

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

**ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ СЕМЕНА КУЗНЕЦЯ**

ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Методичні рекомендації
до самостійної роботи студентів
спеціальності 292 "Міжнародні економічні відносини"
першого (бакалаврського) рівня**

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Укладач Т. В. Лазаренко

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Самостійне електронне текстове мережеве видання

Теорія та практика перекладу [Електронний ресурс] : методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності Т33 292 "Міжнародні економічні відносини" першого (бакалаврського) рівня / уклад. Т. В. Лазаренко. – Харків : ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця, 2019. – 47 с. (Укр. мов., англ. мов.)

Розглянуто основні граматичні конструкції англійської мови, для яких немає відповідних конструкцій в українській мові, що створює певні складнощі у перекладі. Запропоновано вправи для самостійного перекладу, які допоможуть закріпити набуті навички. Вправам передують рекомендації з перекладу. Усі запропоновані для перекладу речення базуються на економічній тематиці, що допоможе студентам засвоювати також і необхідну для економістів і бізнесменів лексику.

Рекомендовано для студентів спеціальності 292 "Міжнародні економічні відносини" першого (бакалаврського) рівня.

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Вступ

Граматичні проблеми займають важливе місце в теорії і практиці перекладу. Звичайно, граматичне оформлення англійського тексту само по собі не є об'єктом перекладу. Перекладач намагається адекватно передати на українській мові зміст англійського речення, а не елементи його форми. Але це не зменшує важливості граматичних аспектів перекладу для практичної роботи перекладача. Перш за все саме розуміння англійського тексту неможливе без урахування його граматичного оформлення.

Граматика англійської наукової, науково-популярної і суспільно-політичної літератури має свою специфіку, знання якої може значно полегшити її розуміння і переклад.

Так, в наукових виданнях, статтях і рефератах переважають відносно довгі речення. Вони в середньому у 1,7 рази довші, ніж у художній літературі, оскільки в науковій літературі зустрічається набагато більше означень. Відносно синтаксичної структури англійські тексти наукового і суспільно-політичного змісту відзначаються своєю конструктивною складністю. Вони багаті на дієприкметникові, інфінітивні та герундіальні звороти, а також інші винятково книжні конструкції.

Основною формою речень в науковій літературі є складносурядні і складнопідрядні речення. Це зумовлює широке вживання складних прийменників і сполучників, а також неособових форм дієслова у функції додатку і обставини. Особливо слід згадати абсолютні дієприслівникові конструкції з прийменником *with*. Такі конструкції полегшують і збагачують структуру англійського речення, але утруднюють його розуміння і переклад для людей, для яких англійська не являється рідною мовою.

В англійській науковій літературі особові форми дієслова часто вживаються в пасивному стані. Це зумовлено тим, що у науковій літературі основна увага автора спрямована на конкретні факти, які потрібно описати і пояснити. Тим самим особистість автора відходить на другий план, а назви предметів, процесів і т. п. виходять на перше місце, і за твердим порядком слів англійської мови стають підметом.

В сучасній англійській науковій і суспільно-політичній літературі звично вести мову не від першої, а від третьої особи, і часто вживаються безособові і неозначено-особові конструкції типу: *it is necessary, it is important, it is to be noted, it was decided, care must be taken* та ін.

Для логічного виділення окремих смислових елементів в англійській науковій літературі часто використовується порушення твердого порядку слів (інверсія).

Переклад наукової, науково-популярної і суспільно-політичної літератури – це складна, кропітка, самостійна праця. Для того, щоб виконати таку роботу, перекладач повинен мати виключно високу кваліфікацію: він має досконало володіти мовою наукової літератури як оригінала, так і перекладу, знати її закономірності. Слід пам'ятати, що навіть хороший спеціаліст у галузі конкретної науки або техніки не може зробити адекватний переклад без знань лексичних і граматичних особливостей, які лежать в основі мови англійської наукової, науково-популярної і суспільно-політичної літератури.

У відповідності з цими основними питаннями, які необхідно вивчити перекладачеві, дані методичні рекомендації мають на меті надати студентам – майбутнім перекладачам можливість самостійно виконати достатню кількість завдань, які б допомогли їм набути й закріпити навички перекладу деяких складних граматичних конструкцій англійської мови. Вправи побудовані на сучасному мовному матеріалі і охоплюють такі складні для перекладу граматичні явища як пасивні конструкції, інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметникові звороти.

Методичні рекомендації складаються із шести розділів. Перші п'ять розділів присвячено особливостям перекладу певної граматичної конструкції. В останньому розділі надано приклад загального лінгвістичного аналізу тексту перекладачем і завдання для самостійного виконання за приведеним прикладом. Кожний розділ починається із короткої теоретичної частини. Завдання побудовані за принципом "від простого до складного", тобто від рівня *intermediate* до рівня *advanced* і здебільшого мають перекладатися у письмовій формі, особливо речення із розділу *advanced*. Але при достатньому рівні мовної підготовки частина з них може бути перекладена усно. Запропоновані завдання можуть виконуватись на занятті з наступною перевіркою викладачем, а також повністю самостійно як домашнє завдання. Відповідно до діючої програми запропоновані завдання надають додатковий матеріал для самостійної підготовки студентів.

1. Переклад пасивних конструкцій

Речення з дієсловом у пасивному стані на українську мову перекладаються:

а) дієсловом з часткою *-ся (сь)*:

For a number of years commercial relations **were kept up** with Spain through other countries. (Багато років торговельні відносини з Іспанією **підтримувалися** через інші країни.)

б) сполученням дієслова *бути* з дієслівними формами на *-но, -то* в безособових реченнях:

The paper **was written** last year. (Статтю **було написано** минулого року.)

в) дієсловом в активному стані в неозначено-особових реченнях:

The following examples were made use of. (Були використані наступні приклади.)

г) якщо у реченні вказано суб'єкт дії, його можна перекласти особовим реченням з дієсловом в активному стані:

The method is followed by all of us. (Ми всі притримуємося цього метода.)

Завдання 1. Перекладіть на українську мову.

1.1. Зверніть увагу на відмінок, в якому в українській мові стоятиме підмет англійського речення. В яких реченнях можливі варіанти перекладу?

1. This crisis was followed by the upturn.
2. Minor mistakes were neglected.
3. They were given the last chance.
4. The public was misinformed about the new project.
5. The phenomenon was given the name of ozone holes.
6. Great enthusiasm was shown during the test which proved the urgency of the problem.
7. An approach was suggested which simplified the procedure.
8. No alternatives to the method were discussed at the meeting.
9. The research teams were staffed and equipped to remain in the first international rank.
10. Students' needs and objectives will be effectively met by a new system of higher education.

1.2. В яких реченнях зручніше починати український переклад з прийменника?

1. The proposals were objected to by a number of conservatives.
2. New data were referred to in recent publications.
3. Old machines can no longer be relied upon in modern experiments.
4. A model is agreed upon which will be used in the next series of experiments.
5. The hypothesis on which the approach is based will be dealt with in the report of Dr. Kern.
6. The concepts that seemed meaningful and correct were subjected to severe criticism.

1.3. Зверніть увагу на відсутність прийменника при дієслові в українській мові:

1. The progress of investigation was commented upon with approval by the head of the centre.
2. The conditions under which the equipment can be relied upon are dealt with in detail in the agreement.
3. The dramatic changes in industry were brought about by managers with high-level general education.
4. The most curious reader is referred to printed copies of an insightful essay on the subject.
5. An experimenter with great experience is referred to the list below of various possible uses of the technique.
6. Familiarity with computers is now generally referred to as computer competence.
7. A significant success of their research is accounted for by the computer competence they achieved.

1.4. Зауважте, що англійському дієслову відповідає дієслово з прийменником в українській мові.

1. The experiment was affected by an unexpected failure of the equipment.
2. Fundamental research today is greatly influenced by market.
3. Training places are joined now by those who wish to relate theoretical learning to the world practice.

4. Courses that are attended by students in summer at this centre are free.
5. The Council's director was approached for an interview.
6. Recent achievements of the firm were approached from the viewpoint of their application rather than their fundamental significance.
7. The company's letter was answered with slight delay. [2, с. 61–65]

Завдання 2. Перекладіть на українську мову.

Intermediate level

1. The scientists were offered new themes for research.
2. These measurements were referred to at the conference.
3. This question was agreed upon after a prolonged discussion.
4. We were informed about his report.
5. The electric motor may be relied upon for it is of the latest design.
6. She is highly paid.
7. This problem was not spoken about.
8. In Australia English is spoken by more than 99 % per cent of the population.
9. Chemical industry in Russia is paid great attention to.
10. He was sent only two copies of this book.
11. He is thought of with affection.
12. He was well spoken of by all his fellow-workers.
13. We were listened to with much surprise.
14. Tell him that he is waited for.
15. This language was spoken five hundred years ago.
16. He is survived by two daughters.
17. Soon the train was lost sight of.
18. A new law was passed six months ago.
19. Children are taken great care of in this sanatorium.
20. They were requested to leave the room.
21. This lecture was followed by several reports.
22. This farmland is owned and operated by the state.
23. Here's a city that is besieged with all kinds of problems.
24. Candidates will be allowed television time.
25. Alchemists were often thought of as wizards.
26. The building is entered at the south-east.
27. Oxford can be approached by road, rail or river.

28. Every change in temperature was watched attentively.
29. The Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty was joined by a number of countries.
30. The meeting was addressed by the head of the delegation.
31. Our scientists are given the widest opportunities for research work.
- [8, с. 39–40]

Завдання 3. Перекладіть речення, присудок яких стоїть у пасивному стані часу *Indefinite*.

Upper-intermediate/advanced level

1. The various topics are well dealt with in this book.
2. Workers in these areas are now required to wear protective clothing and are kept under constant medical surveillance.
3. This newly developed method is followed by everybody in the shop.
4. Such conclusions were arrived at by our experimenter.
5. The teacher is relied upon for monitoring the learner's progress.
6. Access to this cash will often be requested.
7. They are denied opportunities that for other people are taken for granted.
8. Teaching materials are relied on as aids to the teacher but not as ways of replacing the teacher.
9. This lector is always attentively listened to.
10. This book is often referred to.
11. All obstacles were made away with. (*to make away with – усувати*)
12. Individual members of the team are presented with the challenge to take initiatives.
13. The idea of this scheme was first thought over a hundred years ago.
14. The parade will be followed by a rally.
15. This question was asked of all offices visited.
16. Attention was given to this increasingly common practice of advertising.
17. This skyscraper is neighbored by the 18th century church.
18. The college is entered through the magnificent gateway.
19. Oxford can be approached by road, rail or river.
20. This conference was initiated by the USA.
21. This method will be soon done away with.
22. Precisely the same problems are met with in marketing.

23. Everybody is sure that an agreement will be arrived at.

24. More than at any time in history today's engineer is called upon to be a manager.

25. None of the problems afflicting these industries will be eased by the economic climate in the next year.

26. The wages those workers earn are paid for out of Federal Government funds.

27. The committee will be chaired by the Secretary of Commerce.

28. Access to all these arrest records of citizens is denied to the general public.

29. Growth of all kinds was welcomed including industrial expansion and population increase.

30. People who migrate to the United States are driven to do so by poverty, economic stagnation and overpopulation in their home countries.

31. Few companies can handle that kind of program internally; usually outside help is sought.

32. The project team is gradually phased out.

33. The secretaries were given more diverse responsibilities.

34. They will be called upon to update their skills periodically.

35. This question may be more easily answered than you might think.

36. This house was never lived in until this year.

37. Through politics, conflicts in society are managed.

38. Government programs are nearly always hampered by red tape and by different people pulling in different directions.

39. The client is made aware of these shortcomings.

40. At the highest governmental levels, where the most important issues are debated and decided upon, the decision process is extremely complex and protracted.

41. The position of consul general will be filled by John Evans.

42. A council quorum is set at 34 members.

43. Presidents are almost always covered by the news media.

44. The manager is called upon to perform a great amount of work that is characterized by variety, discontinuity and brevity.

45. Transcripts of his Cabinet meetings were leaked to the press.

46. Each of the 13 departments is run by a Secretary appointed by the President. [8, c. 40–41]

Завдання 4. Перекладіть речення, присудок яких стоїть у пасивному стані часу *Continuous*.

1. Lower-level management personnel are being stripped of their authority, responsibility, and former decision-making powers.

2. He was being sought by Swiss police through Interpol.

3. Environmental deterioration is occurring even as these words are being read.

4. These problems are being solved but some still remain.

5. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the need for nuclear standards.

6. He was being denied (*порушувались*) his constitutional rights.

7. When the various parts were being assembled certain shortcomings in the design became apparent.

8. In the present conditions the task of overcoming the budget imbalance is being put into the foreground (*виходить на перший план*).

9. Japan is also being pressed to take on a greater responsibility for free trade and international development assistance.

10. Congress will face many angry constituents who are suddenly being denied benefits.

11. Computers are now being used to compile information on numerous social problems existing in our society. In view of personnel shortages, the construction plans are not being fulfilled. [8, с. 45–46]

Завдання 5. Перекладіть речення, присудок яких стоїть у пасивному стані часу *Perfect*.

1. Grave consequences have been brought about by attempts to ignore economic laws.

2. Much has been said recently about air pollution and its effect on the environment.

3. Nearly all restrictions have been cancelled.

4. These forecasters have long been known for their accuracy.

5. Few lives have not been affected by the personal computer in one way or another.

6. Older managers have been discriminated against.

7. As a result, substantial orders have been placed in the UK.

8. Some of the new ideas have boldly been put into practice.

9. Alarm had already been shown by the government at the growth of unemployment among youth.
10. Purchases of consumer durables have already been hard-hit.
11. A British lead in this technology had been lost.
12. This technology had been pioneered by the British firm.
13. The change has undoubtedly been brought about by economic factors as much as technical factors.
14. Little headway has been made in changing these systems.
15. These services had been paid for in full.
16. She has felt that her opinions have been given weight.
17. Real wages have been cut in half in the last 10 years.
18. The decision has not been arrived at yet.
19. Some public housing projects have been poorly managed by local authorities.
20. By the time this is read the Conference will have been held.
21. Substantial layoffs in some companies have been avoided only by a commitment to large retraining programs. [8, с. 46]

2. Переклад інфінітива

Інфінітив із залежними від нього словами утворює інфінітивну групу. Інфінітив чи інфінітивна група може вживатися в реченні в ролі підмета, частини складеного присудка, додатка, означення, обставини мети і наслідку.

Інфінітив у функції обставини мети і наслідку частіш за все перекладається на українську мову інфінітивом дієслова із сполучником *для того, щоб*.

Інфінітив у функції означення перекладається, як правило, підрядним означальним реченням із модальним дієслівним присудком, який передає можливість або обов'язок, або дієсловом у майбутньому часі.

Після прикметника ***the last*** (останній) інфінітив у функції означення перекладається особовою формою дієслова у тому ж часі, що і дієслово головного речення:

This student was the last to answer the teacher's question. (Цей студент останнім відповів на запитання викладача.)

В окремих випадках інфінітив у функції означення може перекладатися дієприкметником, прикметником або іменником із прийменником, а також неозначеною формою дієслова:

The Resolution outlines a wide ranging programme to further develop these enterprises. (В Резолюції намічається широка програма подальшого розвитку цих підприємств.)

Якщо інфінітиву у функції означення передують слова **there is** або **there are**, то його переклад починається зі слів "необхідно, слід, може бути":

There are certain advantages to be gained by using this technique. (В результаті використання цієї методики можуть бути отримані певні переваги.)

Завдання 1. Перекладіть речення, в яких присудок виконує різні функції.

1. To influence state affairs as well as get a wage increase, must be their goal.

2. It was rare to find a British engineer fluent in a foreign language.

3. To increase productivity in manufacturing usually means decreasing the man-hours, materials, energy or capital required to produce industrial goods of all kinds.

4. It is beyond the scope of this presentation to go into the detailed technology.

5. It pays a company to become involved in the apprenticeship programme.

6. It pays to be part of a team.

7. It always hurts to realize losses.

8. He asked to be shown the document.

9. A Japanese electronics firm claims to have made a big advance in the world race to develop a fifth-generation computer.

10. She claimed to have known him before he became the Government's civil defense chief 2 years ago.

11. I don't like to be told what to buy.

12. To remain competitive he cannot raise prices.

13. To stimulate the economy the government may spend more money than it takes in.

14. To understand the present one has to know the past.

15. To analyze the piles of experimental materials big staffs of research associates have become necessary.

16. To calculate the living standard of the people one has to consider education expenditure among other expenses.

17. To become a consultant in a true sense of the profession one must have many years of experience in one's field.

18. We have accumulated enough equipment to provide a computer for each of our 56 full-time staff members.

19. His pension is hardly enough to live on.

20. Last year Russia overtook the UK to become the world's biggest importer of Indian tea.

21. He thinks there is enough private capital to handle this kind of investment.

22. Ukraine's economic problems are also too vast to be helped by a sudden influx of dollars.

23. We checked our equation only to find them OK.

24. Another company recently paid \$8,000,000 for two patented invention only to find them valueless.

Завдання 2. Перекладіть на українську мову.

Intermediate level

1. There is an agreed-upon plan to follow.

2. The first thing to consider is temperature.

3. Kharkiv is one of the few regions in Ukraine to have attracted direct foreign investments.

4. The vote was 45 in favour and 2 against calling a meeting of Labour's Central Committee to take a decision on the withdrawal from the coalition government. Six abstained.

5. There are many planning factors to be considered in relation to an overseas market.

6. The manager who is the first to be blamed for a systems crash but the last to be thanked when things go right has an average salary of \$27,500.

7. It's three years since the birth of our firm. From modest beginnings we're now a recruitment force to be reckoned with.

8. This is an opportunity to be made use of.

9. There are other sensitive issues to be faced by companies in opening up salary information.

10. Leisure is an activity which frequently requires money to be spent upon it.

11. China's trade with the ASEAN countries is sharply imbalanced in favour of China to a degree to be rarely seen in present-day international economic relations.

12. The 15-point declaration to be converted into a treaty later this year was signed in Downing street.

13. Youth and student unemployment is the most tragic and disruptive phenomenon to affect Europe since the war.

14. The first thing to determine is that demand is not the same thing as desire or need or want.

15. You must prepare your people for the changes about to take place.

16. Attempts by the Bank of England to support the pound result in loss of foreign reserves.

17. Noise has become a major problem of modern cities and efforts to get a law against it are now being made.

18. Another point to consider is education.

19. The first large area to experience an acute shortage of wood was Britain.

20. Another factor to weigh is the availability of off-the-shelf software.

21. Their preference is to sell goods abroad to earn hard currency.

22. The usual approach is to evaluate a number of alternative proposals and to select the most profitable.

23. An initial stage is to understand the ways in which information can affect management behaviour. [8, c. 110–111]

Advanced level

1. But the man to keep a keen eye on is Lord K. W., one of the leading business figures in Britain.

2. A practical example of the benefits to be gained from the changeover from a manual to a computer system was given by the head of the Management Services Department.

3. This represents a most serious human problem to be overcome.

4. In preparation for the congress the working-group chairman had prepared papers summarising the points to be tackled.

5. This will be the largest exhibition of office equipment to have been shown in this country.

6. The appropriate rate of discount to be used raises far more difficult problems and is of crucial importance.

7. Their information systems consist of a few first-generation PC's with no software to speak of.

8. One of the first American groups to enter the London stock market is to cut its operation to the bare minimum after almost six years attempting to break through.

9. The first country to experience the Industrial Revolution, England became the workshop of the world in the 19th century.

10. High tech is still a great place to invest.

11. Portugal can qualify to be one of the first countries to adopt the single European currency.

12. Information technology liberalization will be the biggest initiative to come out of the APEC summit next month.

13. The Bank of Japan is the only leading central bank not to have tightened monetary policy in recent weeks.

14. The sales manager determines the selling price to be placed on a new product.

15. We needed people to have a sense of ownership and urgency around the business, to welcome innovation and take risks.

16. Parmalat's founder and two former finance directors are among 11 people to have been arrested.

17. He wanted to be the first Chairman in the history of Chrysler not to have to lead the company from the brink of bankruptcy.

18. In order to compete the US automakers must cut costs rigorously and improve quality.

19. The strikers have claimed pay increase to cope with recent price rises.

20. This is too early a stage in your studies to be able to appreciate more fully how the concepts work in practice. [8, с. 113–114]

3. Переклад герундія

Герундій – це неособова форма дієслова із закінченням **-ing**, що має властивості дієслова й іменника. Як інфінітив, герундій називає дію: *reading* читання, *speaking* слухання. В українській мові немає форми, яка б відповідала герундію.

На українську мову герундій перекладається:

а) неозначеною формою дієслова:

Repairing cars is his business. – Ремонтувати машини – це його бізнес.

б) іменником:

There are two ways of getting sugar: one from beet and the other from sugarcane. – Існує два способи отримання цукру: один із буряків, а інший із цукрової тростини.

в) дієприслівником:

They continued their work without looking up. – Вони продовжували працювати, не розгинаючись.

г) підрядним реченням:

After being corrected by the teacher, the students' papers were returned to them. – Після того, як викладач перевірів роботи, вони були повернуті студентам.

Завдання 1. Translate into Ukrainian.

Intermediate level

1. They worked very hard with a view to completing the experiments in time.
2. This experiment needs checking up.
3. Finding enough workers probably won't be a concern in the early years of the 21st century for employers. But finding the right ones may be.
4. Traditionally, managers have been distressed about having too little authority to match their responsibilities.
5. I am not accustomed to having my word doubted.
6. Going into debt to pay for college has become a way of life for all except the wealthy.
7. Being an expert in a given field is becoming more and more difficult.
8. Management is classically defined as getting things accomplished through other people.
9. He contends that the worst sin from an organizational standpoint is not having anyone with the prime responsibility for analyzing new equipment from an investment point of view.
10. There stands a question of actually having a credit card to book tickets.
11. Understanding group processes is the first step for improving group effectiveness.

12. Charity means giving help to the poor, to those who're in need of help.

13. Having these papers in one place, however, is convenient.

14. We can no longer afford to waste management resources through not knowing how efficiently we operate.

15. Figuring out which way the company should go isn't easy.

16. The courses are aimed primarily at giving the employees the chance to learn another language.

17. The work of this author in gathering statistics is frequently cited but it stands out more for being pioneering than for being representative.

18. There is a subtle but important difference between controlling people and leading them.

19. Most state constitutions prevent states from taxing property used for educational, charitable or religious purposes.

20. Good management involves selecting people who know when to listen and when to act.

21. They have little interest in cultivating their own market.

22. Dr. H. says she enjoys working above all else.

23. A New York advertising agency is credited with having created these eight principles.

24. He is accustomed to being driven everywhere in an impressive official car.

25. Workers are responsible for striking but nobody is responsible for raising prices. [8, c. 88–89]

Advanced level

1. Running a family, going on holiday or just shopping, all involve you in the exercise of a managerial style.

2. In designing the system our biggest problem was defining the product and the quantity.

3. He couldn't help feeling that his presence made them a bit uncomfortable.

4. Firms are concentrating on having the right people in the right jobs and are paying to keep them there.

5. Singling out high achievers implies no disparagement of others. (*disparagement* – 1) недооцінка, приниження; 2) зневажливе ставлення)

6. Many millions of dollars have been spent towards solving this problem.

7. A specialist wants 96 per cent of the facts before making a decision, whereas a manager can cope with 30 per cent of the available facts and still make a decision that will work.

8. Another concern that will demand higher priority is using the right man for the right place.

9. Before making your purchase find out as much as you can about the vendor.

10. Planning works best when it deals with the now and the foreseeable future and doesn't leapfrog into "pie in the sky" theories. (*to leapfrog – стрибати, перестрибувати; "pie in the sky" – (амер. ірон. – рай на небесах)*)

11. These restructuring efforts must concentrate on improving a company's fundamentals.

12. They will consider working here after college.

13. Two-thirds of state spending will be channeled into raising the standard of living.

14. More than three quarters of college freshmen now think that getting rich is what life is all about.

15. Obviously, getting yourself known is important in being hired for a top position.

16. Having these devices available can greatly simplify the job.

17. Keep in mind that being passed over for promotion is not necessarily the disaster. (*promotion – підвищення по службі*)

18. Just getting acquainted with maintaining such complex equipment might take several years.

19. Thousands of people face becoming poor overnight if the banking system collapses and they lose their savings and salaries.

20. Buying capital equipment such as computers, peripherals and analytical systems can be a strain on a company's resources.

21. The multinationals must keep coming up with new styles of shoes to keep ahead of their competitors.

22. It looks like being one of the most important discoveries of the decade.

23. They were seen as uncaring about unemployment, poverty, poor housing.

24. Simply loading the customer with an endless array of data is not the same as informing the customer.

25. As well as benefiting customers, this report will be of benefit to shareholders.

26. Rather than people trying to be self-sufficient and do everything for themselves, it makes sense to specialize.

27. Once adults have had a good learning experience, there is no stopping them. [8, с. 91–92]

4. Переклад комплексів з інфінітивом і дієприкметником

4.1. Переклад об'єктного інфінітивного комплексу

Об'єктний інфінітивний комплекс перекладається на українську мову, як правило, додатковим підрядним реченням із сполучниками *який, щоб, як*. При перекладі іменник або займенник англійського речення стає підметом, а інфінітив – присудком українського підрядного речення.

Завдання 1. Перекладіть на українську мову.

Intermediate level

1. British Airways **has seen** its profits fall to \$7.3 million for the third quarter.

2. The finance director **believed** inflation to be only one element in the equation.

3. This abuse **caused** her to suffer depression. All he has to do now is **make** things work. Most people **would like** the price level to be stable and the unemployment rate to be close to zero. About fifteen minutes later they **saw** the small plane land. He **had found** much of the land to be fertile and the climate suitable for some crops.

4. Congress passed a law in 1950 **requiring** all executive agreements signed each year to be made public.

5. The American people **expect** their Presidents to be not only symbolic leaders of the nation but moral leaders as well.

6. They **expect** Presidents always to act with courage, dignity and the highest ethical standards.

7. **I do not expect** the reactions of business executives in other Latin American countries to differ widely from those found in Peru.

8. In short this pioneering study shows the work of these higher managers to be hard, highly interactive, very much oriented to the here-and-now, and to the gathering of "hot information".

9. Thus, successful leadership **requires** the President to encourage staff members to express their ideas freely.

10. **He can make** the existing system work.

11. The technical literature provides information which **enables** forecasts to be made of the future trends of development.

12. Our advancing technology will be adopted even by the small manufacturer **enabling** him to keep pace on his own level.

13. This **allows** a company to buy machines one at a time until they have the whole system.

14. Computers **enable** work to be done quicker than by conventional means or **allow** tasks to be performed which otherwise would be impossible.

15. A recent survey of 100 UK chief executives **found** the greatest concern for the 2010s to be people availability.

16. Most secretarial and clerical jobs **require** the applicant to take a written examination.

17. Food stamps now **enable** millions of low-income people to maintain a proper diet, i.e. to feed themselves properly.

18. At times, high absenteeism rates **would cause** a job to fall behind schedule.

19. He **expects** the number of federal jobs in the state to continue to expand at its 8 % annual rate of the last few years.

20. A person **wants** his work to be not only well paid but to be a challenge, to help broaden his horizons and to add to his knowledge and skill.

[8, c. 145 –146]

Advanced level

1. A company whose management **allows** the firm's assets to be squandered on every "new" idea that comes down the road will soon be no more.

2. We will not **allow** social programs established to provide a minimum standard of living for those who are in need to be destroyed.

3. I **consider** it immoral to discuss ahead of time new candidates.

4. We'd like to see this report move beyond the printed page into police action.

5. British Airlines (BA) had **watched** its American peers be savaged by new competition.

6. I **can't have** you spoil all our plans. (*I can't have ... – я не можу дозволити*)

7. Unless action is taken now we **expect** 200,000 or more farmers to be forced into bankruptcy.

8. They have **shown** this method to have several advantages over the other.

9. Fred's record and background **showed** him to be well qualified for a variety of assignments outside his current job area. (*record – репутація, минулий досвід*)

10. I lived through the 90s and **watched** the purchasing power of the dollar evaporate so much.

11. **He** has **watched** a successful outsourcing programme provide savings of about \$8 m over recent years.

12. This year has also **seen** Peruvian companies raise foreign finance for the first time in decades.

13. Agriculture meanwhile has **seen** its share of GDP halve since 2013.

14. The district is offering a 2 per cent wage increase but **demanding** the teachers give up their preparation period for strike.

15. The acquisition of this machine has **enabled** productive capacity at this plant to be increased substantially.

16. Meetings (*ділові зустрічі*) **enable** a number of people to be informed and to exchange information.

17. The railway strike **caused** many workers in other trades to be idle.

18. Many have **seen** two people with similar educational backgrounds, aptitudes, and intelligence show marked differences in ability to do a job.

19. We **expect** and motivate middle management to make plans and come up with suggestions.

20. To **expect** them (beginning scientist and engineers) to generate relevant ideas and lead basic industrial research is to expect too much.

21. Any anti-corruption measure can be subverted if those overseeing it **want** it subverted.

22. Optimum planning **enables** a firm to arrive at the best possible deployment of its resources.

23. You will also **want** the candidate (for a job) to do most of the talking; you are primarily the listener, minimizing your part of the conversation to simply direct the discussion into relevant areas.

24. Business games **permit** business people to test-run new strategies and sometimes fail without harming the company.

25. It would be unreasonable to **expect** many Americans to match their European managerial colleagues in linguistic versatility, since relatively few native-born Americans have comparable incentives or opportunity to *pick up* a foreign language in their early years.

26. It could be that sound economics will **require** us to expand the working life of the average person.

27. Organizational roles **require** individuals to respond differently to events, instructions, orders and other stimuli.

28. I have **seen** a good leader orchestrate a probing discussion so skillfully that the group itself arrived at the only possible conclusion. (*to orchestrate* – 1) розподіляти, організовувати; 2) розміщувати у певному порядку)

29. I **admit** the facts to be true.

30. If you **suspect** a job change not to be a career advancement (*example: resume shows a change from engineer to draftsman*), question it, but give the candidate the benefit of the doubt. There may be valid and quite understandable reasons. (to get the benefit of the doubt (*to give someone the benefit of the doubt*) = *to receive a judgment in your favor when the evidence is neither for you or against you*)

31. A more recent method for analysing investment decisions, using a technique called a decision tree, **enables** a series of decisions relative to a given project to be evaluated.

32. Comprehensives (schools) had **enabled** a wider range of subjects to be taught. [8, c. 151–152]

4.2. Переклад суб'єктного інфінітивного комплексу

Речення з суб'єктним інфінітивним комплексом (Complex Subject) на українську мову перекладаються здебільшого складнопідрядними реченнями. Переклад слід починати з присудка, який в українській мові перетворюється на неозначено-особове або безособове головне речення. Перша частина комплексу (іменник або займенник), яка є підметом

англійського речення, стає підметом підрядного додаткового речення, а інфінітив перекладається особовою формою дієслова, що стає присудком підрядного речення:

His father is said to work at this plant. – Кажуть, що його батько працює на цьому заводі.

He was supposed to work Sunday afternoons and evenings. – Передбачалося, що він буде працювати у другій половині дня по неділях і вечорами.

He seemed to be looking for words. – Здавалося, що він добирає слова.

Речення з дієсловом-присудком, що означає наказ, прохання, дозвіл, примус, а також з дієсловами **to consider, to believe, to talk** перекладаються на українську мову простими неозначено-особовими або безособовими реченнями, а інколи й простими особовими реченнями:

The students were allowed to use dictionaries. – Студентам дозволили (дозволялося) користуватися словниками.

Речення з дієсловом-присудком **to prove, to turn out** перекладаються простими особовими реченнями. Речення з присудком, що виражається словосполученнями **to be likely, to be sure, to be certain**, а в багатьох випадках і дієсловами **to seem, to appear** перекладаються простими реченнями з вставними словами:

He is sure to ring you up. Він, напевно, зателефонує вам.

They are likely to be late. Вони, очевидно, запізняться.

She seems to have spoken on this subject before. Вона, здається, говорила на цю тему раніше.

При перекладі необхідно звертати увагу на час дієслова, що стоїть перед інфінітивом:

The circulation of this newspaper was proposed to be increased by one-third. – Пропонувалося збільшити тираж цієї газети на третину.

The recent price rise is understood to be a temporary phenomenon. – Вважають, що недавнє підвищення цін є тимчасовим явищем.

Необхідно звертати увагу також і на форму інфінітива. *Infinitive Indefinite* або *Continuous* перекладається присудком у теперішньому часі, а *Infinitive Perfect* або *Perfect Continuous* присудком у минулому часі:

He is said to go to London. – Кажуть, що він їде до Лондона.

He is said to have gone to London. – Кажуть, що він поїхав до Лондона.

Зверніть особливу увагу на переклад речень із конструкцією *Complex Subject*, де присудок стоїть у заперечній формі. При перекладі заперечною буде форма, яка виражається інфінітивом:

The delegates did not happen to attend the last sitting. – Так трапилось, що ці делегати не були присутні на останньому засіданні.

You were not considered to be up to the job. – Вирішили, що ви не відповідаєте цій посаді/не підходите для цієї роботи.

The temperature lower than -273° is not known to exist. – Відомо, що температур нижче за -273 градусів не існує.

Завдання 1. Перекладіть на українську мову.

Intermediate level

1. He fired all the officials found to have taken bribes.
2. The proposed finer are believed to range from about \$500 m to \$50 m.
3. This building was only expected to be needed for a short period.
4. Australia has been found to have many of the same features as America.
5. They will be expected to take independent initiatives in acquiring new resources and utilising them as they see fit.
6. He was supposed to take part in the discussion.
7. The price discount is said to be in the range of 6 %.
8. He has been expected to make an announcement at the weekend.
9. He is perceived to be less pro-American than his main rival.
10. Volvos are still perceived to be safer than other cars.
11. Such business cycle is supposed to stretch over a period of 45 to 60 years.

12. The two Premiers are believed to dwell on European security.
13. The meeting is announced to take place in Glasgow.
14. Publicly-funded research bodies were supposed to help small businesses get access to new technologies.
15. The statement is supposed to arouse wide response.
16. This visit is stated to be of great importance.
17. Market share growth has been shown by our studies to be strongly correlated with firm profitability.
18. A dividend drop would be expected to contain a stronger signal for the debt market.
19. 15 delegates were supposed to attend this conference.
20. The purpose of the pre-Budget report is supposed to be to encourage discussion.
21. Their fourth-quarter sales are projected to down 3 % to up 2 %.
22. But the inertia of people and institutions has been known to humble even the best of ideas.
23. Write down the things you are supposed to remember.
24. We were expected to arrive slightly ahead of schedule.
25. One-fifth of the country's 55 million people (in the UK) are known to be gardeners.
26. As partners we're supposed to do more than just cooperate.
27. The price of coal can be expected to rise with the price of oil.
28. The effects of loud noise have been known to cause delays in the work cycle.
29. According to Mr. G., benefits from the system have been estimated to be in the range of £26,000 – £50,000.
30. The judge is expected to be as fair to both sides as possible.
31. Women are considered to be less committed to their work than men.
32. This company is forecast to increase sales.
33. Immigration is thought to result from unfavorable socioeconomic conditions in other countries.
34. He is expected to have to pay.
35. The program, begun last year, is expected to be completed in 10 years.
36. Other countries are said to be negotiating similar treaties with Russia.

37. We were supposed to be able to reach this city on time.

38. Improvements in health care, housing and nutrition are also thought to have contributed to a longer life.

39. The industrial revolution in Great Britain is often said to have been based on coal and iron.

40. The current system is widely considered to be out of date.

[8, c. 157]

Advanced level

1. Damage was estimated to be in the millions of dollars range.

2. Prices at these stores are also perceived to be comparative to those at supermarkets.

3. More skilled workers may be expected to handle this task accurately.

4. In the twenty-first century revolutions are expected to unfold in many areas.

5. Management is faced with introducing changes in those areas that are felt to be running inefficiently.

6. He is reputed to be the only member of this Committee who always refuses gifts.

7. Fiat chief operating officer is understood to have told friends he has no option but to resign.

8. Across the industry as a whole, returns are said to have varied between 25 and 14 per cent.

9. The tax incentives were supposed to have been particularly designed to help small business.

10. Current policies cannot be said to be working.

11. Losses to the city have been estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars range.

12. This move (intervention) has been shown to have relatively limited effects.

13. The nationwide core consumer-price index for May is expected to have remained in negative territory, with a fall of 0.2 %.

14. A second major influence on investment demand is believed to be the change in national income.

15. About 500 staff were expected to be made redundant each year.

16. The Stock Exchange is understood to have investigated the purchases.

17. He is expected to accept the chairmanship, which carries with it a salary of about £35,000.

18. An international workshop has been proposed to be held in Canada.

19. This system is expected to operate this year.

20. Biopolymers are claimed to be "environmentally friendly" because their production avoids oil-based chemicals.

21. The debt burden of Mexican corporations is widely held to be the biggest obstacle in the path of a sustained economic recovery.

22. About two-third of marriages in the United States that are currently contracted can be expected to end in divorce.

23. "Women aren't supposed to be this high in the organization," is a common lament of male managers.

24. The European Community can be expected to restrict imports from Japan and East Asia.

25. Highbrow is a person with interests and tastes that are thought to be higher than those of most people.

26. Lower level executives cannot be expected to bring in much revenue so early in their careers. The European Parliament is required to give an opinion on any planned legislation before the Council of Ministers can finally pass it.

27. They might be expected to have some understanding of the newer technologies.

28. However, traditional current costs for air conditioning systems have been found to be higher than those estimated and higher than seems necessary.

29. Each of these unemployed groups may be assumed to be composed of potential recruits to the working population and each of them may be the subject of special labour force studies.

30. Econometric models and input-output models are seen to be valuable.

31. The company was thought to fear that this government would take over its operations in Chilly.

32. Imports are expected to enjoy double-digit growth for the fourth year in a row.

33. Some of the property-lending banks are thought to have been warned of the risks involved.

34. The person appointed will be expected to provide academic leadership and undertake teaching and research in the area of European Law.

35. When study findings don't accurately measure what they set to measure, they are said to be invalid.

36. Investments in environmental control frequently turn out to be good investments.

37. Ten years seems such a long time to be working for one company.

38. A lot of companies happen to be headquartered in California but are truly multinational. [8, с. 161]

Завдання 2. Перекладіть заперечні речення із *Complex Subject* на українську мову. Зверніть увагу на місце заперечної частки в англійському і українському реченнях. Заперечні форми підкреслені.

1. The early history of insurance does not appear yet to have been thoroughly explored.

2. Automation and computerization do not appear to change the nature of work in a fundamental way.

3. Finding these books didn't seem too difficult a task.

4. The fiscal year just beginning is not likely to be a very happy one.

5. A situation like that is not likely to arrive.

6. "Women aren't supposed to be this high in the organization", is a common lament of men.

7. He doesn't seem to mind what the firm pay him.

8. The old rules of economics don't seem to be working anymore.

9. Managers in India do not seem to have realised that there can indeed be no "decision making" without efficient manufacturing and effective selling.

10. Yesterday's manufacturing methods are not likely to satisfy tomorrow's manufacturing needs.

11. My views on this problem have proven not to have been entirely wrong.

12. We have the highest per capita income ever yet we don't seem to cope with the problem of disease, starvation and other ravages of poverty among millions living in the midst of our unparalleled prosperity.

13. The possible consequences of atmospheric contamination do not always appear to be fully appreciated.

14. This Customs officer is rumoured never to have challenged an innocent traveler.

15. After assembling my computer it didn't seem to be running properly.

16. In addition, perhaps in part, my views on this country have proven not to have been entirely wrong.

17. They don't seem to pay teachers on time.

18. P&W appears to no longer be an effective direct independent competitor.

19. Tunis is also a city that seems never to have forgotten the illustrious ancient past.

20. But the paperless office (= the all-digital work place) never seems to actually arrive.

21. There doesn't, at first glance, seem to be any reason to help them.

22. He seemed not to grasp this point. [8, с. 180]

4.3. Переклад комплексів з дієприкметником

В англійській мові дієприкметник, як і інфінітив, утворює синтаксичні комплекси з іменниками та займенниками. Дієприкметник входить до складу трьох комплексів: об'єктного дієприкметникового комплексу (*the Objective Participle Complex*), суб'єктного дієприкметникового комплексу (*the Subjective Participle Complex*) та незалежного дієприкметникового комплексу (*the Absolute Participle Complex*).

Об'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс з *Present Participle* після дієслів, що означають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів, дуже близький за значенням до об'єктного інфінітивного комплексу (див. розділ 4.1). Різниця між *I saw them play chess* і *I saw them playing chess* полягає в тому, що в реченні з інфінітивом лише констатується факт, тоді як у реченні з дієприкметником дія виражається як процес (я бачив, як саме це відбувалося).

Суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс вживається переважно з дієсловами, які виражають сприймання за допомогою органів чуттів **to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe** у пасивному стані. З дієсловами **to consider, to believe** (вважати), **to find** (знаходити) іноді вживається суб'єктний дієприкметниковий комплекс з *Past Participle*:

The work was considered finished. – Роботу вважали закінченою.

The sales manager was heard speaking German. – Чули, як менеджер з продажу розмовляє німецькою мовою.

Task 1. Translate into Ukrainian.

1. I don't see any steel companies doing well.
2. Public opinion polls continue to show him receiving high marks for his job performance.
3. It is hard to see him handing over command of something he values so high to an organization not under his control.
4. For the first time in years, they find more prices rising than falling.
5. Some February reports show consumer spending rebounding a bit.
6. Last week's preliminary estimate of the growth in the third quarter showed the economy growing by 2.3 per cent.
7. The open-door policy in China has seen the country bringing in a large volume of foreign ideas and technology, including audit and accounting practices.
8. It is not at all unusual to find junior production managers going to all sorts of lengths to get what they want from other departments.
9. They see some of the tourists being enticed to spend more money in the city.
10. They saw her learning fast, communicating well with clients.
11. Until Ukraine can reverse this trend, it is difficult to see it achieving actual economic growth.
12. Once you have been able to see the other's point of view you will find the emotion going out of the discussion and the differences being reduced. [8, с. 67]

5. Переклад абсолютних конструкцій

Абсолютні конструкції в сучасній англійській мові особливо цікаві для перекладача. Переклад таких конструкцій пов'язаний із чималими складнощами, оскільки в українській мові для них не існує відповідних граматичних конструкцій. Увесь комплекс питань, з якими стикається перекладач у практиці перекладу абсолютних конструкцій, можна розділити на три основні проблеми: 1) розпізнавання абсолютної конструкції; 2) визначення її значення; 3) способи перекладу абсолютної конструкції.

Перекладачеві потрібно дуже уважно розібратися у більш широкому контексті, щоб вибрати правильний варіант перекладу.

Абсолютна конструкція може перекладатися одним із наступних способів: а) підрядним реченням; б) самостійним реченням; в) дієприкметниковим зворотом:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The letter being written, the secretary went to post it.• Peter worked quickly and carefully, his colleagues looking at him silently.• This job done, they continued discussing their current affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Коли лист був написаний, секретарка пішла відправити його.• Пітер працював швидко і уважно, а його колеги мовчки на нього дивились.• Зробивши це, вони продовжили обговорення поточних справ.
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Незалежний дієприкметниковий комплекс може вводитись прийменником *with*. Такий комплекс перекладається на українську мову здебільшого самостійним реченням або дієприкметниковим зворотом:

With economy in trouble, many people unemployed, both the president and his party were at low points in their popularity. (Оскільки економічна ситуація залишалася нестабільною, і багато людей не мало роботи, то популярність як президента, так і його партії, опинилась на низькому рівні.)

Завдання 1. Перекладіть речення на українську мову, звертаючи увагу на наявність у них незалежного дієприкметникового комплексу.

Pre-intermediate level

1. With so much computer development taking place all over the world, it needs an international computer organisation to keep abreast of the new techniques.

2. The new devices showing promise, we began to develop them at a rapid speed.

3. Elections in this country for all the constituency groups are very competitive, candidates having to go through a series of primary battles before the final election. (*constituency – електорат*)

4. The mechanic having repaired the motor, the engineer examined it.

5. The energy sources of the world decreasing, the scientists must find new sources of energy.

6. The speed of light being extremely great, we cannot measure it by ordinary methods.

7. The experiments having been carried out, we started our calculation.

8. Normally only three operators are required, their duties being concerned with loading of this raw material, main processing and taking off.

9. There being no time left, we had to hurry.

10. The construction of this house being completed, his duties as architect have come to an end.

11. This country has good ports, each possessing good rail connection with the interior.

Intermediate level

1. My dictionary being very small. I could not find all the words.

2. Agreements having been reached on important questions, it only remains to agree on some minor question.

3. The choice having been made, all the other alternatives have been rejected.

4. Shortage of essential foods and goods continuing here, the mood of the people is highly tense.

5. With the volumes being written about technology advances. many people feel that almost anything can be done with computers and software.

6. Disasters often consist of complex chains of events, each event triggering one or more other events.

7. Frequently, there are disputes concerning credibility of information, each side claiming to have the more accurate and complete data.

8. With domestic savings squandered, the country's dependence on foreign finance is increased.

9. Haiti's economy was opened to foreign investment, the United States serving as the key partner in this new strategy.

10. The complete plant is air-conditioned, the atmosphere being changed three times each hour.

11. Other major airports reported generally prompt arrivals and departures, with only a handful of flights to Italy and Greece suffering slight delays.

12. Rare elements possessing wonderful properties, it makes them indispensable in many fields of science and technology.

13. In Liverpool the young jobless amounted to 4,000, almost half being girls.

14. In the past, computers, communications and office automation have represented three separate technological strands, each going its own way. Now they're converging.

15. Japanese companies favour decision by consensus, with responsibility shared around.

Advanced level

1. The profits picture being uncertain, companies may not be willing, or able, to make the necessary investment at this time.

2. With the age of the information society drawing nearer, Japanese companies and the government should urgently prepare to make the most of this society's benefits while avoiding its pitfalls. (*pitfalls – недоліки*)

3. Most companies enjoying their best profits for many years, they are happy to spend some of the surplus on cars.

4. The white middle class sending their children mainly to private schools, black and Hispanics account for three-quarters of the public school population.

5. Experimental installations were acquiring industrial dimensions, their cost growing fast, and complexity increasing ever more.

6. Sixty to ninety days is the usual length of time it takes to fill the position, with a few taking much less time, a few taking more.

7. Managers confine themselves to basic preliminary decisions and final approval, with the gathering and organization of the details being delegated to others.

8. With yet another year over, it is perhaps the right time to take stock and to look a little into the future. (*to take stock – зробити переоблік*)

9. He has invested heavily in modern technology, profits being ploughed back for new equipment and experimentation with new methods.

10. With longevity increased, one might think we could live more slowly, have time for other and jollier things.

11. With Tories demanding a recall (*відкликання*) of Parliament and senior figures in the business world demanding clarity, the Chancellor, G. B.,

was forced last night to intervene to try to calm nerves ahead of the opening of the markets with a series of television interviews.

12. With all but a handful of results counted, the electoral commission said the Union of Democratic forces had 137 seats in the 240-seat assembly.

13. With eleven time zones worth of territory, the deplorable state (*жалюгідне становище*) of Russia's environment is of concern to the entire world.

14. St.-Petersburg is an excellent example of the industry's problems, with a large number of the telephone switching stations dangerously obsolete, having been built in the 1950s and having received little in the way of upgrades since then.

15. You didn't see people, in those days, moving up in management at 25 years of age. With supervisors today being more nearly the age of those they supervise, there has to be a big difference in understanding and relationship.

16. The economy is getting weaker by the day, with bad economic news and some shocking corporate announcements competing for in newspapers.

17. With each person doing what he or she does best (specialization), with sufficient responsibility and authority assigned to carry out these tasks (delegation), each member of the organization will presumably be operating at his or her level of highest action.

18. 300,000 young people leaving school each year with no prospect of continuing education and training, NUS (National Union of Students) says: "From every vantage point – educational, political and economic – society can no longer afford to retain a reserve of unqualified, unskilled labour".

19. With more and more residents finding their cities congested, their water polluted and their monuments scarred, many are reassessing the price that a country must pay for popularity. Some are even predicting a wave of countertourism. [8, с. 73–77]

6. Аналіз тексту

Перш ніж приступити до перекладу, перекладач повинен уважно проаналізувати текст і визначити його характерні особливості. Уважно розгляньте наведений нижче коментар до передперекладацького і лінгво-перекладацького аналізу тексту.

**Лінгвістичний коментар перекладача до перекладу тексту
"The Origins of Scientific Internationalism in Postwar U.S. Foreign
Policy, 1938 – 1950" by Clark A. Miller**

I. Передперекладацький аналіз

Джерело: індивідуальне, автор тексту – Кларк А. Миллер, матеріал взятий з електронного сайту мережі Інтернет <http://www9.georgetown.edu/faculty/khb3/Osiris/papers/Miller.pdf>.

Реципієнт: груповий, оскільки стаття адресована широкій групі читачів і спеціалістів.

Комунікативне завдання: донести до читача пізнавальну інформацію про витоки наукового інтернаціоналізму у післявоєнній політиці США у 1938 – 1950 рр.

Характерні особливості даного тексту: загальний тон тексту нейтральний, переважно прямий порядок слів. У тексті існує велика кількість понять і термінів, які вживаються у політичній галузі.

Об'єктивний лексичний фон: фон книжної літературної норми.

Синтаксична складова: виклад матеріалу підпорядковано логічному принципу, використовуються довгі поширені речення із різноманітними типами зв'язків між ними.

Стратегія перекладу: 1) розгляд способів і прийомів перекладу термінів; 2) розгляд типів перекладацьких трансформацій, які може використати перекладач працюючи над подібними текстами.

II. Лінгвістичний аналіз перекладу

Розглянемо можливі лінгвістичні трансформації на основі тексту, який використовуємо для перекладу.

1. Перестановки.

1.1. Зміна місця присудка в реченні, що пов'язано з різницею у порядку слів.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How would U.S. government policy be coordinated?• The solution to these problems, Carr <u>insisted</u>, was to establish "interdepartmental machinery for the formulation of policy relating to many of the fields of activity covered by existing or proposed international organizations in the economic and social fields".	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Як уряд США має координувати свою політику?• Карр <u>наполягав</u> на тому, що рішення цих проблем полягало у створенні "міжвідомчого механізму планування політики у багатьох сферах діяльності, які охоплюють існуючі міжнародні організації у соціально-економічній сфері або такі, що тільки створюються".
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1.2. Перестановки, які виникають через різницю у граматичній структурі мов.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than anywhere else during this time period, <u>I believe</u> we see evolve in the deliberations and activities of this committee a coherent and consistent rationale among U.S. administrative officials for involving large numbers of experts in the conduct of postwar foreign affairs. • <u>Quoting</u> Secretary Marshall from a March 3, 1947, speech to the House Committee on appropriations, the report argued that through programs of "scientific, technical, educational, and cultural" exchange: "We are continuing to encourage those conditions which will lead to the development of a free and democratic way of life for the peoples of the world". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Я певен</u>, що у цей час більше, ніж деінде, ми бачимо еволюцію поглядів і дій цього комітету у питанні узгодженості і послідовності дій урядових службовців аби долучити велику кількість експертів для втілення післявоєнних зовнішньополітичних справ. • У докладі <u>було процитовано</u> виступ секретаря Маршалла у Комітеті палати представників з асигнувань від 3 березня 1947 року, в якому стверджувалося, що за допомогою програм "наукового, технічного, освітнього, культурного" обміну: "Ми продовжуємо підтримувати такі умови, які призведуть до розвитку вільного і демократичного способу життя для народів усього світу".
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2. Заміни.

2.1. Заміни форм слова.

2.1.1. Заміни: множина – одиниця (контекстуальні).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on <u>trends</u> during the Progressive and New Deal eras that had seen a wide range of federal agencies acquire new policy responsibilities through the mobilization of science and expertise, these agencies now asserted important new roles in conducting U.S. policy abroad, ending the State Department's traditional monopoly over U.S. foreign policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • У період Прогресивної ери і Нового курсу серед федеральних відомств існувала загальна <u>тенденція</u> звертатися за консультацією у рамках нової політики відповідальності для мобілізації наукових знань і практичного досвіду. Зараз ці відомства доказали важливість своїх нових ролей у здійсненні політики США по відношенню до інших держав, покінчивши із традиційно виключним правом Державного департаменту на проведення зовнішньої політики США.
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2.2. Заміни частин мови.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This latter transformation <u>centered</u> on the rapidly expanding presence of scientific and technical experts in diplomatic affairs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Пізніше <u>основою</u> цього перетворення стало швидке збільшення присутності науково-технічних експертів у дипломатичних справах.
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2.3. Заміни граматичних структур.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report <u>highlighted</u> the mandate of Article 55 of the UN Charter.• The committee <u>was able to take</u> almost immediate advantage of Public Law No. 535 (1938), amended again by Public Law No. 63 (1939), which authorized the President to detail U.S. government employees for temporary service for periods of up to one year to the governments of the American Republics "if such government is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications".	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• В докладі <u>підкреслювалося</u> розпорядження статті 55 Уставу ООН.• Комітет <u>отримав</u> безсумнівну користь <u>від прийняття</u> Суспільного закону № 535 (1938), із внесеними потім доповненнями у вигляді Суспільного закону № 63 (1939), який надав президентові право направляти державних службовців США на тимчасову службу в уряди країн американських республік на строк до одного року, "якщо їхній уряд потребує послуг певної особи, яка має особливі наукові та інші технічні або професійні навички".
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2.4. Синтаксичні заміни (заміни складних речень простими; простих речень складними). Перекладацьке розчленування і об'єднання речень.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The article also focuses attention on a relatively little known institution, the U.S. Interdepartmental Committee for Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, whose wartime activities in Latin America served as an important model for postwar policies and which emerged as a center of coordination within the Truman Administration for promoting the value of scientific and technical expertise in the conduct of international diplomacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Стаття також загострює увагу на такому, порівняно мало відомому, закладі, як Міжвідомчий комітет з наукового і культурного співробітництва США, який за часів воєнних дій у Латинській Америці був важливим зразком післявоєнних політичних курсів. Він з'явився у рамках Адміністрації Трумена як центр координації політики із обґрунтування важливості науково-технічних знань при здійсненні міжнародної дипломатії.
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Політичним текстам притаманні об'ємні й складні конструкції речень. Складносурядні і складнопідрядні речення у цьому тексті багаті на різноманітні звороти, що значно ускладнює розуміння англомовного тексту і зазвичай потребує від викладача синтаксичної заміни, а точніше заміни складного речення декількома простими.

3. Додаток.

3.1. Лексичні додатки.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Organizationally</u>, the defeat of Germany and Japan brought a new effort to institutionalize relations among nations. • Within the State Department, the move caused few complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • З точки зору організації <u>міжнародних відносин</u>, поразка Германії і Японії у війні призвела до нової спроби упорядкувати і легітимізувати відносини між державами. • У Державному департаменті зближення Комітету і ОКС пояснювалось декількома доводами.
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3.2. Граматичні додатки (прийменника, сполучника и т.п.).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In turn, as a <u>matter of practical organization</u>, how did scientists and officials coordinate the development of a foreign policy for science across a wide range of federal agencies and research communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • У свою чергу, <u>постає питання про практичний устрій</u>, тобто як науковці і влада керують розвитком зовнішньої політики в галузі науки при існуванні цілого ряду федеральних відомств та наукових товариств?
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4. Опущення.

4.1. Опущення, які пов'язані з розбіжностями у граматичній структурі мов.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, I explore the question of international cooperation <u>among</u> atomic scientists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • У першій частині я аналізую проблему міжнародної взаємодії вчених-атомників.
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4.2. Опущення окремих компонентів.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a consequence, diplomacy has come to be organized largely as an interagency process, especially but <u>by no means solely</u> in the <u>United States</u>, a fact that can be traced, I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • В результаті, дипломатія стала загальним міжвідомчим процесом, особливо у США, але не тільки там. Я певен, що можна прослідити специфічність форми і устрою
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<p>argue, to the specific form and logic of international institutions introduced by the United States in the immediate postwar years and the prominence that this logic gave to expert cooperation and coordination of international policymaking.</p>	<p>міжнародних інституцій, які були введені Сполученими Штатами одразу після війни, і відомість, яку забезпечив цей устрій співпраці експертів і координації ними міжнародного політичного курсу.</p>
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Грамотне використання перекладачами різних міжмовних перетворень і перекладацьких трансформацій – це основа успішної міжкультурної комунікації у процесі як усного, так і письмового перекладу.

Завдання 1. Прочитайте текст, зробіть його передперекладацький аналіз, письмово перекладіть текст на українську мову і зробіть лінгвістичний аналіз перекладу.

Immigration: Gloom Reality

As recently as 30 years ago, Europe and the United States, Canada and Australia courted immigration. Cheap, unskilled labour was needed to fuel long postwar economic boom. Turks and Algerians in Germany and France were called "guest workers", and there was no irony in the phrase. But that mood has completely changed. A series of economy slowing "oil shocks" has cut demand for unskilled labour in the rich countries. The 1980's saw the rise of xenophobia from Texas to Bavaria. Immigrants who were once welcomed as contributors to prosperity are now seen as competitors for scarce jobs. Since 1973, all Western European countries have, theoretically banned new immigration. But the ranks of foreigners go on growing, fed by clandestine entrants, legitimate and "fake" refugees and the families of immigrants already existed in a new country.

The new hordes of migrants from the East will add to existing pressures and pose severe problems of conscience for the West. Ever since the start of the cold war, the democratic countries have clarified the "human right" of free movement of peoples. Now history has taken the West at its word. The new immigrants from ex-communist countries expect acceptance in the West as a right. Governments in the industrialized countries want to maintain open doors to "true refugees", whose life and welfare are at risk back home. But they know they will never be able to absorb the potential millions of Russians

and Eastern Europeans who might want to migrate simply to improve their economic circumstances.

Every "receiving country" is desperately seeking for ways to stem the flood, or at least direct it. Individual governments and European Community are trying both to integrate foreigners who have already settled in the West and to impose strict controls on new comers. In the end, though, the attraction of an imagined easy life in the West and the availability of cheap transportation overwhelm every effort at control. A cycle emerges in which the host country stiff-arms all immigrants for several years, then "legitimizes" everybody who has already made it in.

Ultimately, all the experts agree, the only way to stifle migration is to make life in the "sending" country sufficiently attractive to blunt the desire to move. But "ultimately" is a very long time. Living standards in most of Black African countries continue to fall. The huge Mexican population continues to see salvation on the other side of the Rio Grande. Russians and Eastern Europeans can look forward to at least a generation of poverty and dislocation. So the tides will continue to flow. The rich West will have to find the place for the strangers in its midst. In the end, migration can be productive.

By Will Rogal

Завдання 2. Перекладіть текст, зробіть глосарій.

A Sample of a Brief Business Report

Promotion Procedures

All managers should have a promotion review every two years. This does not mean that promotion cannot take place in the interim. However, promotion is normally gained after the promotion review session.

The procedure for conducting a promotion review is that the promotion interview panel meets after having received SOPs (Standards of Performance) from all departments. Before asking an employee for a informal interview, the interview panel meet and discuss each employee. The panel should analyze not only the employee's past record, but also his or her potential in the future. This will mean that the information on promotion possibilities when they have done all this, they can invite the employee to an informal interview.

The informal interview should aim to assess the employee's own expectations and ambitions. Having completed this session, the panel should

meet privately to decide on recommendations which are finally submitted to the Board.

Завдання 3. Усно перекладіть наведені нижче висловлювання, намагаючись зберегти граматичні і стилістичні особливості оригіналу.

Read and translate for fun.

Some Reasons Why Things Go Wrong.

- If anything can go wrong, it will.
- Nothing is as easy as it looks.
- Everything takes longer than you think.
- Left to themselves, things tend to go from bad to worse.
- Whenever you set out to do something, something else must be done first.
 - Every solution breeds new problems.
 - It is impossible to make anything foolproof because fools are so ingenious.
 - Matter will be damaged in direct proportion to its value.
 - When things are going well something will go wrong.
 - When things just can't get any worse, they will.
 - Any time things appear to be going better, you have overlooked something.
 - If you explain so clearly that nobody can misunderstand somebody will.
 - If you do something which you are sure will meet with everybody's approval, somebody won't like it.
 - To study a subject best, understand it thoroughly before you start.
 - The probability of anything happening is in inverse ratio to desirability.
 - An ounce of application is worth a ton of abstraction.
 - No books are lost by lending except those you particularly wanted to keep.
 - Once you have exhausted all possibilities and failed, there will be one solution, simple and obvious, highly visible to everyone else.
 - Computers are unreliable, but humans are even more unreliable.
 - Any system which depends on human reliability is unreliable
 - Machines should work; people should think.
 - You cannot successfully determine beforehand which side the bread to butter.

- An object will fall so as to do the most damage.
- The chance of the bread falling with the buttered side down is directly proportional to the cost of the carpet.
 - If the research project is not worth doing at all, it is not worth doing well.
 - If the facts do not conform to the theory, they must be disposed of.
 - If enough data is collected, anything may be proven by statistical methods.
 - When working toward the solution of a problem, it always helps if you know the answer.
 - All great discoveries are made by mistake.
 - The progress of science varies inversely with the number of journal published.
 - There's never time to do it right, but there's always time to do it over.
 - No matter how much you do, you'll never do enough.
 - What you don't do is always more important than what you do.
 - Those who can – do. Those who cannot – teach. Those who cannot teach – administrate.
 - The man who can smile when things go wrong has thought of someone he can blame it on.
 - If a problem causes many meetings, the meetings eventually become more important than the problem.
 - Never argue with a fool – people might not know the difference.
 - A good plan today is better than a perfect plan tomorrow.
 - To estimate the time it takes to do the task: estimate the time you think it should take, multiply by 2, and change the unit of measure to the next highest unit, thus we allocate 2 days for a one-hour task.
 - Trivial matters are handled promptly; important matters are never solved.
 - The first 90 % of the task takes 50 % of the time, and the last 10 % takes the other 90 %.
 - In an R&D orbit, only 2 of the existing 3 parameters can be defined simultaneously. The parameters are: task, time and sources. 1) If one knows what the task is, and there is a time limit allowed for the completion of the task, then one cannot guess how much it will cost. 2) If the time and resources are clearly defined, then it is impossible to know what part of the R&D task will be performed. 3) If you are given a clearly defined R&D goal

and a definite amount of money which has been calculated to be necessary for the completion of the task, you cannot predict if and when the goal will be reached. If one is lucky enough and can accurately define all 3 parameters, then what one deals with is not in realm of R&D.

- Every revolutionary idea – science, politics, art or whatever – evokes three stages of reaction; they may be summed up by the three phrases: "It is impossible – don't waste my time". "It is possible, but it is not worth doing". "I said it was a good idea all along".

- The only way to discover the limits of the possible is to go beyond them into the impossible.

- When somebody you greatly admire and respect appears to be thinking deep thoughts, he is probably thinking about lunch.

- Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

- There are two types of people: those who divide people into two types, and those who don't.

- Nothing is impossible for the man who doesn't have to do it himself.

- If builders built buildings the way programmers wrote programs, then the first woodpecker that came along would destroy civilisation.

- Beauty times brains equals a constant.

- Anything good in life is either illegal, immoral or fattening.

- Don't care if you're rich or not, as long as you live comfortably and have everything you want.

- Beauty is only skin deep, but ugly goes clean to the bone.

- You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool Mum.

- The total amount of evil in any system remains constant. Hence, any diminution in one direction – for instance, a reduction in poverty or unemployment – is accompanied by an increase in another, e. g., crime or air pollution.

- Men and nations will act rationally when all other possibility have been exhausted.

- The sum of the intelligence on the planet is a constant: the population is growing.

- Friends come and go, but enemies accumulate.

- To make an enemy, do someone a favour.

- By definition, when you are investigating the unknown you do not know what you will find.

- You can lead a horse to water, but if you can get him to float on his back, you've got something.
- It's better to have a horrible ending than to have horrors without end.
- The only imperfect thing in nature is the human race.
- A pipe gives a wise man time to think and a fool something to stick in his mouth.
- The sooner and in more detail you announce the bad news, the better.
- The universe is not only queerer than we imagine, it's queerer than we can imagine.
- Man will occasionally stumble over the truth, but most of the time he will pick himself up and continue on. [2, c. 177–181]

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