lettres and publicistic discourses (presentation).
2. Lexical correlations: distinguishing and analyzing different types of lexical correlations in the original and translation of the belles-lettres text (1200 words).
3. Lexical translation means: employment of generalization and concretization in the translation of the publicistic texts (preparing a report).
4. Translating proper names: geographical names, mass media, anthroponyms, urbanonyms (extra tasks).
5. Analysis of compensation as a translation procedure in the translation of the belles-lettres text (a fragment of 800 words).
6. Analysis of metaphor translation in the advertisement texts (3 texts).
7. Analysis of metonymy translation in the newspaper headlines (8 headlines)
8. Idiomatic translation: compiling thesaurus of phraseological equivalents, phraseological analogs, phraseological synonyms.
9. Analysis of the grammatical transformations (transposition, replacement, morphological substitution) in the translation of English short stories (1

short story).

10. Analysis of the grammatical transformations (addition, omission, expansion, compression) in the translation of English short stories (1 short story).

Sample module test

1. The kind of translation when an interpreter listens to the speaker and interprets practically at the same time is called ...

- a) consecutive translation
- b) special translation
- c) simultaneous translation

2. Choose the term the definition of which is "... is the modification of the form or content to preserve the communicative influence on the receivers of the original and the translation".

- a) equivalence
- b) transformation
- c) deformation
- d) translation

3. Name the type of the transformation used to translate the given sentence:

| | |
|--|--|
| A loud bang brought Harry back to where he stood | Голосно бахнуло і Гаррі знов опинився там, де стояв раніше |
|--|--|

- a) compression
- b) expansion
- c) replacement

4. Choose the most appropriate translation procedure for the following sentence. Translate the sentence.

It seemed *there was a very little basis to their conversation* at all.

- a) compression
- b) antonymic translation
- c) logical development
- d) descriptive translation

5. Define the type of the transformation used to translate the given sentence:

| | |
|---|--|
| He started walking backwards, beaming, drinking them in. | Він розвернувся й пішов спиною вперед, сяючи усмішкою й радіючи, що бачить друзів. |
|---|--|

- a) logical development
- b) transposition
- c) compression

6. Translation theory is a science that studies

- a) the result of the translation;
- b) the process and the result of the translation;
- c) the process of the translation.

7. Define the appropriate lexical transformation in the given translations:

1) You could hear him putting away **his toilet articles**. // Було чути, як він прибирає **свої мильниці та щітки**.

- a) generalization b) descriptive translation c) concretization

2) Parked by a solicitor's office opposite the cafe was a **green Aston-Martin tourer**. // У конторы адвоката напроти кафе стояв елегантний спортивний **автомобіль зеленого кольору**.

- a) modulation b) generalization c) metonymic substitution

8. Choose from the group of the phraseological synonyms the most appropriate for the given context.

Одним махом цю комплексну проблему не вирішити.

- a) in a flash b) at one stroke c) before you know it d) in two shakes

9. Match the phraseological euphemisms with their Ukrainian equivalents:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1) to kick the bucket | a) склеїти ласти |
|-----------------------|---------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 2) to pass away | b) віддати богу душу |
| 3) to slip one's cable | с) піти до праотців |
| 4) to go to a better world | d) врізати дуба |
| 5) to turn one's toes | е) зіграти в ящик |

10. Which translation device is used to render Cockney dialect?

- a) logical development;
- b) compensation;
- c) transcription;
- d) morphological substitution

11. Choose the correct variant of translation of the word-combination

“досліджувати місцевість”:

- a) to discover the environment;
- b) to research the environment;
- c) to investigate the environment;
- d) to explore the environment.

12. Specify the transformations (see the italics) used by the author while translating an English report extract into Ukrainian:

| | |
|--|---|
| The White House which has announced its desire <i>to lift sanctions</i> against Azerbaijan, is not taking any Resolute steps, in this direction. <i>It must think about its own presidential elections and Vice President Albert Gore's chances in them.</i> | Білий дім, що заявляє про бажаність зняття санкцій з Азербайджану, рішучих дій у цьому напрямку не починає. Попереду - президентські вибори, в яких візьме участь теперішній віце-президент Альберт Гор. |
|--|---|

13. Specify the transformations used by the author while translating a Ukrainian belles-lettres extract into English:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Десь нагло розітнувся далекий рев. Лютий і страшний. І покотивсь, покотивсь. Урвавсь... Гавкнуло десь із другого боку, так само хижо і тужно... Закричав спросоння глухар... Зрадливі звуки, притаєні шелести... Через самий місяць шугнула нечутію сова. Тайга лише починала жити.</p> | <p>It was cut suddenly by a distant roar, fierce and frightening, it rolled over and suddenly stopped. In reply came a fierce yet sorrowful bark... A grouse yelled in his sleep ... deceitful sounds, rustling ... an owl flew quietly across the moon. The taiga was just coming to life.</p> |
|--|---|

14. Modification of the source text in order to produce the text which conforms to the needs of a new language environment is called...

- a) sociocultural adaptation;
- b) global adaptation;
- c) pragmatic adaptation.

Individual tasks

Translation of the belles-lettres text abstract (400-450 words).

Sample #1

It was the hunter's first time outside Montana. He woke, stricken still with the hours-old vision of ascending through rose-lit cumulus, of houses and barns like specks deep in the snowed-in valleys, all the scrolling country below looking December—brown and black hills streaked with snow, flashes of iced-over lakes, the long braids of a river gleaming at the bottom of a canyon. Above the wing the sky had deepened to a blue so pure he knew it would bring tears to his eyes if he looked long enough.

Now it was dark. The airplane descended over Chicago, its galaxy of electric lights, the vast neighborhoods coming clearer as the plane glided toward the airport—streetlights, headlights, stacks of buildings, ice rinks, a truck turning at a stoplight, scraps of snow atop a warehouse and winking antennae on faraway hills, finally the long converging parallels of blue runway lights, and they were down.

He walked into the airport, past the banks of monitors. Already he felt as if he'd lost something, some beautiful perspective, some lovely dream fallen away. He had come to Chicago to see his wife, whom he had not seen in twenty years. She was there to perform her magic for a higher-up at the state university. Even universities, apparently, were interested in what she could do. Outside the terminal the sky was thick and gray and hurried by wind. Snow was coming. A woman from the university met him and escorted him to her Jeep. He kept his gaze out the window.

(from “The Hunter’s Wife” by A. Doerr)

Sample # 2

They were in the car for forty-five minutes, passing first the tall, lighted architecture of downtown, then naked suburban oaks, heaps of ploughed snow, gas

stations, power towers, and telephone wires. The woman said, "So you regularly attend your wife's performances?"

"No," he said. "Never before."

She parked in the driveway of an elaborate modern mansion, with square balconies suspended over two garages, huge triangular windows in the façade, sleek columns, domed lights, a steep shale roof.

Inside the front door about thirty nametags were laid out on a table. His wife was not there yet. No one, apparently, was there yet. He found his tag and pinned it to his sweater. A silent girl in a tuxedo appeared and disappeared with his coat.

The granite foyer was backed with a grand staircase, which spread wide at the bottom and tapered at the top. A woman came down. She stopped four or five steps from the bottom and said, "Hello, Anne" to the woman who had driven him there and "You must be Mr. Dumas" to him. He took her hand, a pale, bony thing, weightless, like a featherless bird.

(from "The Hunter's Wife" by A. Doerr)

Sample # 3

They've been married for ten years and for a long time everything was O.K.—swell—but now they argue. Now they argue quite a lot. It's really all the same argument. It has circularity. It is, Ray thinks, like a dog track. When they argue, they're like greyhounds chasing the mechanical rabbit. You go past the same scenery time after time, but you don't see it. You see the rabbit.

He thinks it might be different if they'd had kids, but she couldn't. They finally got tested, and that's what the doctor said. It was her problem. A year or so after that, he bought her a dog, a Jack Russell she named Biznezz. She'd spell it for people who asked. She loves that dog, but now they argue anyway.

They're going to Wal-Mart for grass seed. They've decided to sell the house—they can't afford to keep it—but Mary says they won't get far until they do something about the plumbing and get the lawn fixed. She says those bald patches

make it look shanty Irish. It's because of the drought. It's been a hot summer and there's been no rain to speak of. Ray tells her grass seed won't grow without rain no matter how good it is. He says they should wait.

"Then another year goes by and we're still there," she says. "We can't wait another year, Ray. We'll be bankrupts." When she talks, Biz looks at her from his place in the back seat. Sometimes he looks at Ray when Ray talks, but not always. Mostly he looks at Mary.

(from "Premium harmony" by S. King)

Sample # 4

"What do you think?" he says. "It's going to rain just so you don't have to worry about going bankrupt?"

"We're in it together, in case you forgot," she says. They're driving through Castle Rock now. It's pretty dead. What Ray calls "the economy" has disappeared from this part of Maine. The Wal-Mart is on the other side of town, near the high school where Ray is a janitor. The Wal-Mart has its own stoplight. People joke about it.

"Penny wise and pound foolish," he says. "You ever hear that one?"

"A million times, from you."

He grunts. He can see the dog in the rearview mirror, watching her. He sort of hates the way Biz does that. It occurs to him that neither of them knows what they are talking about.

"And pull in at the Quik-Pik," she says. "I want to get a kickball for Tallie's birthday." Tallie is her brother's little girl. Ray supposes that makes her his niece, although he's not sure that's right, since all the blood is on Mary's side.

"They have balls at Wal-Mart," Ray says. "And everything's cheaper at Wally World."

"The ones at Quik-Pik are purple. Purple is her favorite color. I can't be sure there'll be purple at Wal-Mart."

(from “Premium harmony” by S. King)

Sample #5

“If there aren’t, we’ll stop at the Quik-Pik on the way back.” He feels a great weight pressing down on his head. She’ll get her way. She always does on things like this. He sometimes thinks marriage is like a football game and he’s quarterbacking the underdog team. He has to pick his spots. Make short passes.

“It’ll be on the wrong side coming back,” she says—as if they are caught in a torrent of city traffic instead of rolling through an almost deserted little town where most of the stores are for sale. “I’ll just dash in and get the ball and dash right back out.”

At two hundred pounds, Ray thinks, your dashing days are over.

“They’re only ninety-nine cents,” she says. “Don’t be such a pinchpenny.”

Don’t be so pound foolish, he thinks, but what he says is “Buy me a pack of smokes while you’re in there. I’m out.”

“If you quit, we’d have an extra forty dollars a week. Maybe more.”

He saves up and pays a friend in South Carolina to ship him a dozen cartons at a time. They’re twenty dollars a carton cheaper in South Carolina. That’s a lot of money, even in this day and age. It’s not like he doesn’t try to economize. He has told her this before and will again, but what’s the point? In one ear, out the other.

(from “Premium harmony” by S. King)

Sample # 6

“I used to smoke two packs a day,” he says. “Now I smoke less than half a pack.” Actually, most days he smokes more. She knows it, and Ray knows she knows it. That’s marriage after a while. The weight on his head gets a little heavier. Also, he can see Biz still looking at her. He feeds the damn dog, and he makes the money that pays for the food, but it’s her he’s looking at. And Jack Russells are supposed to be smart.

He turns into the Quik-Pik.

“You ought to buy them on Indian Island if you’ve got to have them,” she says. “They haven’t sold tax-free smokes on the rez for ten years,” he says. “I’ve told you that, too. You don’t listen.” He pulls past the gas pumps and parks beside the store. There’s no shade. The sun is directly overhead. The car’s air-conditioner only works a little. They are both sweating. In the back seat, Biz is panting. It makes him look like he’s grinning.

“Well, you ought to quit,” Mary says.

“And you ought to quit those Little Debbies,” he says. He doesn’t want to say this—he knows how sensitive she is about her weight—but out it comes. He can’t hold it back. It’s a mystery.

(from “Premium harmony” by S. King)

Sample # 7

Dexter knew that there was something dismal about this Northern spring, just as he knew there was something gorgeous about the fall. Fall made him clinch his hands and tremble and repeat idiotic sentences to himself, and make brisk abrupt gestures of command to imaginary audiences and armies. October filled him with hope which November raised to a sort of ecstatic triumph, and in this mood the fleeting brilliant impressions of the summer at Sherry Island were ready grist to his mill. He became a golf champion and defeated Mr. T. A. Hedrick in a marvellous match played a hundred times over the fairways of his imagination, a match each detail of which he changed about untiringly - sometimes he won with almost laughable ease, sometimes he came up magnificently from behind. Again, stepping from a Pierce-Arrow automobile, like Mr. Mortimer Jones, he strolled frigidly into the lounge of the Sherry Island Golf Club - or perhaps, surrounded by an admiring crowd, he gave an exhibition of fancy diving from the spring-board of the club raft.

. . . Among those who watched him in open-mouthed wonder was Mr. Mortimer Jones.

And one day it came to pass that Mr. Jones--himself and not his ghost-- came up to Dexter with tears in his eyes and said that Dexter was the----best caddy in the club, and wouldn't he decide not to quit if Mr. Jones made it worth his while, because every other caddy in the club lost one ball a hole for him regularly.

(from "Winter dreams" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 8

The little girl who had done this was eleven--beautifully ugly as little girls are apt to be who are destined after a few years to be inexpressibly lovely and bring no end of misery to a great number of men. The spark, however, was perceptible. There was a general ungodliness in the way her lips twisted ,down at the corners when she smiled, and in the--Heaven help us!--in the almost passionate quality of her eyes. Vitality is born early in such women. It was utterly in evidence now, shining through her thin frame in a sort of glow. She had come eagerly out on to the course at nine o'clock with a white linen nurse and five small new golf-clubs in a white canvas bag which the nurse was carrying. When Dexter first saw her she was standing by the caddy house, rather ill at ease and trying to conceal the fact by engaging her nurse in an obviously unnatural conversation graced by startling and irrelevant grimaces from herself.

"Well, it's certainly a nice day, Hilda," Dexter heard her say. She drew down the corners of her mouth, smiled, and glanced furtively around, her eyes in transit falling for an instant on Dexter.

Then to the nurse: "Well, I guess there aren't very many people out here this morning, are there?" The smile again--radiant, blatantly artificial--convincing. "I don't know what we're supposed to do now," said the nurse, looking nowhere in particular. "Oh, that's all right. I'll fix it up".

(from "Winter dreams" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 9

Now, of course, the quality and the seasonability of these winter dreams varied, but the stuff of them remained. They persuaded Dexter several years later to pass up a business course at the State university--his father, prospering now, would have paid his way--for the precarious advantage of attending an older and more famous university in the East, where he was bothered by his scanty funds. But do not get the impression, because his winter dreams happened to be concerned at first with musings on the rich, that there was anything merely snobbish in the boy. He wanted not association with glittering things and glittering people--he wanted the glittering things themselves. Often he reached out for the best without knowing why he wanted it--and sometimes he ran up against the mysterious denials and prohibitions in which life indulges. It is with one of those denials and not with his career as a whole that this story deals.

He made money. It was rather amazing. After college he went to the city from which Black Bear Lake draws its wealthy patrons. When he was only twenty-three and had been there not quite two years, there were already people who liked to say: "Now there's a boy" All about him rich men's sons were peddling bonds precariously, or investing patrimonies precariously, or plodding through the two dozen volumes of the "George Washington Commercial Course," but Dexter borrowed a thousand dollars on his college degree and his confident mouth, and bought a partnership in a laundry.

(from "Winter dreams" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 10

Even after the new addition to the Button family had had his hair cut short and then dyed to a sparse unnatural black, had had his face shaved so close that it glistened, and had been attired in small-boy clothes made to order by a flabbergasted tailor, it was impossible for Button to ignore the fact that his son was a excuse for a first family baby. Despite his aged stoop, Benjamin Button—for it was by this name they called him instead of by the appropriate but invidious Methuselah—was five feet eight inches tall. His clothes did not conceal this, nor did the clipping and dyeing of his eyebrows disguise the fact that the eyes under—were faded and watery and tired. In fact, the baby-nurse who had been engaged in advance left the house after one look, in a state of considerable indignation.

But Mr. Button persisted in his unwavering purpose. Benjamin was a baby, and a baby he should remain. At first he declared that if Benjamin didn't like warm milk he could go without food altogether, but he was finally prevailed upon to allow his son bread and butter, and even oatmeal by way of a compromise. One day he brought home a rattle and, giving it to Benjamin, insisted in no uncertain terms that he should "play with it," whereupon the old man took it with—a weary expression and could be heard jingling it obediently at intervals throughout the day.

(from "The curious case of Benjamin Button" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 11

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.

It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He

had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her.

There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

(from "The story of an hour" by K. Chopin)

Sample # 12

She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his wares. The notes of a distant song which someone was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window.

She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was

fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

(from "The story of an hour" by K. Chopin)

Sample # 13

As long ago as 1860 it was the proper thing to be born at home. At present, so I am told, the high gods of medicine have decreed that the first cries of the young shall be uttered upon the anaesthetic air of a hospital, preferably a fashionable one. So young Mr. and Mrs. Roger Button were fifty years ahead of style when they decided, one day in the summer of 1860, that their first baby should be born in a hospital. Whether this anachronism had any bearing upon the astonishing history I am about to set down will never be known.

I shall tell you what occurred, and let you judge for yourself.

The Roger Buttons held an enviable position, both social and financial, in antebellum Baltimore. They were related to the This Family and the That Family, which, as every Southerner knew, entitled them to membership in that enormous peerage which largely populated the Confederacy. This was their first experience with the charming old custom of having babies—Mr. Button was naturally nervous. He hoped it would be a boy so that he could be sent to Yale College in Connecticut, at which institution Mr. Button himself had been known for four years by the somewhat obvious nickname of "Cuff."

On the September morning consecrated to the enormous event he arose nervously at six o'clock dressed himself, adjusted an impeccable stock, and hurried forth

through the streets of Baltimore to the hospital, to determine whether the darkness of the night had borne in new life upon its bosom.

(from "The curious case of Benjamin Button" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 14

She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial. She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome.

There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

And yet she had loved him--sometimes. Often she had not. What did it matter! What could love, the unsolved mystery, count for in the face of this possession of self-assertion which she suddenly recognized as the strongest impulse of her being! "Free! Body and soul free!" she kept whispering.

Josephine was kneeling before the closed door with her lips to the keyhole, imploring for admission. "Louise, open the door! I beg; open the door--you will make yourself ill. What are you doing, Louise? For heaven's sake open the door."

(from "The curious case of Benjamin Button" by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Sample # 15

Mr. Roger Button, the president of Roger Button & Co., Wholesale Hardware, began to run toward Doctor Keene with much less dignity than was expected from a Southern gentleman of that picturesque period. “Doctor Keene!” he called. “Oh, Doctor Keene!”

The doctor heard him, faced around, and stood waiting, a curious expression settling on his harsh, medicinal face as Mr. Button drew near.

“What happened?” demanded Mr. Button, as he came up in a gasping rush. “What was it? How is she? A boy? Who is it? What?”

“Talk sense!” said Doctor Keene sharply. He appeared somewhat irritated.

“Is the child born?” begged Mr. Button.

Doctor Keene frowned. “Why, yes, I suppose so—after a fashion.” Again he threw a curious glance at Mr. Button.

“Is my wife all right?”

“Yes.”

“Is it a boy or a girl?”

“Here now!” cried Doctor Keene in a perfect passion of irritation, “I’ll ask you to go and see for yourself. Outrageous!” He snapped the last word out in almost one syllable, then he turned away muttering: “Do you imagine a case like this will help my professional reputation? One more would ruin me—ruin anybody.”

(from “The curious case of Benjamin Button” by F. S. Fitzgerald)

Questions for self-control

1. Translation theory as a scientific discipline: the subject, the object, the main tasks.
2. Translation as an act of interlingual communication: the main traits. The process of translation and its participants.
3. Lexical correlations in translation: single and plural correlations.
4. Lexical correlations in translation: occasional correlations.
5. Idioms and their groups. The ways of translating non-equivalents.
6. Pragmatic adaptation in translation.
7. Antonymic translation.
8. Concretization as a lexical translation device.
9. Generalization as a lexical translation device.
10. Compensation and its types in translation.
11. Proper names and the peculiarities of their translation.
12. Metaphor and the ways of its translation.
13. Metonymy and the ways of its translation.
14. Grammatical transformations in translation: addition, omission, transposition.
15. Grammatical transformations in translation: replacement.
16. Grammatical transformations in translation: integration (inner and outer).
17. Grammatical transformations in translation: partition (inner and outer).

Recommended literature

Basic literature

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