

SEMINAR 6

Translation of different parts of speech

Practical Assignment

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the translation of verb forms.

1. He said his teaching method *worked* best with young children.
2. She argued that Mike *was* the best person for the job.
3. I told Jim that *did not like* going to parties.
4. They noted that the rate of inflation *was slowing* down.
5. Mary said that she *learnt* how to eat with chopsticks.
6. The President announced that the country *was* at war with its neighbours.
7. The researchers estimated that between five and ten people *died* each day from food poisoning.
8. Scientists often commented that there *were* no easy solutions in energy conversation.
9. I explained that my paintings *were* not for sale.
10. He studied the menu in some detail but instead of ordering food asked if there *was* a good fish-and-chip shop nearby.
11. She's not here this afternoon. She said she *was going* to spend the weekend with some friends.
12. Researchers found that a burst of exercise half an hour before going on stage *reduced* stress and anxiety.

II. Interpret the meaning of the verbs in bold type and suggest their Russian equivalents.

1. I returned to the office even more depressed than before. Geraldine *had gone* but Julie was there.
2. As I approached the building now, I recalled the first occasion, eighteen months before, when I had driven up that twisting ribbon of gold. What a glorious place to live, I *had thought*.
3. I turned over the soil and prepared the ground where the remains of the building *had been*.
4. Aidan Dunne watched the flowering of the Italian class with a pleasure that he *had not known* possible.
5. Peggy said Jerry's English teacher was delighted with him. He *hadn't understood* what poetry meant and now he did.
6. The Garaldis *had never been made* so welcome as in Ireland. Today was just one more example of it.
7. 'I don't believe it,' she cried out. I *had never seen* her quite so angry.
8. I *had crossed* my mind that Geraldine might have applied for the post, but I was not sure.
9. Liza *had heard* the music. She could even have said what it was, something called swan Lake, by Tchaikovsky.
10. I was sure I'd been able to get home alone. Anita *had given* incredibly detailed instructions, right down to the last lamp post.

III. Translate the sentences paying attention to the translation of the verb shall.

1.No member shall use force against the territory and political independence of any country, or threaten to use force. The United Nations shall not intervene in the domestic affairs of any country, except when it is acting to enforce international peace. 2.All legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the Peoples of every State. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. 3. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction. 4. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts. 5. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years. 6. The Secretary-General of the UN shall transmit the reports to all State Parties. 7. Mr. B shall promote the product both by direct mail and by personal representation, creating local editions of the animal catalogue and special leaflets from time to time. 8. The stock shall be consigned by Mr. A to Mr. B and shall remain Mr. A's property until sold. Mr. B shall hold the stock insured to the extent of its replacement cost. Mr. B shall bear the shipping cost.

IV. *Translate the sentences and state how the meaning of the pronouns should be rendered into Russian. Explain your choice of the translation method.*

A. 1.The Orient Express started on its three day's journey across Europe. 2. He slipped his hands into his pocket and produced a matchbox. 3. Then he rose himself and pushed back his chair. 4. He blinked and his hands went to his face. 5. He waved his hand to her. 6. There was perfume around her, and hint of makeup on her eyes. 7. He found his coat in one of the bedrooms, along with his gloves. 8. He left his car and went to the front door. 9. The watch was expensive: it had no numbers on its face. 10. It was Michael's turn to shrug his shoulders.

B. 1. Did she appear excited? – She was just as she always is. 2. He was only a policeman and he didn't have a university degree. 3. He said he was glad to hear it. 4. After the weekend she said she wouldn't disturb us any longer, and anyway she'd got back to her job. 5. She said she was going to buy a horse, perhaps more than one. 6. He said he couldn't speak then because he had a visitor with him. 7. My wife said so once. She said she thought she had some special grudge against her. 8. Frances realized that she had been talking too loudly. 9. He felt tired, and recalled that he had not slept, that he had been

involved in strenuous labour throughout the short night. 10. Andrew was nice, but he's a bit weird.

C. 1. After so many days of hard work one wants a few hours of rest. 2. He was the sort of guy you wouldn't mind hanging round for. 3. Do you really believe one could do that? 4. One couldn't deny the resemblance. 5. One has to think of the practical side of the things. 6. One never knows what to say in such situations. 7. One always thinks of other people's lives are more interesting. 8. You can not learn a language in six months. 9. You should never give people advice. 10. You can force people to love you... you can't force them to be loyal.

D. ... Once I went for a walk with him along Town Street on a Saturday afternoon. It was a warm day, and after a while I said I wanted a soda. Well, he said, he didn't care if he took something himself. We went into a drugstore, and I ordered a chocolate soda and he had a lemon phosphate. When we had finished, he said, "Jimmy, my son, I'll watch you to see who pays for the drinks." He handled me a quarter and he told me to toss the quarter and he would call the turn. He called heads and won. I paid for the drinks. It left me with a dime.

The last time I saw Doc Marlowe was just a few days before he died. I didn't know anything about death, but I knew that he was dying when I saw him. His voice was very faint and his face was drawn; they told me he had a lot of pain. When I got ready to leave room, he asked me to bring him a tin box that was on his bureau. I got it and handed it to him. He poked around in it for a while with unsteady fingers and finally found what he wanted. He handed it to me. It was a quarter, or rather it looked like a quarter, but it had heads on both sides. "Never let the other fellow call the turn, Jimmy, my boy," said Doc, with a shadow of his old twinkle and the eco of his old chuckle.

V. *Identify the definite or indefinite articles in the following sentences whose meanings should be rendered in translation. Suggest the suitable equivalents.*

1. Who is she?-She is a Mrs. Erlynn. 2. A woman was loudly complaining of a pain in her back. 3. I know an old woman who can be a baby-sitter for you. 4. He decided to solve this problem at a blow. 5. What is your objection to the hour? I think the hour is an admirable hour. 6. From 1836 until his death in 1870 Dickens continued to be in general estimation the English storyteller. 7. His Pecksniff could never have worked the wickedness, of which he had just heard, but any other Pecksniff could; and the Pecksniff who could do that, could do anything. 8. This was a Guernica, a Coventry, a Lidice perpetrated in part by a British ship in

the service of the Americans. 9. Tomorrow I will be with Essex as the Asquith he expects, a normal Asquith, an undivided, unchanged, untouched, unalterable and eccentric Asquith who will partner him on his great mission to the Security Council. 10. He still wore knee breeches, and dark cotton stockings on his lether limbs, but they were not *the* breeches. The coat was wide-skirted, and in that respect like *the* coat, but, oh, how different.

VI. State how the meaning of the causative structures in the following sentences should be rendered into Russian. Explain your choice of the translation method.

1. We had two enemy agents arrested, whose role was to create panic by spreading false rumours about the approach of the Germans. 2. In World War II Great Britain lost about 350,000 killed and missing and had her towns and factories blitzed. 3. A very strange thing happened to him a year or two ago. You ought to have him tell you about it. 4. I can't get him to realize that in this case the game is not worth the candle. 5. These speeches were designed to obscure the issues by inflaming public opinion and stampeding Congress into repressive action. 6. The General Executive cannot give his mind to every detail of factory management, but he can get the things done. 7. No suitable opportunity offering, he was dragooned by family and friends into an assistant-professorship at Harvard. 8. The Tory government would have the British people believe that the US missiles would strengthen the country's security. 9. The fear of lightning is a particularly distressing infirmity for the reason that it takes the sand out of a person to an extent which no other fear can, and it can't be shamed out of a person.

VI. Translate the text.

US Business says Elizabeth I was "Perfect Chief Executive"

America's business leaders have a new role model. She has been dead nearly 400 years. According to a leading business writer, Elizabeth I was the perfect chief executive officer, who engineered "one of the most dramatic corporate turn rounds ever seen" after inheriting the throne of England in 1558.

The Virgin Queen, says Dr. Alan Axelrod, was "an example of a leader who assumes power under the worst possible conditions. Marry had left the Kingdom in a pretty sorry state, on the verge of civil war and close to bankruptcy. By the time of her death 45 years later, the English had one of the strongest economies in Europe and had laid the foundations for the greatest empire the world had ever seen."

Dr. Axelrod, the author of the book Elizabeth I, GEO, believes Elizabeth's reign provides valuable lesson for aspiring modern business leaders. "She both led and managed England as a brilliant executive runs a great corporation," he says. "The life of Elizabeth has much to say to those who, having attended the top rung, do not want to slip from it."

He lists 10 leadership qualities in which Elizabeth excelled, including creating an image, building a loyal staff and "growing the enterprise and crushing the

opposition.” She compares favourably with monarchs such as George III, who lost the American colonies and who, Dr. Axelrod says, fatally believed his rights as king mattered more than his leadership qualities.

VII. *Translate into English the following sentences paying attention to the translation of nouns from the point of view of gender and case.*

- a) 1. Гости из-за рубежа поблагодарили студентов университета за помощь.
2. Мы были удовлетворены результатами переговоров.
3. Дети сотрудников компании летом ездили в поездку по городам Франции.
4. Как мне найти кабинет помощника президента компании?
5. При оплате кредитной картой покупатель должен показать свое удостоверение с фотографией.
6. Данные его исследования еще не опубликованы.
7. Деньги являются средством платежа.
8. Полиция получает все новости, которые являются важными для этого дела.
9. Финансовые кризисы последних лет имели место в разных регионах мира.
10. Какие сведения вас интересуют?
11. их знания достаточны, чтобы выполнить эту банковскую операцию.
12. Кризисные явления были очевидны.
13. Налоговые льготы - один из способов привлечения инвестиций.
14. Правительство отвечает за экономическую и денежно кредитную политику страны.

b) *Translate the nouns (bear in mind translation of the articles).*

1. Привезли новый компьютер.
2. Бюллетень выходит раз в квартал.
3. Вчера приехал специалист из Нидерландов.
4. Специалист по компьютерам ждет вас.
5. В целом рыночные реформы имели успех.
6. Чем усерднее мы будем работать, тем лучше будет результат.
7. Коттеджи строят «под ключ» в течение 6 месяцев.
8. Я еще не видел новую машину, которую он купил.

c) *Translate the sentences into English paying attention to the translation of adjectives and adverbs.*

1. Уровень инфляции в конце года был в два раза ниже, чем в начале года.
2. Моя сестра ниже меня ростом.
3. Безработица - острейшая проблема экономики страны.
4. Школа должна воспитывать законопослушных граждан.
5. Эффективное управление предприятием является условием его рентабельности.
6. Платежные документы находятся в сейфе.

7. Этот проект был отобран как самый удачный.
8. Программа сотрудничества является долгосрочной.
9. Результаты исследования оказались не такими впечатляющими, как ожидалось.

10. Капиталовложение - гораздо более прибыльная форма использования денег, чем хранение их дома.

11. В горах было довольно сыро.
12. Ему некогда этим заниматься.
13. Очень мило с вашей стороны, что вы подумали о нас.
14. Картина выглядит впечатляюще.
15. Птицы летали высоко в небе.
16. Пришлось переделывать все заново.

d) *Translate the numerals*

1. Минск был впервые упомянут в 1067 г.
2. В начале 90-х гг. прошлого столетия в результате распада СССР образовались новые независимые государства.

3. 21 марта - день весеннего равноденствия (equinox), а 22 июня - день летнего солнцестояния (solstice).

4. Первый ребенок у них родился в середине 80-х гг. 19-го века. а потом был и второй, и третий, и еще несколько.

5. Уровень инфляции в 2003 г. составил 25,4 %. Это самый высокий показатель в странах СНГ.

6. Мы договорились встретиться в Манхэттене на углу Восьмой Авеню и 40-й улицы.

7. Территория Республики Беларусь составляет 207600 кв. км.

e) *Translate the verbs paying attention to transitive and impersonal verbs*

1. Библиотека открывается в 9 часов утра и закрывается в 8 часов вечера.
2. На этой выставке демонстрируются приборы для энергосбережения.
3. В офис компании привезли два новых компьютера. Завтра их будут устанавливать с 10 до 12 часов.

4. Здание театра ремонтировали, когда проходил фестиваль песни.

5. Как называется программа, в которой вы участвуете?

6. Утром мне работается гораздо лучше, чем во второй половине дня.

7. Ей нездоровится, и ей разрешили уйти домой раньше.

f) *Subjunctive Mood*

1. Если бы я знал об этой поездке раньше, я бы тоже с вами поехал, но я уже не могу поменять свои планы.

2. На твоём месте я бы не говорил им об этом пока.

3. Что бы вы сделали, если бы приехали их навестить тогда?

5. Когда бы вы хотели начать работу над этим проектом, если бы это зависело от вас?

6. Вы бы лучше начали исследование рынка прямо сейчас.

7. Я бы лучше выбрал тему, связанную с инвестиционной политикой.

g) *Translation of the Participle.*

1. Снег, выпавший вечером и растаявший ночью, был необычным явлением в начале мая.

2. Количество иностранных предприятий, инвестирующих капитал в экономику страны, остается ограниченным.

3. Стоимость услуг, предоставляемых иностранным посольствам, является частью платежного баланса страны.

4. Таможенные декларации, заполняемые экспортерами, содержат сведения об экспортируемых товарах.

5. Члены комитета, принимавшие участие во вчерашней встрече, обсуждали продолжающийся процесс приватизации.

6. Создаваемый в настоящее время механизм оценки данных позволит получать объективную картину.

7. Прделанная работа была весьма эффективной.

8. Комиссия рассмотрела факты, являющиеся результатом исследования.

h) prepositions, conjunctions and particles.

1. При описании графиков и таблиц необходимо показать, что стоит за цифрами.

2. Население Нидерландов в два раза меньше населения Канады.

3. Девять из десяти экспериментов были успешными.

4. За эти время реальная зарплаты возросла на 50 процентов.

5. Они останутся здесь до понедельника.

6. Я буду на стажировке (sabbatical) с февраля по май.

7. Они поедут на Балтийское море в отпуск в этом году.

8. Я не могу спать в самолете.

9. Данные собираются на ежемесячной основе.

10. Несмотря на то что энергия подорожала, ее потребление не сократилось.

11. Соревнования будут продолжаться и сегодня, и завтра.

12. Они не пришли ни на обед, ни на ужин.

13. Мы тоже не видели их.

14. По мере того как шло время, мы видели результаты наших усилий.

15. Мы ушли в 7 часов, а библиотека закрылась в 8.

16. Им заплатят, как только они закончат работу.

17. Проект будет завершен вовремя, если не изменится график финансирования.

18. Мы озабочены тем, чтобы не пришлось переделывать работу.

19. Если они не сделают выводы, они снова потерпят неудачу.

20. Пусть они принесут свои словари.

21. Мы не уверены, выполнит ли он обещание.

22. Представитель фирмы все-таки привез образцы продукции.

23. Как-то на прошлой неделе я видел эту рекламу по ТВ.

24. Снег выпал только в январе.

25. Он даже не представился.

26. Съешь хоть яблоко что ли.

27. Я бы тоже не возражал поехать с вами.

28. Он не позвонил ни вчера, ни сегодня.

29. Мы так и не получили от них ответа.

i) *modal verbs*

1. Зря он не подождал нас.

2. Надеюсь, им не придется возвращаться.

3. Когда она должна делать доклад?

4. Должно быть, они не увидели объявления.

5. Вам следует обратить на это внимание.

6. Не может быть, чтобы они уже уехали.

7. Вы должны больше внимания уделять социальным вопросам.

8. Он должен понимать разницу между этими понятиями.

9. Не было необходимости тебе ходить в магазин. Я уже все купил. •

10. Эту книгу пришлось заказать по Интернету.

11. Уж он-то наверняка знает.

12. Возможно, это будет наилучшим решением.

13. Очевидно, он опоздал на поезд.

14. Неужели она прочитала всю книгу?

15. Мог бы и позвонить, когда приехал домой.

16. Здесь нельзя переходить улицу.