

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
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**Г 20 Гараева М.Р., Мотыгуллина З.А., Гиниятуллина А.Ю.** Учебное пособие «Основы практики перевода» / Под ред. доктора филол. наук, профессора Хисамовой В.Н. – Казань:

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов Института международных отношений, истории и востоковедения, обучающихся по направлениям Востоковедение и африканистика: ЯСАА и Востоковедение и африканистика: ИСАА. Материал пособия соотносится с изучаемым в 7-8 семестрах курсом «Теория и практика перевода английского языка». Данное пособие поможет сформировать основные знания, умения и навыки, необходимые для перевода текстов различной тематики.

## УСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ СЛОВА. ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ

Первая проблема, с которой сталкивается переводчик, это установление корреляции между значениями слов в английском и русском языках.

При сопоставлении единиц словарного состава английского и русского языков обнаруживается несколько типов смысловых отношений между словами этих языков.

- 1) Значение английского слова полностью соответствует значению русского слова, т.е. имеется постоянное словарное соответствие, называемое *эквивалентом*. Перед переводчиком в данном случае не стоит проблема выбора. Он пользуется готовым соответствием. К этой группе слов относятся: имена собственные, географические названия, названия дней недели, месяцев, имена числительные, многие научные и научно-технические термины и ряд других лексических единиц (названия животных, растений и др.) например: *Caesar – Цезарь, Kenya – Кения, Monday – понедельник, April – апрель, thirteen – тринадцать, Hadron Collider – адронный коллайдер, Ostrich – страус, St John's wort – зверобой*, и т.д.
- 2) Однозначному или многозначному английскому слову соответствует в русском языке несколько слов. Такой тип соответствия принято называть *вариантным соответствием*. В данном случае переводчик производит выбор из нескольких вариантов, исходя из условий контекста. Например, в зависимости от лексического окружения прилагательное *clear* может иметь следующие значения:

*clear area – свободная область*

*clear cell – главная клетка, клетка-родоначальник*

*clear coating – прозрачное покрытие*

*clear data – незашифрованные данные*

*clear evidence – явное доказательство*

- 3) Английское слово не всегда имеет готовое соответствие в англо-русском словаре, так как ни один даже самый полный словарь, не может отразить все оттенки значения слова. В данном случае, перед

переводчиком стоит задача создания собственного соответствия, которое можно выявить на основе анализа контекста. Подобные соответствия принято называть *контекстуальными* *заменами*. Например:

*The **blue-veined** Swedish capital has always been a bit like its most famous daughter, Greta Garbo: breathtakingly beautiful, but rather steely.*

Словарное соответствие слову *vein* в русском языке – «вена, жилка, прожилка», однако ни одно из этих значений не подходит для передачи поэтического образа шведской столицы. В русском языке образ, передаваемый сложным словом *blue-veined*, ассоциируется со словосочетанием *ленты рек*. Поэтому данное предложение можно перевести следующим образом:

*У шведской столицы, украшенной синими лентами каналов, всегда было что-то от ее самой знаменитой дочери – Греты Гарбо: она потрясающе красива, но несколько холодна.*

## Практические задания

### I. Найдите соответствие выделенным словам в словосочетаниях:

#### 1) Flying

Flying bridge, flying field, flying saucer, flying vehicle

#### 2) Bad

Bad bargain, bad coin, bad debt, bad job, bad mistake, bad light

#### 3) Strong

Strong conclusion, strong currency, strong demand, strong evidence, strong nerves, strong radiation

#### 4) to launch

Launch a campaign, launch a vessel, launch an offensive, launch a cruise missile

#### 5) to draw

draw a check, draw a conclusion, draw a dividend, draw a line, draw a parallel, draw a sword, draw money

## II. Найдите соответствие выделенным словам и переведите предложения на русский язык:

1) We share the view that it would be appropriate **to establish** an international mechanism within a United Nations framework to prevent the spread of the most destructive and sophisticated weapons and the technologies behind them. 2) Reduction of the time required to plan, rapidly deploy and **establish** peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates. 3) In the face of limited available resources, everyone scrambled to **establish** a foothold and hoped they didn't get trampled. 4) The first phase of this project is **to establish** 1,500 community schools for 75,000 girls and boys in those areas where girls' enrolment is below the national average. 5) His manner and his command of our language may also have assisted him, in some degree, to **establish** himself in my good opinion. 6) Morel's book, therefore, had positive value in the campaign to **expose** the British imperialist ruling class—and that was sufficient. 7) So it's important to treat employees who **expose** such issues as saviours rather than 'telltales'. 8) Any attempt of mine would but **expose** my dependents to the vengeance of Duke Charles, and why should I occasion more bloodshed than has already taken place on so worthless an account? 9) The pressure of their regard seemed **to expose** every fiber of her nature. 10) "We need not ask him **to expose** himself without just cause. 11) "In refusing to **commit** yourself you are but showing a proper scientific reserve," said Challenger, with massive condescension. 12) Do men go **to commit** a murder as I went then? 13) I'm not going **to commit** myself when another three hours will probably decide one way or the other. 14) We **commit** ourselves individually and collectively to making the Treaty a focus of attention at the highest political levels and to taking measures to facilitate the process of signature and ratification. 15) 'Let me seriously entreat you to reconsider this, Bounderby,' urged Mr. Gradgrind, 'before you **commit** yourself to such a decision.' 16) Mind has the **power** to imitate. 17) Below the quarters was the cargo space and below that the **power** room. 18) We've had enough of people **in power** for whom anything goes and who don't recognize any rules or authority! 19) Many countries that lack adequate indigenous fossil fuel resources rely primarily on nuclear **power** to produce electricity. 20) As a result the operating stability of the engine will be improved at its high **power**.

### III. Найдите соответствия выделенным словам и переведите предложения на английский язык:

1) Неужели же такой **тонкий** человек настолько туп и груб? 2) На подоконнике был пристроен **тонкий** длинноствольный пулемет – наклоненный под таким углом, чтобы обстреливать улицу. 3) Она всегда любила такие вечера, когда мягкие южные ветра разносят кругом **тонкий** запах осенних листьев, когда шелестят деревья, и их шелест успокаивает душу. 4) Пока я спал, **тонкий** туман набежал – не на землю, на небо; он стоял высоко, месяц в нем повис беловатым пятном, как бы в дыме. 5) Уловив **тонкий** аромат мяты, Ребус плеснул себе кофе из небольшого кофейника. 6) Он не вилял, не лицемерил, как другие, и вместе с тем в каждом его слове чувствовался **тонкий** расчет, и это больше всего нравилось Мак-Кенти. 7) По лицу Макса потекла струйка крови, оставляя на щеке **тонкий** алый след. 8) - Видишь ли, - сказал Ханин, - это очень **тонкий** момент. 9) В камине горел огонь, длинные конусовидные свечи испускали **легкий** аромат, который смешивался с запахом трав. 10) Раскинувшиеся вокруг просторы лугов умеряли в них **легкий** страх, который они испытывали друг перед другом. 11) Мне почудился скрип отворявшейся двери, потом **легкий** треск переломанного сучка. 12) Каждое произнесенное ею слово отражалось на ее лице — иронично изогнувшиеся губы, озорная искорка в глазах, **легкий** излом бровей, выдающий затаенную боль. 13) Если тебе будет трудно припомнить их, попроси, чтобы тебя погрузили в **легкий** сон, и все вернется. 14) Так и запомню его: сидит **тихий**, кроткий, улыбается, сам больной, а лик веселый, радостный. 15) Особенно поразила меня происшедшая в ней перемена в один теплый, **тихий** вечер. 16) Над самым ухом у меня раздался **тихий** голос, да, да, голос. 17) Я уйду. Найду **тихий** уголок, где можно будет отдохнуть и все спокойно обдумать. 18) — Сьюзен — деревенская девушка, — сказал он. — А вы знаете, как невероятно глуп **простой** народ. 19) Мебель была добротной, но довольно **простой** и далеко не новой, ее было немного. 20) Но сердце ее наполнилось нежностью, поскольку этот **простой** эпизод еще раз доказал, насколько Маргарет искренна. 21) Внезапно и ясно почему-то вспомнился **кусочек** самой ранней юности - солнечный необъятный двор у Преображенской заставы, осколки солнца в бутылках, битый кирпич, вольные псы побродяги. 22) Потом выудил из кармана куртки **кусочек** мела и нарисовал на асфальте круг. 23) Тут же на столике лежал и молоток, **кусочек** мыла и большой гвоздь, очевидно припасенный про запас. 24) Но оскорбление с обеих сторон было так сильно, что не оставалось и

слова на мир, и раздраженный князь употреблял все усилия, чтоб повернуть дело в свою пользу, то есть, в сущности, отнять у бывшего своего управляющего последний **кусок** хлеба. 25) Вы думаете, вам **место** в нашей компании? 26) Вернувшись в зал суда. Сомс сразу же занял **место** на передней скамье рядом со своим адвокатом. 27) Доктор тотчас же уступил ему **место** и обменялся с ним значительным взглядом. 28) И никогда он не стал бы **вести** себя столь недостойным образом. 29) Кроме того, члены Комитета должны уважать выступающих и **вести** свои переговоры вне зала заседаний или, по крайней мере, проявлять по возможности большую деликатность. 30) Звали эту даму миссис Койлер, и в первый же день моего приезда мне выпала честь вести ее к обеду.

**IV. Переведите тексты, найдите в них примеры эквивалентов, вариантных соответствий и контекстуальных замен:**

**Текст 1**

### **Rescued circus lions from Colombia and Peru flown to South Africa**

More than 30 lions rescued from circuses in Colombia and Peru have been flown to South Africa to start a new life in a sanctuary.

Reporters said they appeared a little distressed but healthy after their long journey.

A circus surrendered some of the lions, while others were seized in raids.

The US-based group Animal Defenders International (ADI), which was behind the action, says almost all the lions have had teeth or claws removed.

They would not survive in the wild.

The lions are being transferred by land to the Emoya Big Cat Sanctuary, a 5,000-hectare reserve in northern South Africa. There, the lions will have drinking pools, platforms, toys and veterinary care.

"This is a hugely important rescue mission because it does make a statement around the world about the way people treat animals," ADI spokeswoman Jan Creamer said.

"These lions have suffered tremendously."

The first group of nine lions was collected in Colombia's capital Bogota on a cargo plane, which then flew to Peru's capital Lima to pick up 24 more animals.

"It will be hugely satisfying to see these lions walking into the African Bush," ADI Vice-President Tom Phillips was quoted as saying by the Associated Press news agency.

The lions were freed after the use of wild animals was banned in Peru in 2011 and Colombia in 2013.

The 5,000-hectare (12,355 acres) Emoya Big Cat Sanctuary is on private land and already houses six other rescued lions and two tigers.

The lion habitats there would be steadily expanded over the coming months as the lions became familiar with their new life and were introduced to each other, said ADI.

## Текст 2

### **Duchess of Cambridge to feature on British Vogue cover**

The Duchess of Cambridge will feature on the cover of British Vogue to mark the magazine's centenary.

Seven photographs taken in the Norfolk countryside by photographer Josh Olins will appear in the June edition.

In her first sitting for a magazine, the duchess is seen looking relaxed and wearing casual clothes.

The shoot was in collaboration with the National Portrait Gallery, where two images are being displayed in the Vogue 100: A Century of Style exhibition.

The duchess, who has a keen interest in photography, has been patron of the National Portrait Gallery since 2012.

'Full of life'

Nicholas Cullinan, director of the National Portrait Gallery, said: "Josh has captured the duchess exactly as she is - full of life, with a great sense of humour, thoughtful and intelligent, and in fact, very beautiful."

He said the images also encapsulated what Vogue had done over the past 100 years - "to pair the best photographers with the great personalities of the day, in order to reflect broader shifts in culture and society".



### **Venezuelans lose sleep to save electricity**

Venezuelans lost half an hour of sleep on Sunday when their clocks moved forward to save power, as the country grapples with a deep economic crisis.

The time change was ordered by President Nicolas Maduro as part of a package of measures to cope with a severe electricity shortage.

The government already ordered rolling blackouts and reduced the working week for public sector workers to two days.

Mr Maduro has blamed the energy crisis on a severe drought.

He says the drought has drained the country's hydroelectric dams and its capacity to generate power. His critics say the crisis is due to mismanagement of the energy sector.

The government has also ordered schools to close on Fridays and shopping malls to open only half time and generate their own energy.

When he announced the time change, Science and Technology Minister Jorge Arreaza said the night-time use of lighting and air conditioning was especially draining for the national power grid.

"It will be simple to move the clock forward a half hour - this will allow us to enjoy more daylight, and it won't get dark so early," he said.

Oil-rich Venezuela is in the middle of a deep economic crisis caused by a drop in global oil prices. The country is suffering from a shortage of basic goods and food.

Mr Maduro has said the situation has been caused by an "economic war" against his socialist government driven by the country's business elite and the United States.

The opposition in Congress which took over the legislature in December has accused Mr Maduro and his government of economic mismanagement and incompetence.

They have sworn to drive him from office and have begun gathering the signatures needed to begin organising a referendum to remove him from the presidency.

On Saturday they said they had gathered nearly two million signatures - 10 times the amount required by the country's electoral board.

If the board verifies the signatures, the government's opponents will then have to collect four million more - to total 20% of voters - for the board to organise a referendum vote.

For the referendum to be successful, an equal or greater number of voters than those who elected Mr Maduro would have to cast their vote in favour of the recall.

Mr Maduro won the 2013 election with 7,587,579 votes.

Meanwhile, Venezuela's economic crisis has claimed another victim as the country's largest brewer, Polar, suspended its operations.

Polar, the largest private company in the country, brews about 70% of the country's beer and Venezuela is one of the highest consumers of the beverage in Latin America.

Polar has argued that the government has not released enough dollars to allow it to import malted barley, which Venezuela does not produce.

The government has accused Polar of exaggerating its dollar requirements and of hoarding.

The stoppage, which Polar says is temporary, will affect about 10,000 employees.

## Тема 2

### ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ И ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

**Переводческие трансформации** – межъязыковые преобразования, требующие перестройки на лексическом и грамматическом уровне.

**Лексические трансформации** имеют место в случае замены отдельных конкретных слов или словосочетаний исходного языка словами или словосочетаниями языка перевода, которые не являются их прямым соответствием.

**Грамматические трансформации** это изменение порядка слов в предложении и замена частей речи и членов предложения.

Разграничение переводческих трансформаций на лексические и грамматические в значительной степени условно, так как они редко

встречаются в чистом виде и, как правило, представляют собой комплексное лексико-грамматическое преобразование.

### Лексические замены

Самым распространенным видом переводческих трансформаций являются **замены**. К лексическим заменам принято относить приемы **генерализации** и **конкретизации**.

**Конкретизация** – замена слова или словосочетания исходного языка с более широким значением на слово или словосочетание языка перевода с более узким значением. Например, английскому глаголу *to marry* в русском языке соответствуют два слова – *жениться* и *выходить замуж*, каждое из которых имеет более узкое значение. И наоборот, русскому существительному *рука* в английском языке соответствуют два слова – *hand* и *arm*.

В большинстве случаев при переводе на русский язык конкретизации подлежат английские глаголы речи, а также глаголы движения, такие как: *say, be, have, get, take, give, make, come, go* и другие слова с общим широким значением.

При переводе глаголов движения конкретизация происходит как с учетом способа передвижения (*идти-ехать-лететь*), так и с учетом выражения однократности или многократности движения и однонаправленности или разнонаправленности движения (*идти-ходить-пойти* и т.д.)

*I have to go to Paris next month.* – В следующем месяце мне придется **поехать** в Париж.

*I saw him go into the house. He went there every week.* – Я видел, как он **входил** в дом. Он **ходил** туда каждую неделю.

**Генерализация** – прием, обратный конкретизации, т.е. при переводе происходит замена слова или словосочетания с более узким значением на слово или словосочетание с более широким значением. Например, у английских существительных *clock* и *watch* в русском языке имеется одно соответствие – *часы*.

Иногда соблюдение нормы и традиции русского языка требует изменения отдельных деталей сообщения ради адекватной передачи целого. Например:

*James lifted his shoulders **an inch** and dropped them.* – Джеймс **слегка** приподнял и опустил плечи.

Прием генерализации используется при переводе слов-реалий в тех случаях, когда такой перевод оправдывается соображениями понятности текста. Например:

*He showed us this old beat-up Navajo blanket that he and Mrs Spencer had bought off some Indian. - Он нам показал потрепанное **индейское** одеяло - они с миссис Спенсер купили его у какого-то индейца.*

### Практические задания

#### I. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на выделенные глаголы.

1) The path **goes** nowhere. 2) Sue **goes** to a private school. 3) And I am fitted for nothing in this world, for the world I belonged in **has gone**. 4) Nothing has **gone** right for us. 5) I **went** to the window, put my forehead against the frozen pane, and I remember the ice burnt my forehead like fire. 6) The only trouble with her is that she **went** to school instead of getting educated. 7) A mood of sadness **had come upon** Shubin; the breeze was blowing into his eyes and irritating him; he retired into the collar of his cloak and was on the point of tears. 8) In the first place it may perhaps **come** to nothing. 9) I knew who it **came** from. 10) Tears **came** into his eyes. 11) A soldier **had come** home to his village from serving in the army and did not like **going back** to live with peasants, the peasants did not like him either. 12) I shouldn't **have come**. 13) No need to **go into detail**, but we parted. 14) He was a big powerful man, much scarred, with a thick curly black beard **going gray**. 15) I've been trying to sort through what **went wrong** with us, he said. 16) And do you know what's **going to** happen when they launch it? 17) I saw her eyes taking my measure one evening at the battery commander's, but I didn't **go up** to her, as though I disdained her acquaintance. 18) Perhaps it's all nonsense, but strange ideas sometimes **come** into my head, especially when I'm not asleep in the early morning, when the sky begins to turn rosy and grey both at once. 19) We join the other Member States that called on all countries that have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Treaty, particularly the 44 States whose ratification is necessary for the Treaty to **come** into force. 20) It wasn't my usual prayer, but it was all I could **come up** with.

#### II. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на перевод глаголов с широкой семантикой.

1) By now this refusal **has been put** into legal form. 2) When the device will not be needed for a short time, it can be **put to sleep**, which reduces energy consumption. 3) "Let's **get a move on** then." 4) You have no idea how you'll **get us to court**, but you still push forward anyway to make me feel better. 5) He **had** all the gates barricaded up, so that no one might **get inside** and disturb the lady. 6) 'There's nothing wrong with tradition - as long as it doesn't **get in the way** of important things.' 7) When I **got** Dr. Stvan on the phone, she remembered me without hesitation, which reinforced what Talley had told me. 8) Mr. Dogmill **gets** votes for his man by sending rioters to the polls. 9) If he does **get** into a decent school, he must get tremendously cut by all the decent men. 10) The walls were **made of** steel plates, and the ceiling was a hundred feet above his head. 11) Chartrand had been trained to make decisions, and he would make one now. 12) At the first glance he **made** the impression of an honest, sensible, rather self-confident young man such as there are many in the world. 13) It has to be **made clear** that a commune is not dictatorial, but it is not democratic either. 14) The crowd **made way** for him and he again began preaching, looking neither to right nor left, as if furious and weeping at the same time. 15) I haven't **made any secret** of my term in prison in Philadelphia, and I don't intend to. 16) He was in his forties, overweight to the point that he **had trouble** walking. 17) Many of them **have no choice**, they are unable to **make a living** on the farm. 18) My father did not **take to him**, and treated him with a civility almost insulting. 19) But I will **take as an example** any point in the prosecutor's speech. 20) But still, he reminded himself, it **took two to make** a partnership. 21) All these transformations will **take time**, and they will not come easily or be free of conflict. 22) All I can say in defense of my own sanity is that my statements can be either proved or disproved without too much difficulty, and hope that you will **take me seriously** enough to make the test before it's too late. 23) If you're working in or running a distribution company, or a service business, some of the tools and terms we discuss here may seem less important to you. 24) About 75% of the truck fleet and 90% of the buses **run on** gasoline. 25) Speaking at the press conference for journalists of Russian regional mass media on August 1, Lukashenko reiterated the possibility of his **running for president** at the next election 26) We're **running a computer program**, and we're waiting for a certain result. 27) No one had any answers, but from each person's worried expression, everyone knew time was **running out**.

### **III. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу существительного *thing*:**

1) Even though her husband was a sorry one, it was dreadful that the **poor thing** should discover he had been untrue to her. 2) But, with the thought of God in

the heart, **things** are always better. 3) Water tinkled from a fountain, the smell of green growing **things** closing around me. 4) Mrs. Mooney sat in the straw arm-chair and watched the servant Mary remove the breakfast **things**. 5) His best **things** have been translated into 50 languages. 6) Honestly, you don't understand - I haven't heard a **thing**. 7) I'll leave **first thing** in the morning, since my business here is done. 8) He was not strict in fasting, allowed himself **sweet things**, ate cherry jam with his tea, ladies used to send it to him. 9) They could make her come, but only by binding and gagging her, and that would only make **things** worse than they were already. 10) The whole way here I saw wonderful **things to** paint and I can't paint at all and never could. 11) The cook here isn't much good at canapes and **things**. 12) **Things** that didn't kill you could leave you maimed, or deaf and blind, or just plain crazy. 13) This professor had two daughters, of twenty-seven, such stumpy **little things**--God bless them!--with such majestic noses, frizzed curls and pale-blue eyes, and red hands with white nails. 14) No one of honor would do such a **thing**. 15) There are **some things** I want to have clear," he said. 16) "Your **things** would not in any case be lost," he went on calmly and coldly. 17) I was still working at my long novel then; but I could not settle down to it. My mind was full of other **things**. 18) I went to mighty trouble for silly, golden **things**.

#### IV. Переведите предложения, используя прием генерализации при передаче выделенных слов или словосочетаний:

1) The aim had been fairly correct, the crown of the hat was pierced very low down; a **quarter of an inch** lower and all would have been over. 2) It required **every ounce** of Gariori's self-control to walk at a normal pace across the frosty stones. 3) He walked up the lane to the place where he had parked **the Ducati**. 4) He grasped the bottle of **Delamain** and was about to tip a further measure into the already half-full glass. 5) Local resident Dan Carter told the CNN news that he saw the moment **the Cessna** hit the ground.

#### V. Переведите тексты, обращая особое внимание на значения выделенных глаголов, реализуемые в контексте:

Текст 1

### Cambodia restarts passenger trains after 14 years

Cambodia has restarted passenger train services on one route after a gap of some 14 years.

The first service **set out** on Saturday from the capital Phnom Penh for the tourist areas of the south-west coast.

The service, which will **run** only on weekends, **had** a VIP on board - the veteran Prime Minister, Hun Sen.

"The train and railway were almost totally destroyed by war more than 40 years ago," he wrote on Facebook.

"Because our country is now at peace, we **have** the opportunity to rebuild our transport infrastructure."

The journey from Phnom Penh costs around \$7 (£4.80) and **takes** eight hours. It will **run** to and from the coast once a day from Fridays to Sundays.

The country **has** hundreds of kilometers of track, but very little is open, after decades of neglect.

Cargo services restarted three years ago, along small stretches of track.

## Текст 2

### Lizards share sleep patterns with humans

Lizards **share** sleep patterns with humans, according to scientists.

Until now, it was thought features of human sleep such as rapid eye movements were **seen** only in mammals and birds.

Now, a study of the bearded dragon - a popular pet - **suggests** these distinctive sleep rhythms emerged hundreds of millions of years ago in a distant ancestor.

They could even **have been** present in dinosaurs, say scientists.

Some form of sleep has been described in everything from worms to people.

But the sleep phases of humans and birds are very distinctive, involving cycles of deep (slow-wave) sleep, followed by awake-like brain activity and rapid eye movement (REM).

Faster rhythm

German researchers recorded the brain activity of bearded dragons when they were sleeping.

They **found** that similar to humans and other mammals, the reptiles **showed** cycles of eye movements and deep sleep.

However, while humans typically **go through** four or five 90-minute cycles of slow-wave sleep and REMs, the lizard sleep rhythm is faster and more regular, resulting in hundreds of much shorter cycles.

And in lizards the activity seems to originate from a different brain area from mammals.

"Although similar to mammalian sleep, lizard slow-wave sleep and REMs resemble a stripped-down version of the richer mammalian repertoire," the scientists write in the journal *Science*.

Common ancestor

The fact that reptiles, birds and mammals share similar sleep patterns suggests these evolved in a common ancestor some 300 to 320 million years ago.

At the time, the land was **ruled** by amniotes - a class of four-legged, backboned animal that laid eggs protected by amniotic membranes.

"Those were probably small and lizard-like animals," **said** lead researcher Dr Gilles Laurent of the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research in Frankfurt, Germany.

"They lived between 300 and 320 million years ago, at a time when the earth's continents formed a single land mass."

It could be that the true source was even more ancient, he added.

"This would require evidence of REMs and slow-wave sleep from amphibians or fish, which has so far been negative," he said.

"But it may be worth checking again."

Ancient origin

Lizard sleep may be similar to the sleep patterns of our ancestors, said Dr Laurent.

And lizards might even dream in a rudimentary way.

Asked if dinosaurs slept, he **said**: "I wish I knew but it seems likely that they expressed REM and slow-wave sleep."



Thanos Siapas, professor of computation and neural systems at Caltech, California, who was not involved in the research, **said** it shed new light into how the architecture of sleep evolved.

"The data and analysis are very compelling and **suggest** an ancient origin of the two alternating stages of sleep, REM and slow-wave sleep," he said.

"Comparing the circuit mechanisms and role of these network events across species may provide critical new insights into their function."

**Текст 3**

### **First US Zika death reported in Puerto Rico**

The first known death in the US to the Zika virus has been recorded in Puerto Rico, **say** health officials.

A 70-year-old man infected with the mosquito-borne virus died in February, Puerto Rico's health secretary **said**.

The US territory has recorded more than 600 Zika cases, with 73 of those involving pregnant women.

Zika has been linked to severe birth defects, especially in Latin America, such as babies being born with under-developed brains.

Health secretary Ana Rius **said** all 14 pregnant women infected with Zika who have given birth have healthy babies.

Seventeen people on the island **have been in** hospital, the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC) **said**.

Five are **thought** to have **developed** a temporary paralysis condition known as Guillain-Barre because of Zika, although that link is unproven.

"The patient died of complications related to severe thrombocytopenia," the CDC said.

"Although Zika virus-associated deaths are rare, the first identified death in Puerto Rico highlights the possibility of severe cases, as well as the need for continued outreach to raise health care providers' awareness of complications that might lead to severe disease or death."

## Добавления и опущения

**Добавления** – расширение текста подлинника, вызванное необходимостью полной передачи его содержания, а также различиями в грамматическом строе двух языков. Следовательно, можно говорить о *лексических добавлениях* и *грамматических добавлениях*.

*State television closely covered the arrival of Gulf States' leaders.* – Государственное телевидение освещало приезд лидеров стран персидского залива (лексическое добавление).

*Until I do something, George, I shall be miserable, that's what I shall!* - Пока я не начну что-то делать, Джордж, я все время буду несчастен, это уж как пить дать! (грамматическое добавление)

Лексическое добавление является, по сути, частным случаем конкретизации. Конкретизация может быть связана не только с использованием словарной единицы более конкретного значения, но и с расширением текста подлинника за счет включения в него дополнительных уточняющих элементов. Например:

*It was developed and is supported by Philips, Sony, Hewlett-Packard, Mitsubishi Chemical, Ricoh, Yamaha, Verbatim, and Thompson, who are all part of an industry standard group called the DVD+RW Alliance.* - Этот стандарт был разработан компаниями Philips, Sony, Hewlett-Packard, Mitsubishi Chemical, Ricoh, Yamaha, Verbatim и Thompson, входящими в группу промышленного стандарта, которая называется DVD+RW Alliance.

*If German exporters can't compete at 1.50 euros to the dollar, what chances do French exporters have?* - Если немецкие экспортёры не могут конкурировать при обменном курсе 1,50 доллара за евро, что же тогда делать французским экспортёрам?

**Опущение** – прием, обратный добавлению, т.е. оно подразумевает сокращение текста перевода по сравнению с текстом подлинника. Такого рода опущение может быть следствием объективных расхождений между грамматическими системами двух языков. Например:

*You are a doctor, and you ought to be able to give her something to do her good.'* - Ты доктор, ты мог бы, пожалуй, дать ей лекарство!

В других случаях опущение может затрагивать избыточные компоненты традиционного словоупотребления. Например:

*We will not go into depth on **each and every** procedure in every package. Rather, we will discuss the most commonly used package entry points, and show how they are used.* - Не вдаваясь глубоко в работу **каждой** процедуры, я уделяю внимание наиболее часто используемым точкам входа и продемонстрирую, как они используются (лексическое опущение).

Еще один случай опущения связан с частым употреблением в английском тексте (особенно в газетно-информационных материалах) числительных, названий мер и весов и т.д., что несвойственно русской языковой традиции. Например:

*The plane went down in a rural area. Dave Tucker, 37, who lives nearby, said he was sleeping when he heard a loud noise. – Самолет упал в сельской местности. Дэйв Такер, живущий поблизости, сообщил. Что он проснулся от сильного шума.*

### **Практические задания**

**I. Переведите словосочетания, обращая внимание на то, что для адекватного перевода данных словосочетаний на русский язык необходимо использовать прием добавления:**

French elections

Education cuts

Environmental protest

Nuclear non-proliferation treaty

Safety violations

Gulf countries

Law enforcers

Motorcade trip

Summit meeting

Israeli intelligence

## II. Переведите предложения, используя прием добавления:

1) He came to see me to confess **to the murder** of Pandora. 2) Indeed, **opinion polls** conducted in Gaza show a spike in support for Hamas after every Israeli escalation. 3) You are not merely an actress, you are a **frontline soldier**, a samurai, in the battle against America. 4) Japan attached great significance to **safety issues** in connection with the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. 5) They went on a **jurisdictional strike**. 6) **Siemens** is able to solve problems of this level of complexity. 7) Specifically you're **Delta Airlines**, and the asset is a Boeing 757—a widely used airplane. 8) Development of **Avatar** began in 1994, when **Cameron** wrote an 80-page treatment for the film.

## III. Переведите предложения, используя прием опущения:

1) It could be introduced in certain areas and could be justified for use by those garage users who were willing to pay about \$500 a year for this **comfort and convenience** and could wait 10 to 15 minutes to get their vehicles. 2) She was beginning to wonder now as to his intentions again—whether **really and truly** he did intend to marry her as he had promised. 3) During approximately his third year in the country, he received a letter from Tomas asking him to **come and visit**. 4) The officials still hoped to finish the **rescue and salvage** operations in a day or two. 5) And the music of the pearl had merged with the music of the family so that one **beautified and embellished** the other.

## IV. Переведите тексты:

### Текст 1

#### **Beyonce and Prince dominate UK chart**

Beyonce and Prince have dominated the UK album chart this week, with Beyonce's *Lemonade* at one and Prince albums taking the next three places.

They also have multiple entries in the singles chart, where Drake remains top.

Beyonce's "visual album" sold 73,000 copies, making it the second-fastest selling artist record of 2016, behind David Bowie's *Blackstar*.

Fifteen of Prince's albums made it into the chart as fans rushed to buy his music following his sudden death.

Six are in the top 40 with *The Very Best Of*, *Ultimate* and *Purple Rain* at two, three and four.

In the midweek chart Prince had held every spot in the top five, but many retailers ran out of physical stock at the start of the week and could not keep up with fan demand. The singer's catalogue is also only available on streaming service Tidal, limiting its reach.

Record label Warner Music, which published most of his classic albums, said more CDs were being pressed this week.

Ultimate, which was released in 2006, reached a new peak at three after first only making it to number six when it was first released in 2006.

The Purple Rain soundtrack at four, is up on its previous peak of seven when it was first released in 1984. Dirty Mind, which entered the chart at 61, did not previously chart in the UK.

Beyonce's Lemonade sold 10,000 copies via streaming - which is the biggest streaming sales since they were introduced into the chart last year.

In the singles chart, Beyonce has six tracks in the top 40 - the highest being Hold Up at 17. Formation, Sorry, 6 Inch, Don't Hurt Yourself and Freedom also made the top 40.

Six Prince tracks entered the top 100, with Purple Rain the highest entry at number six. The track peaked at eight when it was first released in 1984.

When Doves Cry, Kiss, Raspberry Beret, 1999 and Little Red Corvette also all charted.

Drake remained at number one for a third consecutive week with One Dance with sales of 129,000, which include 50,000 downloads and a record-breaking 7.86 million streams.

It is the highest number of track streams in a week ever recorded, beating Adele's Hello which reached 7.32 million plays on its release week in October.

Elsewhere in the album chart Adele's 25 fell out of the top five for the first time since its release in November.

Katherine Jenkins was at seven with Celebration, her album commemorating the Queen's 90th birthday. It is also number one on the classical album chart - giving the singer a record 12th UK classical number one, ahead of violinist Andre Rieu's 11.

Three other new entries in the album chart top 40 were Katy B's Honey at 22, Sandy Denny's I've Always Kept A Unicorn at 31, and Julian Ovenden's Be My Love at 37.

## ТЕКСТ 2

### **ExxonMobil and Chevron profits slide on low oil prices**

ExxonMobil reported a 63% slide in first quarter profits following low crude oil prices and weak refining margins.

It reported a profit of \$1.8bn (£1.24bn), a sharp decline from \$4.94bn for the same period last year and its lowest quarterly profit since 1999.

Revenue dropped 28% to \$48.7bn, but it had strong results from its petrochemicals division.

Rival Chevron fared even worse, with a quarterly net loss of \$725m.

That compared with a net profit of \$2.57bn for the same period in 2015 and was worse than analysts had expected.

John Watson, Chevron chief executive, said: "We are controlling our spend and getting key projects under construction online, which will boost revenue."

Shares in ExxonMobil rose 1.4% in New York on Friday, while Chevron fell 0.6%.

Meanwhile, oil prices hit their highest levels of the year on Friday, driven up by lower US production and a weak dollar.

Brent crude was up 12 cents at \$48.26 a barrel in afternoon trading, while US oil rose 57 cents to \$46.60.

US oil production has continued to fall in recent months, easing concerns about oversupply, while the dollar has lost almost 2% of its value against other global currencies in the past week.

A weaker US dollar typically contributes to a rise in oil prices, because oil is priced in dollars. When the dollar weakens against other currencies, oil becomes cheaper to buy, pushing up demand.

Production rise

However, the latest rise in oil prices may be limited by a future increase in Middle East production, according to a note released by Deutsche Bank.

Iraq and the UAE are likely to raise production after maintenance issues are resolved, Deutsche indicated, and Saudi Arabia may also increase production significantly.

"A sustainable rise in Opec production may be just around the corner, and... the rally may pause," Deutsche analysts said.

But this may be tempered by events in Latin America, where Venezuela is struggling to maintain its crude output, according to a report from Eurasia Group.

The organisation reported that low oil prices over the past two years have meant Venezuela's government is running out of cash to keep its state-owned oil pumps operational.

Hamza Khan, senior commodity strategist at ING, said: "The issue is that we haven't seen price rallies ... correlate with fundamentals. The fundamentals - high stocks, high production - haven't changed."

#### Price dynamics

The oil price has fallen dramatically over the past two years since Brent crude hit a peak of \$115 a barrel in June 2014.

One factor behind the fall has been slowing demand from China and other developing economies.

Supplies have also increased, most notably from new sources of US shale oil.

In addition, big producers such as Saudi Arabia have not reduced output to try to push up prices.

Earlier this month, a meeting of the world's leading oil exporters failed to agree a cap on production.

Saudi Arabia appeared willing to freeze output only if all members of the Opec oil producers' cartel agreed, including Iran.

But Iran maintained it would continue the increase in oil production it has followed since economic sanctions were lifted earlier this year.

### **Антонимический перевод**

**Антонимический перевод** представляет собой комплексную лексико-грамматическую замену, которая заключается в трансформации конструкции,

содержащей отрицание в конструкцию, которая не содержит отрицания, или наоборот. Антонимический перевод позволяет переводчику создать более естественную лексико-грамматическую структуру на языке перевода. Например:

*It was soon apparent to me that my companion's reputation as a miser was **not undeserved**.* - Я очень быстро убедился, что мой попутчик заслужил свою репутацию скряги.

*He sprang down again: he had only **just missed** setting his foot upon the very face of Brother Archangias, who was lying on the ground there sleeping soundly.* – Он попытался: он чуть было **не наступил** прямо на голову брату Арканжуа, который распластался на земле, охваченный глубоким сном.

*But let me **remember** to whom I am speaking.* - Но я **не должен забывать**, с кем говорю.

В английском языке существует ряд лексических единиц и грамматических структур, при переводе которых прием антонимического перевода является наиболее приемлемым, например, герундий с предлогом **without**, конструкция с наречием **hardly** в позиции перед глаголом и некоторые другие.

*She threw herself on his neck in a sudden puppy-like burst of glee, laughing more than ever, **without attempting** to dry her cheeks.* - Когда она бросилась к нему на шею, обрадовавшись, как щенок, смеясь больше прежнего и **даже не вытерев** слез с лица.

*No sooner did she hear me say this than she **nearly fainted!***" - Она как услышала, чуть в обморок **не упала**.

Типичным случаем применения антонимического перевода является перевод на русский язык предложений со структурой **not ... until/till**.

*I will **not rest until** I have killed you too!"* - Я успокоюсь, только когда убью тебя!

В ряде случаев использование приема антонимического перевода не является обязательным, и выбор варианта перевода остается за переводчиком. Например:

*I didn't say anything.* 1) Я промолчала. 2) Я ничего не сказала.



## Практические задания

### I. Переведите предложения, содержащие отрицание, используя прием антонимического перевода:

1) Our houses had no cellars; they were built on stone blocks a few feet above the ground, and the entry of reptiles was not unknown but was not commonplace. 2) "No, my dear, I'm not in love with you, no more than you are with me, and if I were, you would be the last person I'd ever tell. 3) It was not without good reason that the age-long experience of the simple people teaches that beggary and prison are ills none can be safe from. 4) 'It is not impossible,' said Mr Boffin, addressing Alfred, 'that you have had some general idea, sir, of replacing Rokesmith, in course of time?' 5) Although she could never be less than beautiful, it was a worn and pale Margaret who bowed her greetings to the bridegroom without those palace gates. 6) Such cases are not uncommon in America. 7) I remember nothing but Elena's shriek; she clasped her hands and flew to support me. 8) I don't dislike her at all.

### II. Переведите предложения с конструкцией not ... until/till, используя прием антонимического перевода:

1) It had been left in his charge in the morning, with a strict injunction that it should not be delivered until night. 2) I don't want him to start feeling brave just yet. He's a little headstrong. Let's not encourage him until we're sure he's all right. 3) Furthermore, the dividends on common shares will not be paid until dividends on Preferred shares are fully paid. 4) They did not hear the elephant and David did not see him until the dog turned his head and seemed to settle into David. 5) There were other houses, though Jack did not see them until he was nearly before them. 6) She was not awfully uncomfortable until toward the last. 7) I was told that Ellen Jordan, the clerk we had talked to, would not be in until nine p.m. 8) He did not speak again until they had walked some half-a-mile in silence, when he gravely broke out with: 'What would your best friends say, Louisa?' 9) She did not appear until they were seated at table, when Mr. Carter rose and led her to her chair. 10) They would not open until the day before the fiesta. 11) Lukassa did not wake until that evening. 12) We need that runway badly, and I'm not leaving until I know positively that Patroni is out there on the field, in charge. 13) The consulate does not open until nine o'clock.

### **III. Переведите предложения, используя прием антонимического перевода:**

1) He waited for the next train - perhaps the man had missed the train. 2) Our bus just missed a car in the thick fog. 3) Nevertheless she still missed the one important point: that Peter, for whatever reasons of his own, was determined to break away from her. 4) Too often, the international community has failed to prevent violent conflicts. 5) But still he failed to recognize her presence. 6) I hardly ever talked to him. 7) From his parents in Moscow, who were completely ruined, he received hardly anything. 8) There was a moment when I very nearly went away; but the moment passed and I remained. 9) But if he so well understood one thing, why was it he utterly failed to understand something else? 10) Almost inevitably, at international summits from Kyoto to Copenhagen, governments failed to take any meaningful action on global warming. 11) The general was unusually busy; his family hardly ever saw him.

### **IV. Переведите тексты:**

#### **Текст 1**

#### **Princess Charlotte: Photographs released to mark first birthday**

New photographs of Princess Charlotte, taken by her mother the Duchess of Cambridge, have been released to mark her first birthday.

The four photographs were taken in April at their family home in Norfolk.

The princess, who turns one on Monday, is seen walking - with the aid of a baby walker filled with blocks - for the first time in one of the images.

Kensington Palace said the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were "delighted" to share the new pictures of Charlotte.

The princess was last seen in public at her christening last July - the first time the Cambridges had been seen as a family of four.

Photographs of the princess have been released sporadically, the most recent before her birthday pictures being one in which she is sitting on her great-grandmother's knee to mark the Queen's 90th birthday last month.

The Duchess of Cambridge took a series of photographs in the weeks after Charlotte's birth, in which she is seen being cradled by brother Prince George, and another set to mark her daughter's six-month milestone.

'Important family moments'

In March, the duke and duchess released a series of photographs taken on their skiing holiday to the French Alps.

Kensington Palace said in a statement: "The duke and duchess are very happy to be able to share these important family moments and hope that everyone enjoys these lovely photos as much as they do."

The new photographs show Charlotte wearing a blue collared dress with matching tights and white cardigan, and a similar outfit in pink.

The duke, duchess, Charlotte and Prince George live at Anmer Hall, on the Queen's Sandringham Estate.

**ТЕКСТ 2**

### **France labour unrest: Clashes erupt at May Day march**

Clashes have broken out between French police and demonstrators during a May Day parade in Paris.

Trade unions used the traditional march to protest against a proposed labour law to be discussed by parliament.

Police responded with tear gas when youths began throwing missiles, bringing the march to a standstill.

France has seen two months of unrest over the reforms. Several police officers were injured during countrywide protests on Thursday.

The proposed law, to be debated in parliament on Tuesday, would remove some of the protection workers enjoy against being laid off, in an attempt to encourage businesses to hire more people.

The socialist government says its aim is to combat chronic unemployment, but opponents say it will let employers bypass workers' rights on pay, rest time and overtime rates.

## ТРАНСЛИТЕРАЦИЯ, ТРАНСКРИПЦИЯ, КАЛЬКИРОВАНИЕ

**Транслитерация** – передача английского слова на русский язык путем воспроизведения его графической формы (буквенного состава) с помощью алфавита русского языка. Например:

*New York Times* – Нью-Йорк Таймс

*Washington Post* – Вашингтон Пост

**Транскрипция** – передача английского слова на русский язык путем воспроизведения с помощью русских букв его звукового облика (фонемного состава). Например:

*City* – Сити

Приемы транслитерации и транскрипции используются для передачи собственных имен и названий, при этом преобладающим является прием *транскрипции*.

*Beatles* – Битлз

*Detroit Red Wings* - Детройт Ред Уингз

*Voyager* - «Вояджер»

*Discovery* - «Дискавери»

В устоявшихся написаниях англоязычных имен и названий часто сочетаются элементы транслитерации и транскрипции. Например:

*Herald Tribune* – Геральд Трибюн

Правила переводческой транскрипции с английского языка на русский разработаны достаточно полно и отражены в ряде словарей и публикаций. Они применяются при передаче имен собственных, названий газет, журналов, кораблей, фирм и компаний, гостиниц и т.д. а также лексических единиц, заимствуемых по принципу внешней формы (некоторые реалии, термины, товарные знаки и т.д.).

Правила практической транскрипции не распространяются на исторически сложившиеся имена и названия, которые зафиксированы в географических атласах, энциклопедиях, словарях и других источниках. Например:

George Washington – Джордж Вашингтон

George V – Георг V (Король Великобритании)

Elisabeth II – Елизавета II (Королева Великобритании)

Elisabeth Taylor – Элизабет Тэйлор

Калькирование – применяется при переводе слов или словосочетаний, которые не имеют непосредственного соответствия в языке перевода. Данный прием заключается в переводе по частям слова или словосочетания с последующим соединением переведенных частей.

С помощью калькирования переведены на русский язык многие заимствования из политики, науки и культуры. Например:

*White House* – Белый Дом

*non-confidence vote* – вотум недоверия

*Ivory Coast* — Берег Слоновой Кости

*Corridors of power* – коридоры власти

### Практические задания

#### I. Дайте русские соответствия следующим именам:

Max Faulkner

Eva O'Connor

William Moseley

Dominique McElligott

Hugh Pollard

Alexander Carmichael

Leigh-Allyn Baker

William Dalrymple

Abigail Breslin

Edward Bannerman Ramsay

#### II. Дайте русские соответствия именам и географическим названиям с учетом существующей традиции:

Walt Disney

Margaret Thatcher

Somerset Maugham

Middle East

Alexander the Great

Canaveral Cape

William the Conqueror

North Cape

Gaza Strip

Devonshire

**III. Дайте русские соответствия названиям, обращая внимание на то, что они передаются методом калькирования:**

The North Sea

Ivory Coast

Easter Island

New South Wales

Cape of Good Hope

St. Laurence River

The Rocky Mountains

Montenegro

Table Mountain

**IV. Переведите слова и словосочетания, относящиеся к сфере политики и дипломатии:**

Military build up

Military presence

Flexing muscles

Political settlement

Developing nations

Sustainable economic development

Collective security

Arms race

Superpower

Race for space

Cold war

Corridors of power

**V. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу названий имен собственных:**

1) Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, after fighting the diplomatic battles of the oil companies and other export capital as Secretary of State, resigned to become an attorney for such interests, including Standard Oil.

2) Bisnow, 63, came close to financial home runs earlier in his career when he worked at Washington-area technology firms Microstrategy and Webmethods, both of which had high-flying stocks that crashed during his service at each.

3) Pfizer, one of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world, said Friday that it was tightening restrictions on its drugs to ensure that they are not used in lethal injections, a move that further clamps down on the chemicals states can obtain for executions.

4) Priti Patel MP, who is backing the leave campaign, said the IMF was "wrong then and they are wrong now. It appears the Chancellor is cashing in favours to Ms Lagarde in order to encourage the IMF to bully the British people.

5) At the same time, within both the WTO and the EU, Denmark has been one of the strongest advocates of specific concessions and measures vis-a-vis developing countries

6) I'm not sure I understand it entirely, but you know how we keep a rolling inventory – so many trucks and vans and cars a month from Mid-Atlantic Toyota in Maryland.

7) Since the start of the second intifada in September 2000, over 2,000 Palestinians and over 700 Israelis have been killed and 25,000 Palestinians and 4,700 Israelis have been injured.

8) Israel holds the Palestinian Authority and its Chairman, Yasser Arafat, responsible for these incidents and for the continuing deterioration of the situation in the region.

9) Once Mimi saw the photographers, she was glad she'd splurged on the Dior Homme suit by Hedi Slimane.

10) UNHCR also worked to facilitate and promote repatriation and assisted 800 refugees to return to their countries of origin, mainly Somalia.

11) As events like the Tour de France turn farcical, bioethics professor Julian Savulescu has offered a radical solution.

12) Uranium enrichment by centrifuge: the IAEA considers that it is unlikely that the aluminium tubes Iraq attempted to import were for use in centrifuge enrichment.

13) Major networks such as NBC, MSNBC, CNN, and MTV and some local broadcasters are already experimenting with using interactive content to supplement their regular programming.

**VI. Переведите тексты, обращая внимание на передачу названий и имен собственных.**

**Текст 1**

**US retail sales rise is biggest in year**

US retail sales saw their biggest rise for more than a year in April, largely because of a surge in car sales.

Overall retail sales grew by 1.3% last month compared with March, according to the US Commerce Department - the strongest gain since March 2015.

Car sales climbed by 3.2%, a sharp reversal from the 3.2% fall recorded in the previous month.

March's total retail sales were better than previously reported, falling by 0.3% not 0.4%.

When cars, petrol, building materials and food services are stripped out "core retail sales" rose by 0.9% in April. Analysts had forecast a 0.3% gain.

"The numbers came in much stronger than we expected," said Peter Cardillo chief market economist at First Standard Financial.

"That will help alleviate the market's concerns over retail. The number also puts the rate hike back on the table," he added.

Sales grew in most retail sectors, except building materials and garden equipment.

Non-store retailers, which include online and catalogue businesses, were up 2.1%, clothing rose 1% and even the troubled department store sector edged up by 0.3%.

This slight improvement comes at the end of a week in which four department stores have published disappointing results.

Macy's, Kohl's, Nordstrom and J C Penney have all reported a fall in sales.

Like for like sales at J C Penny fell 0.4% in the first quarter of its financial year up to 30 April.

US department stores have lost out as shoppers have spent on more expensive items including electronics, household goods and cars.

'Darkening'

According to Neil Saunders, chief executive of Conlumino retail growth is slowing, amid a "darkening" economic outlook. However he says the slowdown is not dramatic and it does not affect all sectors equally.

"Consumers are now more cautious about spending than they were at the start of the year. This is something not helped by the increase in the cost of gas which, although still lower than last year, has risen consistently for the past few months.



Gas now takes a larger share of retail spend than at any time in the past 6 months," he said.

"Ultimately, this means that while Americans are still spending they are doing so more selectively: choosing which products to buy and which retailers to visit and paying much more attention to things like price and value for money.

"This week we have heard from those retailers which have lost out because their strategies, positioning, or appeal is wrong. While their fortunes reflect a more negative mood, they are not necessarily representative of retail as a whole."

## **Текст 2**

### **Last surviving Casablanca actress Madeleine Lebeau dies**

French actress Madeleine Lebeau, the last surviving cast member of the classic 1942 film Casablanca, has died at the age of 92, her family says.

Her stepson, filmmaker Carlo Alberto Pinelli, told the Hollywood Reporter that she had died on 1 May in Spain.

In Casablanca, Lebeau plays Humphrey Bogart's spurned lover.

In a famous scene, she tearfully shouts "Vive La France", after the clientele in Rick's Café sing La Marseillaise to drown out singing by German soldiers.

Born in 1923 near Paris, she fled Nazi-occupied France with her then husband, prominent actor Marcel Dalio, in 1940.

The couple ended up in Hollywood, and both played in Casablanca.

In the film, Bogart plays an American cafe owner in Morocco, a territory controlled by France's Nazi collaborationist regime. He must choose between his love for a woman and helping her husband escape Casablanca to continue fighting the Nazis.

Lebeau played in two more US films before returning to France after the war.

Her subsequent work includes the role of a temperamental French actress in Fellini's 8 1/2 (1963).

## **Текст 3**

### **Rare Botticelli drawing to be sold**

A rare Botticelli drawing is to be sold at a London auction in July - the first such drawing by the artist to be sold for a century.

Study for a Seated St Joseph is believed to be the only drawing which can be clearly linked with one of Botticelli's painted compositions.

It is also thought to be the only drawing by the artist, created in the 1480s, in private hands.

It is estimated to fetch up to £1.5m at the Sotheby's auction on 9 July.

Aside from an album of illustrations for Dante's Divine Comedy, there are only 12 surviving drawings by Botticelli - all but Study for a Seated St Joseph are in museums.

The artwork comes from the collection of philanthropist Barbara Piasecka Johnson, the wife of the late John Seward Johnson - the co-founder of the Johnson and Johnson medical and pharmaceutical firm.

#### Тема 4

### ГРАММАТИКО-СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

**Изменение порядка слов** является одним из часто встречающихся случаев изменения структуры предложения при переводе с английского языка на русский. Для английского предложения характерен так называемый прямой порядок слов: подлежащее, сказуемое, дополнение, обстоятельство. В русском предложении наблюдается относительно свободный порядок слов. Общей тенденцией для обоих языков является тяготение логического центра высказывания к концу предложения. Однако, нередко, в английском предложении логический центр высказывания находится в начале предложения, и в таком случае, при переводе на русский язык осуществляется перемещение логического центра в конец предложения. Например:

*An agreement was reached after four days of negotiations.* – *После четырехдневных переговоров было достигнуто соглашение.*

Определить место логического центра в предложении и соответственно выбрать правильную стратегию перевода помогает **контекст**.

Изменение порядка слов осуществляется, как правило, при переводе на русский язык эмфатической конструкции *it is/it was...that*.

Например:

*It was twenty years ago **that** historians discovered her existence. - Историки узнали о ее существовании только **двадцать лет назад**.*

В английском языке обстоятельства времени и причины тяготеют к конечной позиции, а в русском языке – к начальной. Соответственно, при переводе с английского языка на русский, осуществляется перестановка группы обстоятельства в начальную позицию в предложении. Например:

*When corporate training companies began to appear in Russia **some 10 years ago**, not many people knew what the industry was all about. - **Лет десять назад**, когда тренинговые компании стали появляться на российском рынке, никто точно не знал, для чего они нужны.*

Аналогичные перестановки имеют место при переводе простых и сложных предложений с вводными конструкциями. Например:

*By 1980, combined research and development expenditures in the United States and Europe will run to \$73 billion per year, **according to Aurelio Peccei, the Italian economist and industrialist**. - **По мнению Аурелио Печчеи, итальянского экономиста и промышленника**, к 1980 г. объединенные расходы на исследования и развитие в Соединенных Штатах и Европе достигнут 73 млрд. долл. в год.*

Отличительной чертой английского языка является возможность выражения английским подлежащим причины, способа действия, местонахождения или времени событий.

Например:

*The airliner crash killed more than 30 people. – В результате авиакатастрофы погибло больше 30 человек.*

*The article discusses the problem of Capital Punishment. – В статье обсуждается проблема смертной казни.*

## Практические задания

### 1. Переведите предложения, делая необходимые перестановки.

1) It's not my choice, it's what you think that matters. 2) It was on such expeditions that her faith in life was based. 3) And it was then that Coghline really

began to cackle. 4) Unless I did so it was probable that my pursuers, even if they could not overtake me themselves, would keep me in view until I was headed off by some of their comrades coming from the north. 5) No doubt but he must have observed me when I crouched behind the breakfast equipage; no doubt but he must have commented on this unusual and undignified behaviour; and it was essential that I should do something to remove the impression. 6) Now it was for the first time that I noticed my captor, the cacique, standing at my side, grave, courteous, and smiling. 7) And I must tell you, too, it's the first time, I confess, that it's been my lot to hear that the man I honor with my regard is deserving of commiseration, playing a pitiful part!

## **2. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на позицию группы обстоятельств и вводных конструкций.**

1) Gazprom (GAZP) saw its net profit under IFRS for 4Q06 increase by more than two times y-o-y (117%), from RUR78.995 bn to RUR171.049 bn, according to a company report. 2) The UN Association of Russia (the UNA-Russia) is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1956, formerly the UN Association of USSR. 3) Explosive materials with negative oxygen balance leads to creation of "extra" carbon, which remains in condensed form, according to research results. 4) Furthermore, if roll-out is assessed positively, Member States are required to ensure that 80% of consumers are equipped with intelligent metering systems by 2020. 5) "I've grown the company tenfold in 10 years, which I think is quite an achievement," a Finnish owner said.

## **3. Переведите предложения. Производя все необходимые грамматико-синтаксические замены.**

1) This week sees the announcement of a significant advance in the science of cloning animals. 2) The raid killed 5 civilians and a soldier. 3) The following Friday morning found me at the UN Headquarters in New York. 4) Moscow saw the coldest winter in 30 years. 5) Last week Britain froze the charity's bank accounts and opened an investigation into possible terrorist abuse of charitable funds. 6) She was the target of an attack that killed 5 people and injured a further 16. 7) At ten to five it was already dark and pockets of fog made very slow, cautious driving essential. 8) The train hit the bridge and the impact killed the driver and a passenger. 9) Malaria killed thousands a years. 10) The headlines of Thursday, 8 January 2008 drew parallel with another case that took place two years ago.

## **4. Переведите тексты.**

## **Russia accuses UK of 'hypocrisy' over human rights report**

Britain has been accused of "colossal hypocrisy" after a government report criticised Russia over human rights.

Russian foreign ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova said the report was not "objective" and she accused Britain of harbouring "terrorists".

The Foreign Office (FCO) report noted a "crackdown on civil society" and said Russia's actions in Ukraine had led to "severe deterioration" in human rights.

After Russia's comments, the FCO said human rights needed to be protected.

The report, published last week, said rule of law in Russia "remained inconsistent and arbitrarily applied" and raised concerns about increasing numbers of organisations officially labelled "foreign agents" or "undesirable".

It said the human rights situation in Russia got worse in 2015 and was "unlikely" to improve this year.

### **'Killings and torture'**

State-controlled media "overwhelmingly emphasised a pro-government narrative" and a number of independent journalists reported that they had experienced harassment, it said.

"Although space for independent media continued to exist, most notably online, a small number of individuals faced criminal prosecution for posting critical comments," the report added.

It noted a "severe deterioration" in human rights in eastern Ukraine and Crimea due to Russia's actions in Ukraine.

It said the UN had reported "killings, torture and other ill-treatment, illegal detention, and forced labour during 2015" in areas controlled by Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine.

### **'Badly tarnished'**

Ms Zakharova accused the Foreign Office of calling for "interference" in Russia's internal affairs.

She also said Britain was harbouring "terrorists and those funding their activities" and said the country had failed to prosecute soldiers who committed crimes during the invasion of Iraq.

"This report is, of course, an example of colossal hypocrisy," she said.

She added: "To claim the role of a teacher, you have to have, if not an impeccable, then at least a more or less decent reputation. And London's reputation, to be honest and fair, is badly tarnished."

Responding to the criticism, the FCO said promoting human rights was a "core" part of its work.

A spokeswoman said there was "serious concern about the deteriorating human rights environment" in Russia.

"As long as these concerns exist, we will continue to call on Russia to fulfil their international commitments to promote and protect human rights," she added.

**ТЕКСТ 2**

### **DreamWorks Animation shares soar on Comcast bid reports**

DreamWorks Animation's shares have surged almost 19% after reports that US cable giant Comcast is in talks to buy the Hollywood studio for \$3bn (£2.1bn).

While there is no certainty of an offer, the talks are "serious", according to the Financial Times.

DreamWorks is behind a series of animated hit films including Shrek and Kung Fu Panda, and a deal would pit Comcast directly against Walt Disney.

Comcast did not return a request for comment.

Shares in DreamWorks were up 17.9% to \$31.98 in early trade.

MoffettNathanson analyst Craig Moffett said Comcast was likely to be interested in DreamWorks' content library and intellectual property, which could help boost Comcast's theme parks.

Comcast is the owner of Universal Studios theme parks, which it acquired as part of its purchase of NBCUniversal in 2011. That deal also included NBC and the Universal Pictures studio behind the Despicable Me and Minions movies.

"Theme parks must be viewed as a foundational element of the Comcast story, and no doubt is a big part of their interest in DreamWorks," Mr Moffett said.

The cable firm, which is the largest provider in the US, reported better-than-expected first quarter results on Wednesday, boosted by a big jump in pay-TV customers,

Net income rose 3.6% to \$2.1bn, with total revenues up 5.3% to \$18.8bn.

### Текст 3

#### **Brexit will risk UK nuclear research jobs, says UKAEA boss**

More than 1,000 clean-energy exploration jobs may be lost if the UK exits the EU, the boss of the country's nuclear research agency has warned.

Prof Steve Cowley, CEO of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, spoke out over fears £55m in annual European Commission (EC) funding would be withdrawn.

Joint European Torus, in Oxfordshire, experiments with fusion, with an aim to create clean, almost limitless energy.

But Adam Afriyie MP said Prof Cowley's claims were "absolutely ridiculous".

Prof Cowley said the issue was not simply about the jobs at Culham Science Centre, where Joint European Torus (JET) is based, but the fact the UK could lose the expertise of the staff.

Prof Cowley said: "If we should lose our European funding, the lab would have to shrink to a tiny size and the jobs would go and the expertise would move to other countries... and we would have lost our edge in a future technology that's very, very important.

"I'm very concerned for British science... this area of Oxfordshire has some of the greatest science and technology in the world... it's critical to our future.

"After [Brexit] we will lose our influence, we will lose our capability to argue for it, and eventually the EU will put the experiments in this area of science in other places."

But Mr Afriyie, Conservative MP for Windsor, said jobs were more at risk if the UK remained in Europe.

He added: "If we were to focus outwardly as we have over hundreds of years as an island nation, I think both science and technology would be in a far better position in Britain."

And John Cotton, leader of the Tory-run South Oxfordshire District Council which covers Culham, said: "Clearly we don't want to lose jobs in South Oxfordshire, and there are people whose livelihoods are dependent on trade grants from the EU, and we have to work hard to keep those staying here, but it's the bigger picture we have to look at.

"Is the potential greater for us outside the EU, trading with the whole of the world, or inside? In my view it's outside."

When asked for comment the EC said it did not speculate on what would happen if the UK was to leave the EU.

## Тема 5

### ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАМЕНЫ ПРИ ПЕРЕВОДЕ

Грамматические единицы могут преобразовываться в иные грамматические единицы в языке перевода.

**Формы единственного и множественного числа** имен существительных существуют как в английском, так и в русском языке. Как правило, при переводе существительные употребляются в том же числе, что и в оригинале. Однако существует ряд имен существительных, которые не совпадают в двух языках по форме множественного и единственного числа. Например:

*Evidence* – показания

*Weapons* – оружие

Соответственно, при переводе происходит замена *одной формы числа на другую*.

*The Advisory Committee was informed that the volume of registration activities depends directly on the demand of the users.* - Консультативный комитет был информирован о том, что объем регистрационной **деятельности** зависит непосредственно от потребностей потребителя

*The whereabouts of Himmler were unknown.* - **Местонахождение** Гиммлера в этот период осталось неизвестным.

Распространенным видом грамматических замен в процессе перевода является *замена частей речи*. Для английского языка характерен глагольный способ выражения предикативных отношений, а в русском языке



преобладает имя существительное, т.е. при переводе часто происходит замена глагола на существительное. Например:

*The international community should therefore bear in mind the need to **preserve** a sustainable pattern of cultural development.* - В этой связи международному сообществу следует помнить о необходимости **сохранения** устойчивой структуры развития культуры.

При переводе с английского языка на русский наблюдаются и другие случаи замены частей речи. Например:

*Mrs. Smith is a very good cook.* - Миссис Смит **очень хорошо готовит**.

*We, working as individual countries, within our regions and **globally**, adopt this Seoul Plan of Action with a view to accomplishing the following* - Мы, выступая как отдельные страны, в рамках наших регионов и **на глобальном уровне**, принимаем этот Сеульский план действий для достижения следующих целей.

В некоторых случаях замена частей речи при переводе происходит из-за различий в словообразовательных средствах английского и русского языков.

*Big Tom must have been a very light sleeper.* - Большой Том **спал** очень чутко.

### Практические задания

#### 1. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на различие в форме числа существительных:

1) There is no need to go over the twenty-times-told tale of **an election**. 2) She pulled off her **clothes** and lay down on the bed, her mind whirling round and round. 3) The Fifth Committee had ended its first **debate** on the medium-term plan after hearing some opinions on the major programmes. 4) A **series** of ill-planned military operations in the tribal areas further complicated the situation in the volatile border region. 5) Uganda had been horrified by the bomb attack on the **United Nations headquarters** in Baghdad, and paid tribute to those who had died. 6) He had secured the palace as a matter of course, but had done so without considering the often sticky question of **diplomatic immunity**, that necessary oil in the usually squeaky machinery of international relations. 7) Refusal by the **customs** authorities to issue a permit for the goods processing procedure ought to be properly substantiated and motivated. 8) Discussion of joint cooperation projects was continued **within the framework** of three working groups set up in the following fields. 9) Finally, he raised his indifferent eyes to stare at the wall

and asked lazily what I wanted to add to my **testimony**. 10) The Committee is also concerned about the low **wages** of teachers in Bulgaria. 11) But government statisticians have long been studying the national **origins** of immigrants, and are permitted to indicate the previous nationality of people who have acquired French citizenship. 12) Talk turns to **gossip** and I walk away. 13) All my **tactics** lay in simply being utterly annihilated and prostrate before her purity.

## 2. Переведите предложения, производя грамматические преобразования:

1) He was a hearty **eater** and **drinker**. 2) "No," answered her son, "but she's a **fast talker**." 3) I protest it is with pain and reluctance I have to write that the good old man was in error - that there was a **wrong-doer**, and that Atticus was he. 4) So you're **an early riser** as well. 5) "I deserve neither such praise nor such censure," cried Elizabeth; "I am NOT **a great reader**, and I have pleasure in many things." 6) Gil was not cheap, just a frugal **spender** who precisely counted and saved every extra penny. 7) I am not only a summer **swimmer**, but a year-round ocean **swimmer**. 8) She **gave a satisfied smile**. Scandal seems to be our opponents' middle name. 9) Ylith **gave a raucous laugh**, but he could tell she liked to hear that stuff. 10) Many countries that lack adequate indigenous fossil fuel resources rely primarily on nuclear power **to produce** electricity. 11) Governments require extensive stock information so that they can react appropriately when oil supply disruptions occur (both **nationally** and **internationally**). 12) **To explain** its opposition to the independence of Karabakh, Azerbaijan had invoked its territorial integrity; yet such claims did not appear to be **legally** valid. 13) However perverse such a problem may be **sociologically**, it is a neat problem in relativity, because there are only two observations and both are made by the same observer.

## 3. Переведите тексты:

### Текст 1

#### **Philippines: Duterte vows to bring back death penalty**

Philippines President-elect Rodrigo Duterte has vowed to reintroduce capital punishment and give security forces permission to shoot to kill.

The controversial policies are the latest in a series from the soon-to-be leader, including bans on alcohol and smoking and a curfew for children.

He has also promised to turn the presidential palace into a hospital.

Mr Duterte was nicknamed "The Punisher" for his record as the crime-crushing mayor of the southern town of Davao.

More than 1,000 criminals were killed by security forces in Davao during Mr Duterte's stewardship.

Speaking at a press conference in the town, Mr Duterte, 71, said: "What I will do is to urge Congress to restore the death penalty by hanging."

He said permission to shoot to kill would be given for organised crime figures and people resisting arrest.

Mr Duterte courted controversy throughout his election campaign, threatening to kill drug dealers and dump them in Manila Bay.

He vowed to give himself and members of the security forces immunity from prosecution after leaving office, saying: "Pardon given to Rodrigo Duterte for the crime of multiple murder, signed Rodrigo Duterte."

Last month a video emerged showing the candidate joking about a Australian woman who was raped and murdered in Davao while he was mayor, saying she was so beautiful "the mayor should have been first".

In 2015, Human Rights Watch described Mr Duterte as the "death squad mayor" for his strong-arm tactics in Davao.

## **Текст 2**

### **Second bank cyber-attack detected by Swift after Bangladesh raid**

A cyber-attack, similar to one that saw \$81m (£56m) stolen from Bangladesh's central bank, has hit a second bank.

The warning about the second attack came from Swift, which oversees the financial messaging network that underpins global money transfers.

Swift said the target was a commercial bank but did not name the organisation or reveal if any cash had been taken.

The attack used techniques and tools resembling those used to steal cash from Bangladesh in February, it said.

Swift is used by about 11,000 financial institutions around the world to move large amounts of cash.

The attackers had a "deep and sophisticated knowledge of specific operational controls" at the targeted bank, and could have been aided in their theft by "malicious insiders", said Swift.

In both attacks the thieves sought to submit fraudulent messages to the Swift network to transfer large amounts of cash to accounts they controlled.

Spelling mistake

Analysis of February's attack suggested the gang aimed to steal about \$1bn by moving cash from an account held by Bangladesh's central bank at New York's Federal Reserve to other accounts.

A spelling mistake in one of the transfer orders alerted staff and stopped much of the money going astray.

The second attack showed that the Bangladesh theft was not an isolated incident but "part of a wider and highly adaptive campaign targeting banks", said Swift.

It added that its core network remained secure despite the attempts by cyberthieves to manipulate it.

In April, Swift released software updates that it said would help customers improve security.

An investigation into February's attack revealed that the cyberthieves won access to the central bank network because of poor security controls.

The bank had no firewall, which is designed to block unauthorised access requests. It also used second-hand internet routers, which had cost \$10, to connect to global financial networks.

**Текст 3**

### **Italy set to double child benefit to combat low birth rate**

Italy's health minister has outlined plans to double child benefit to combat what she described as an "apocalyptic" decline in the country's birth rate.

Beatrice Lorenzin said the monthly bonus for lower income families should be twice the current €80 (£60; \$90).

Ms Lorenzin also called for higher payments for second and subsequent children to encourage big families.

Just 488,000 babies were born in Italy in 2015, fewer than in any year since the modern state was founded in 1861.

Speaking to Italy's La Repubblica newspaper, Ms Lorenzin said: "If we carry on as we are and fail to reverse the trend, there will be fewer than 350,000 births a year in 10 years' time, 40% less than in 2010 - an apocalypse."

She added: "In five years we have lost more than 66,000 births (per year)... If we link this to the increasing number of old and chronically ill people, we have a picture of a moribund country."

The benefit payments, which were introduced last year, are available for babies born between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2017 and payable up to their third birthdays.

Ms Lorenzin, an influential member of Prime Minister Matteo Renzi's government, wants to make the payments available to all under-threes.

But the changes would add an estimated €2.2 billion to public spending over six years - likely to cause consternation in a country under pressure from the EU to cut spending and reduce its debt.

Italy has one of the lowest birth rates in Europe.

According to data collected by the World Bank, its 2014 birth rate was just 8 per 1,000 people, compared with 12 for the UK and 13 for the US.

Italian women gave birth that year to 1.39 children each on average, compared with an EU average of 1.58.

#### **Текст 4**

### **Pakistan 'dumped nuclear waste'**

The Afghan government says it has evidence that nuclear waste from Pakistan was dumped in Afghanistan during the reign of the Taleban.

Parliamentary affairs minister Faruq Wardag told the BBC the waste was buried in the southern provinces of Kandahar and Helmand.

The minister said he did not know how much waste was dumped or for how long the practice had gone on.

Pakistan said it would comment only after Kabul approaches it officially.

Mr Wardag said he did not know the exact nature of the evidence.

He said the government was setting up a commission to investigate the matter.

A Pakistani foreign ministry spokesman said he could not comment until the Afghan government made an official statement about the allegations.

The Taleban were in power in Afghanistan from 1996 until they were overthrown in 2001.

## Текст 5

### **DJ sacked for cutting commercials**

A radio station DJ who decided not to play Christmas Day commercials because he thought his breakfast show would sound better without them was sacked.

Steven Bland, 30, of Roydon, Norfolk, known as Steven Bradley on the KLFM station in King's Lynn, is appealing against his dismissal in January.

He said he had not considered the "omission catastrophic".

Station manager Mark Pryke said the DJ had made no effort to rectify matters. A ruling on the case is due next month.

'Too harsh'

Mr Bland told the tribunal Christmas shows in the past had been commercial-free and he had not seen it as a big issue even though an earlier request to run the show without the adverts had been refused by the station's programme controller.

His plan to reschedule the 33 commercials had proved impossible and he had been feeling ill and wanted to get home.

"I thought it could be put right after Christmas," he said.

Mr Bland, who worked for the radio station for nine years, said he thought a verbal warning would have been sufficient and the decision to sack him had been too harsh.

Mr Pryke said if the DJ had informed management on Christmas Day, the commercials could have been rescheduled.

"He had made no attempt to rectify what he had done. He had broken our trust and confidence," he said.

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ГЛАГОЛОВ И МЕСТОИМЕНЕЙ

По правилам английской грамматики, если глагол-сказуемое в главном предложении употребляется в прошедшем времени, то время глагола в придаточном предложении определяется правилом согласования времен.

Например:

She *says* she *is* interested in music.

She *said* she *was* interested in music.

Так как употребление прошедшего времени в английском языке в данном случае является связанным, при переводе на русский язык эта форма должна заменяться формой настоящего времени при одновременности действия и формой прошедшего времени при предшествовании действия придаточного предложения главному. Например:

She *says* she *is* interested in music. – Она *говорит*, что *интересуется* музыкой.

She *said* she *was* interested in music. – Она *сказала*, что *интересуется* музыкой.

She *said* she *had been interested* in music. – Она *сказала*, что *интересовалась* музыкой.

Из-за отсутствия в русском языке глагольных форм, сходных с Present Perfect и Past Perfect эти значения передаются в русском языке с помощью лексических добавлений: слов *прежде*, *раньше*, *уже*, *еще* и т.д. Например:

*'But we haven't seen half the flowers yet,' said Alice, proudly.* - А мы *еще* не обошли и половины цветника! – с гордостью проговорила Алиса.

*Cold rain had fallen for days and the house was chill with drafts and dampness.* - Холодные дожди *шли уже* неделю, и дом продувало насквозь сырыми сквозняками.

Необходимость этих слов в русском языке определяется тем, что они передают лексическим путем ту информацию, которая в английском тексте выражена грамматически.

В материалах оригинально-информативного характера в английском языке может употребляться форма будущего времени в случаях, когда в соответствии с нормами русского языка употребляется форма настоящего времени. Например:

*The Chairman of the Management Board and Deputy Chairmen of the Management Board shall have an exclusive right to make public speeches on the issues associated with the business carried on by the Bank.* - *Председатель Правления, Заместители Председателя Правления Банка обладают исключительным правом публичных выступлений по вопросам, связанным с деятельностью Банка.*

Для английского языка характерно частое употребление притяжательных местоимений, что с точки зрения русского языка является во многих случаях избыточным, и при переводе на русский язык притяжательные местоимения во многих случаях опускаются. Например:

*Marie-Claude shook her head and said in her raucous voice, No, no, you're wrong!* - *Мария-Клод покачала головой и громко объявила: — Как бы не так!*

Если выраженное личным местоимением действующее лицо в главной и придаточной части сложноподчиненного предложения в английском языке одно и то же, то при переводе на русский язык местоимение в придаточной части предложения обычно опускается. Например:

*He'll call you as soon as he can.* – *Он позвонит, как только сможет.*

В предложениях данного типа местоимение часто опускается и в тех случаях, когда в главном предложении подлежащее выражено существительным. Например:

*Swithin said he should go back to lunch at Timothy's, and he offered to take anybody with him in his brougham.* - *Суизин сказал, что поедет завтракать к Тимоти, и предложил подвезти кого-нибудь.*

Местоимение *one* выполняет функцию подлежащего в неопределенно-личных предложениях. Например:

*Why, one can't go on living with such views!* - *Да ведь с таким взглядом жить нельзя!*

*One can't contradict her.* - *Ну разве можно ей противоречить?*

В такой же функции может употребляться местоимение *you*. Например:



*I don't know if **you** can call it luck, said Nick. – Не знаю, можно ли назвать это удачей, сказал Ник.*

### **Практические задания**

#### **1. Переведите предложения, обращая особое внимание на согласование времен в английском языке.**

1) He said that more work had to be done to gather critical information about the regime, its intentions and its capabilities. 2) It could be argued that such objections were not really necessary because the reservations in question had no legal effect in any case. 3) Oh, he told me you didn't like it." 4) Regarding the request for an additional appropriation for the International Court of Justice, he noted that the Court had been slow to implement modern management techniques. 5) As he exited the door, he noted that the exterior guard, still in police uniforms, maintained the gate. He also noted the rain had slowed to a drizzling mist. 6) One wouldn't have said that Mr Prentice was capable of much exertion; rough shooting, you would have said, was beyond him. 7) He announced that he was demanding a new interrogation, and that he would not board the prisoner transport. 8) For Africa alone, it was estimated that 1 million additional health workers were needed. 9) He only commented that the Indian societies of the Southwest were extremely isolationist, and that foreigners, especially those of Hispanic origin, were distrusted, even abhorred, by those Indians. 10) Miller explained that the project was related to the analysis and verification of correctness of understanding by the auditors of the information regarding the flows of monetary funds within the Yukos group. 11) Kate hadn't asked if he was okay, and didn't want him to explain his last remark. 12) She politely said that she was going to Soledad's house. 13) Presently, however, I found that he had many acquaintances, and those in the most different classes of society. 14) Part of him was angry with Edgar and wanted to blame him for everything. But the other part said they were partners and they shared the good and the bad. 15) The President of the Court stated that he had no knowledge of the numbers of the cases alleged to have been transferred from military to ordinary justice.

#### **2. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на передачу глаголов в форме Past Perfect. Отметьте случаи, где для адекватной передачи временной соотнесенности глаголов требуется введение лексических элементов.**

1) I thought again as I had thought when I saw the dead child at Phat Diem, 'I hate war.'" 2) When she replied that they had left, he turned round and rushed out

without another word. 3) No doubt I had known all this before - only I had not known it then as I knew it now; I had never properly felt or understood it. 4) Until then I had not understood that I loved her. 5) Mind you, I knew nothing about boats, had never built anything except a shelf for my uncle's toaster, had never been sailing, never even made a voyage. 6) I had heard a good deal about Patrick already, and had long been interested in him. 7) Several more witnesses were still to be heard, who probably had little information to give after all that had been given. 8) The family had had close calls from pirates before, but never that close, and they had suffered no losses. 9) When she turned and saw that I hadn't left, she said, "Go on now, shoo, see what Mother Superior wants." 10) He often noticed, however, that she had been crying. 11) He wondered if he had asked her yet or if he would leave it to the last. 12) Bill, Robert, Harold, Henry; the choir boy who had fainted sat up against a palm trunk, smiled pallidly at Ralph and said that his name was Simon. 13) Jane said his teacher was glad with him. He hadn't understood what poetry meant and now he did. 14) Caroline, who had been a silent member of the Party, spoke for the first time. 15) I returned to the office even more depressed than before. Christine had gone, but Harvey was there.

### **3. Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на значение глагола shall.**

1) At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefore shall be surrendered. 2) The Security Council, through the Secretary-General, shall inform the Court through the Registrar of action, if any, taken by it under the circumstances. 3) The carrying amount of the dividend payable shall be remeasured at each reporting date, with any changes in the carrying amount recognised in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. 4) The Committee shall carry out preliminary examination of the issues to be considered at the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company in the part of nomination and remuneration of the Company's senior management. 5) A policeman shall have the right to annual leave of no less than 15 working days. 6) The Bank shall promptly notify the client of the refusal to execute an Order.

### **4. Переведите предложения с учетом особенностей употребления местоимений в английском и русском языках.**

1) He said he wanted his son back, which was perhaps dignified, and perhaps enough. 2) And having said it he pulled up his apron, put his hands into his pockets, and, taking a step or two outside the door, looked down the dark road with

an assumption of great indifference. 3) Mr Bright had always had a quite touching sympathy for him, and wherever he could, as he rose himself in the service, had promoted him to subordinate positions under him; but Blum had never been successful. 4) Mr. Thurston waved his hand appealingly at the red-faced man, and turned to the girl. "I'd like to go ashore with you, and as far as the store, but you see how busy we are. 5) He had left his car at Eva's. The early evening had been too fine to drive. 6) The officer jumped to his feet, and growing first pale and then red and bending almost double, he followed his partner silently out of the box, leaving Nicholas alone with his lady. 7) He finished up his beer, more slowly than before. 8) "Hey! a bottle and a tavern are good things in their way," says my Lord March, with a shrug of his shoulders. 9) No one shall be a member both of the General and Library Committees unless he be also on the Financial Committee. 10) And she knew she should be altogether one way or the other.

## **5. Переведите следующий текст.**

### **Donald Trump endorsed by NRA despite history of gun control support**

*National Rifle Association endorses Trump as the only alternative to Hillary Clinton, who group's leaders say wants to abolish the second amendment*

The Guardian

Lois Beckett in Louisville, Kentucky, and Ben Jacobs in Washington

Saturday 21 May 2016 04.37 EDT

The National Rifle Association on Friday endorsed Donald Trump, a presidential candidate who once supported a ban on assault weapons but who the group sees as the only alternative to Hillary Clinton. If the former secretary of state is elected in November, the NRA executive vice-president, Wayne LaPierre, told a packed convention hall: "You can kiss your guns goodbye."

Trump, once a supporter of gun control policies that are anathema to the gun rights lobby, claimed he was surprised by the endorsement.

"I will not let you down," he promised NRA members in his speech. "Remember that, I will not let you down."

In a discursive address that combined his trademark improvised riffs with more unsteady moments reading from notes, the presumptive Republican nominee tried to convince the crowd that he was one of them.

He bragged about his concealed carry permit and awkwardly boasted that his sons Don Jr and Eric own so many firearms “that sometimes even I get a little bit concerned”.

Some NRA members said in advance of the speech they were not sure how sincere Trump’s support of gun rights might be, and that they feared the second amendment might be something such a famous dealmaker might be willing to trade away.

Echoing familiar lines from his stump speech, Trump promised that as president he will get rid of “gun-free zones”. The November terrorist attack on the Bataclan theater in Paris, he said, might have been averted if concertgoers had been carrying firearms.

“If [the attackers] knew there were guns in the room, it might not have happened,” he said. “But there would have been bullets going in the other direction and the carnage would not be the same by any stretch of the imagination.”

One hundred and thirty people were killed in the Paris terrorist attacks, including 89 at the Bataclan.

Many of Trump’s properties, including the Mar-a-Lago resort in Palm Beach, Florida, are gun-free zones.

Trump also repeated his accusation that Clinton wanted “to abolish the second amendment”. The former secretary of state is a supporter of gun control legislation and a fierce critic of the American gun industry, but she has never favored amending the constitution.

Clinton has suggested that she would appoint supreme court justices who would support overturning the 2008 *Heller v United States* decision, which ruled that the second amendment gives Americans the right to bear arms for self-defense in their homes, making local handgun bans unconstitutional.

The next president will get to appoint “three to five” supreme court justices, Trump said, challenging Clinton to follow his example and produce a list of judges she might appoint if elected.

On Wednesday, in an attempt to assuage conservative fears that he might appoint a relative moderate such as his sister, a pro-choice federal judge, Trump published a list of 11 potential nominees.

With the NRA endorsement, yet another conservative stronghold has yielded to Trump, whose heterodox policy positions had led many on the right to view him with suspicion.

Chris Cox, the group's top lobbyist, addressed disaffected conservatives in the convention audience when he said: "If your preferred candidate dropped out of the race, get over it."

Clinton, Cox said, would "destroy individual freedom and the America that we love".

An NRA spokeswoman said the group did not endorse the last Republican nominee, Mitt Romney, until October 2012. The former Massachusetts governor was looked upon with suspicion by many gun rights advocates, given his past support for a ban on assault weapons.

Trump's appearance at the NRA convention marked a meeting of two of the fiercest critics of the American press, which Trump has repeatedly called "dishonest". Cox opened a Leadership Forum event by encouraging NRA members to greet "our friends in the media".

"Don't give them the one-finger salute, give them the full wave," he said.

To a roar of laughter, he added: "We're counting on you to be completely fair and honest."

## Тема 7

### ПЕРЕВОД АТРИБУТИВНЫХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ

Атрибутивные конструкции представляют собой один из наиболее распространенных типов свободных словосочетаний в современном английском языке. Они играют особую роль в общей системе языка, поскольку они описывают качества, свойства, признаки, присущие тому или иному предмету, и, следовательно, устанавливают, по каким параметрам происходит выделение вещи из класса ей подобных и ее оценка.

Чтобы добиться правильного перевода атрибутивных словосочетаний, переводчик должен знать структурно-семантические особенности таких словосочетаний и представлять себе, какими средствами он располагает в русском языке для преодоления возникающих трудностей. Поэтому целесообразно сначала остановиться на их структурно-семантических особенностях, а затем отметить основные приемы их перевода.

В зависимости от того, что выступает в качестве атрибута, в английском языке выделяются:

1. Атрибутивные конструкции с адъективным атрибутом (в качестве атрибута выступают имена прилагательные, а также другие части речи в функции определения):  
*Bellicose words* - враждебная риторика  
*Multipolar world* – многополярный мир
2. Атрибутивные конструкции с глагольным атрибутом (в качестве атрибута используются глаголы в разных своих формах):  
*Uniformly understood criteria* – единообразно понимаемые критерии  
*Externally controlled territories* – контролируемые извне территории
3. Атрибутивные конструкции с субстантивным атрибутом (роль атрибута выполняет имя существительное):  
*Refugee status* – статус беженца  
*Detention warrant* – ордер на задержание
4. Атрибутивные конструкции с внутренней предикацией (в качестве атрибута выступают фразы или предложения):  
*A win-at-any-cost attitude* – позиция «я должен победить любой ценой»  
*A take-it-or-leave-it statement* – ультимативное заявление

Подробнее рассмотрим субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания, т.е. сочетания, состоящие из двух имен существительных, одно из которых выступает в качестве определения к другому.

В современном английском языке имеются их следующие базовые разновидности:

1. Отсубстантивное прилагательное + существительное:  
*An Italian embassy* – Посольство Италии  
*Pro-Russian government* – пророссийское правительство
2. Существительное + существительное:  
*Emergency scramble* – подъем авиации по тревоге  
*Suicide vest* – пояс смертника
3. Существительное в притяжательном падеже + существительное в общем падеже:  
*Al Qaeda's affiliate* – ячейка Аль Кавды
4. Существительное + предлог + существительное  
*Violation of airspace* – нарушение воздушного пространства  
*Presentation of credentials* – вручение верительных грамот

В процессе речи базовые структуры получают распространение с помощью прилагательного, местоимения, наречия, числительного, первого и второго причастия и их различных комбинаций.

*Complex cruise missile strike* – массированный удар крылатыми ракетами

*Surface-to-air missiles deployment* – размещение ракет класса Земля-Воздух

*CIA backed attempt to topple the government* – поддерживаемая ЦРУ попытка свергнуть правительство

*Uniformly understood criteria* – единообразно понимаемые критерии

*Undesirable secular regime* – неугодный светский режим

*Genuinely broad international coalition* - по настоящему широкая международная коалиция

В комбинации из двух имен существительных в английском языке первое всегда является определением, а второе – определяемым. С возрастанием количества существительных в субстантивных атрибутивных словосочетаниях отношения усложняются, хотя последнее существительное всегда идентифицируется как определяемое.

Наиболее наглядно многообразие смысловых связей между элементами атрибутивных субстантивных конструкций и их учет при переводе можно продемонстрировать на примере сочетаний разных существительных со словами *power* и *war*:

*Power adapter* – адаптер источника питания

*Power air* – сжатый воздух

*Power drill* – электрическая дрель

*Power engineering* – энергетика

*Power loader* – погрузочная машина

*Power play* – численное преимущество

*Power vacuum* – правовой вакуум, отсутствие власти

*War chest* – денежные средства на ведение войны

*War cloud* – угроза войны

*War crime* – военное преступление

*War dog* – сторонник военных действий

*War law* – законы ведения войны

*War paint* – яркий макияж

*War widow* – вдова убитого на войне

В некоторых случаях замена одного из компонентов атрибутивного субстантивного словосочетания приводит к формированию иного контекста, в результате чего изменяются отношения между членами всей атрибутивной конструкции. Например, в словосочетании *missile launch* элементы связаны объектными отношениями, поэтому речь идет о *запуске ракет*; тогда как в словосочетании *air launch* наблюдаются локативные отношения, которые обуславливают соответствующий перевод – *запуск в воздухе*.

Некоторые атрибутивные группы могут иметь два и более значений. Например, словосочетание *Paris talks* может переводиться как *переговоры, состоявшиеся в Париже* или *переговоры, предметом которых был Париж*.

Распространенные субстантивные атрибутивные словосочетания представляют большую по сравнению с базовыми словосочетаниями сложность с точки зрения перевода, т.к. в таких сочетаниях существует большое число разнообразных внутренних связей. Так, например, при переводе словосочетания *complex cruise missile strike*, сначала находим определяемое слово, в нашем случае это *strike*, далее уточняем смысловые связи и рассматриваем определения: слово *cruise* является определением к слову *missile*, словосочетание *cruise missile* является определением к слову *strike*; а слово *complex* является определением к словосочетанию *cruise missile strike*. Таким образом, образуется целая цепочка взаимосвязанных слов, относящихся к ключевому слову, и данная атрибутивная группа будет переводиться как *массированный удар крылатыми ракетами*.

Наличие большого числа внутренних семантических связей в атрибутивных словосочетаниях определяет многообразие способов их перевода:

1. Прилагательное + существительное:

*Signature sound* – фирменный звук



*War crimes* – военные преступления  
*Puncture wound* – колотая рана  
*State sovereignty* – государственный суверенитет  
*Task force* – оперативная группа  
*Ground troops* – наземные войска

2. Существительное в родительном падеже:

*Refugee status* – статус беженца  
*Suicide vest* – пояс смертника  
*Airspace violation* – нарушение воздушного пространства  
*Attack mastermind* – организатор нападения

3. Существительное с предлогом:

*Refugee camps* – лагеря для беженцев  
*Air launch* – запуск в воздухе

4. С перестановкой членов атрибутивной группы:

*Shooting rampage* – беспорядочная стрельба

Данный прием используется в тех случаях, когда дословный перевод невозможен из-за отсутствия в русском языке соответствующего существительного или прилагательного либо невозможности их сочетаемости друг с другом.

5. Перевод одного из членов атрибутивного словосочетания при помощи группы слов:

*Hate crime* – преступление на почве ненависти  
*Emergency scramble* – подъем авиации по тревоге

В тех случаях, когда в русском языке нет непосредственного соответствия языковым единицам английского языка, применяется калькирование, т.е. дословный перевод словосочетания:

*Shadow minister* – теневой министр

Атрибутивные словосочетания являются наиболее распространенными в современном английском языке, они позволяют добиться сжатости изложения и концентрации информации. Перевод этих словосочетаний может вызвать определенные сложности. Чтобы правильно перевести атрибутивное словосочетание необходимо:

- 1) разобраться в его структурно-семантических особенностях, в смысловых связях между членами атрибутивного словосочетания.
- 2) подобрать соответствующие средства перевода в русском языке.

## Практические задания

### 1. Проанализируйте развитие цепочки слов и переведите ее на русский язык

Break

Negotiations break

Treaty negotiations break

Ban treaty negotiations break

Test ban treaty negotiations break

Weapon test ban treaty negotiations break

Nuclear Weapon test ban treaty negotiations break

Geneva Nuclear Weapon test ban treaty negotiations break

### 2. Переведите следующие словосочетания. Прокомментируйте способ их перевода

High speed internet

Shuttle diplomacy

Cruise missiles

Money laundering

Consumer demand

Tax evasion

Non-waste technology

Brain drain

Crime rate

Good will mission

Healthcare officials

Military build up

Alcohol consumption

Road safety officer

Search warrant

Political prisoner status

Corruption charges

Primary school age children

Terrorist suspect

Top foreign policy priorities

Ozone protection measures

### 3. Переведите следующие словосочетания на английский язык.

Оружие массового поражения

Процедура отбора

Меры по предотвращению аварий на дорогах

Резолюция Совета безопасности ООН

Скандал, связанный с получением взятки

Программа по сохранению окружающей среды

Приоритеты в области информационной политики

План разработкт рыночных реформ

Ракеты дальнего радиуса действия

Массивный удар крылатыми ракетами, запускаемыми с одводной лодки

**4. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на препозитивно-атрибутивные словосочетания.**

1) The rain which had persisted through the previous few days had now cleared up, and the sky was a pale and cloudless blue. Not an umbrella day. 2) The National Rifle Association on Friday endorsed Donald Trump, a presidential candidate who once supported a ban on assault weapons but who the group sees as the only alternative to Hillary Clinton. 3) Nationalism and anti-immigrant sentiment had already been whipped up by the surge of refugees who streamed into Austria last year. 4) William Spindler, a spokesman for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, noted that most newly arrived refugees do not commit crimes. 5) An “iron fist in a velvet glove” strategy will significantly degrade Boko Haram’s ability to carry out mass-casualty terrorist attacks, but it will not guarantee harmony. 6) The last known high-level U.S. official to visit Syria was Brett McGurk, Obama’s envoy to the coalition fighting the Islamic State. 7) But here's the rub: the past always looks better than the present. For one thing, dead men can't speak. The Marcos regime resulted in massive debt and high levels of unemployment, and was characterised by "it's a who-you-know" style of economic governance. 8) A spokesman for France’s Bureau of Investigations and Analysis told AFP on Saturday: “There were Acars messages emitted by the plane indicating that there was smoke in the cabin shortly before data transmission broke off.” 9) US officials said the attack took place near Ahmad Wal, suggesting it was the first ever known strike in the vast southern province of Balochistan, where the insurgency’s “Quetta Shura” leadership council is thought to be based, and one of very few to target a senior member of the Afghan Taliban.

## SUPPLEMENT

### Тексты на перевод

#### Текст 1

#### **As Obama Heads to Vietnam, Current Events Overshadow History**

By GARDINER HARRIS and DAVID E. SANGER MAY 21, 2016

HANOI, Vietnam — When Bill Clinton landed in this lake-studded capital 16 years ago, the first American president to visit since the end of the Vietnam War, his mission was to put that conflict behind him, and the trip was among the most remarkable of his presidency.

When President Obama arrives here early Monday, his task may be a bit less dramatic, but is in many ways far more ambitious. These two countries, bedeviled by decades of misunderstandings, violence and wariness, now have the chance to create a partnership that seemed unlikely even three years ago.

Since then, China's expansion in the South China Sea has deeply shaken a new Vietnamese government. While the leadership here has not let up on its repression of its people — the police have beaten protesters in demonstrations over an environmental disaster — it now appears more interested in playing one superpower off against the other, perhaps even giving the Pentagon some rotating access to key Vietnamese ports.

It would not be an alliance; neither side seems ready for that. But it could throw Beijing off balance in the daily shadowboxing over who will dominate one of the world's most strategically vital waterways.

“It does show how history can work in unpredictable ways,” said Benjamin J. Rhodes, a deputy national security adviser who spent time over the past two years luring Myanmar out of its shell. “Even the worst conflicts can be relatively quickly left behind.”

In many parts of Asia, Mr. Obama's strategy of focusing on the region is still more of a slogan than an operational plan. He has been drawn back into Middle East conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Yemen. But in this part of Southeast Asia, particularly Vietnam, he seems on the verge of the kind of progress Mr. Clinton could only imagine during that first visit, only 10 months before the Sept. 11 attacks changed America's priorities.

Slurping noodles in a shop in Ho Chi Minh City at the end of that trip, Mr. Clinton wondered aloud to a reporter whether the Communist leaders in Vietnam were really willing to turn away from their traditional link to China. It turned out they were not.

But now the Chinese, who hindered American efforts during the Vietnam War, are making things easier for the United States. For years, the Communist Party leadership in Vietnam, headed by Nguyen Phu Trong, ignored Chinese activity off the country's coast even as its deeply nationalistic population became increasingly alarmed. But in 2014, China placed a deep-sea drilling rig to explore for oil and gas right off Vietnam, and Mr. Trong, the party's general secretary, could not even get his phone calls to Beijing returned.

He registered his protest by visiting Mr. Obama in the Oval Office last year, an unsubtle signal to the Chinese that Vietnam had other options. But with a military leadership still full of veterans of the American War, as it is known here, the warming of ties has proceeded at a deliberate pace.

Ahead of Mr. Obama's visit, a parade of American officials, including Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Daniel Russel, the State Department's most senior Asia hand, have been showing up in Hanoi. Their goal has been to get enough human rights guarantees from the Vietnamese to allow for the lifting of sanctions on arms sales to Vietnam and perhaps the return of American military units to its shores for the first time since the chaotic helicopter evacuation from Saigon that is seared in the American memory.

For most Vietnamese, half of whom are under 30, Internet-armed and increasingly savvy about the world around them, those memories have little meaning to their lives or ambitions. Poll after poll shows that improved ties with the United States are highly sought.

And they demonstrated their power when they took to the streets in recent weeks over a huge fish kill, believed to have resulted from a spill by a Taiwanese-owned steel plant. The government crackdown that followed was not exactly part of the game plan before Mr. Obama's arrival.

Mr. Obama is making his first visit late in his presidency; he has already been to Myanmar twice. But unlike Mr. Clinton and President George W. Bush, he arrives without the burden of having to explain what he was doing during the war; by the time he turned 18, Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, had fallen.

For Mr. Obama, the trip has its political sensitivities. On the campaign trail, Republicans will almost certainly cast it as another stop on an eight-year-long “apology tour.” During his visit in November 2006, Mr. Bush avoided any notion of an apology in part by avoiding most Vietnamese. His attention was focused on the Iraq war, then in its worst phase, and the trip was overshadowed by questions of whether the United States was entering another quagmire. (“We’ll succeed unless we quit,” Mr. Bush said when pressed on the comparisons.)

Mr. Obama has made clear that pragmatism outweighs other factors when it comes to maneuvering around Beijing. From a practical viewpoint, a decision to lift the arms embargo against Vietnam would have minimal effects — the Vietnamese military still likes Russia’s rock-bottom prices for arms — but it would be symbolically important.

“The delicate balance is that we need to have both a constructive relationship with China and the ability to be firm on some issues,” Mr. Rhodes said in an interview.

Then there is the question of the reception Mr. Obama will receive. He is more popular here and in Europe than he is at home. His aides are clearly hoping for a welcome more like the one Mr. Clinton received in November 2000. Mr. Clinton spoke to students, took in the sights, went shopping and spent hours in a rice field outside Hanoi, sifting the dirt for the remains of a downed American pilot alongside the pilot’s sons, who had accompanied the president.

Mr. Obama’s schedule is very light on the war, and very focused on the future. After meetings on Monday with the country’s leadership, he will spend Tuesday with dissidents and then deliver a speech. Then he will head to Ho Chi Minh City, landing at the airport that was once the hub of the American military effort, and will meet with entrepreneurs.

On Wednesday, Mr. Obama will hold a forum with members of the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, a signature effort of his to strengthen ties with a remarkably young population throughout the region.

## **Текст 2**

### **Can Boko Haram Be Defeated?**

By MAX SIOLLUNMAY 18, 2016

ABUJA, Nigeria — Last December, Muhammadu Buhari, the president of Nigeria, declared that “technically we have won the war” against Boko Haram, the insurgent group that has been terrorizing the country for seven years. Mr. Buhari’s

comments came after the military dislodged Boko Haram from territory it had seized in 2014 and 2015. But five months later, it's clear that the president's pronouncement of victory was premature.

Today, Boko Haram is no longer occupying large parts of Nigeria. Instead, it has morphed into a group of well-organized bandits. The military's successes changed Boko Haram's threat, but didn't eliminate it. In fact, vanquishing the group may be a quixotic goal. But there are concrete ways Nigeria can minimize the menace posed by the militants.

Boko Haram is unrecognizable from the proselytizing group it was 15 years ago, and from the semi-guerrilla army it was two years ago. With its fighters frequently being killed by the military, Boko Haram has resorted to mass kidnapping and extortion to replenish its ranks. The cadre of hard-core members inspired purely by devotion to a jihadist vision is being reinforced by child soldiers, forced conscripts and criminals.

As ideology has become less important for recruitment, other incentives — money and jobs, access to loot and women — have become bigger draws. As a result, the group now seems to spend as much time engaged in banditry as it does fighting “Western education.” When officials from Nigeria's Office of the National Security Adviser interviewed Boko Haram prisoners, they were told that most of the group's soldiers “have never read the Quran.”

This doesn't mean that Boko Haram isn't dangerous. The group still has the potential to harm Nigeria's neighbors, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. And Boko Haram's pledge of allegiance to the Islamic State in March 2015 could be a magnet drawing foreign jihadist fighters to West Africa.

Something must change if Nigeria is to adequately address the problem posed by Boko Haram. The military cannot remain on a war footing forever without turning the country into a police state. The three states in northeastern Nigeria worst hit by the insurgency have been under a state of emergency for three years. The military is overextended. In July 2013, Lt. Col. Sambo Dasuki, national security adviser to the president at the time, Goodluck Jonathan, revealed that the military was deployed in 28 of Nigeria's 36 states.

Many politicians and counterterrorism experts say that the military alone cannot defeat Boko Haram and that economic development will be needed to stop violent extremism. As Gen. Martin Luther Agwai, the former chief of defense staff, has said, “It is a political issue; it is a social issue; it is an economic issue, and until

these issues are addressed, the military can never give you a solution.” This may be true, but measures to improve the economy will take years or even decades to have an effect. In the short term, Nigeria has to find another way.

The military deserves some praise for learning on the job. Last month, it announced a program called Operation Safe Corridor for insurgents who surrender. A team of behavioral psychologists is working to deradicalize and rehabilitate detained Boko Haram members. This is a good start. But for this program to succeed, the security forces must behave with uncharacteristic restraint, avoid summarily executing Boko Haram adherents (as they have been accused of doing in the past) and keep them alive long enough for the psychologists to do their work.

The Nigerian government could also try to set off a mass defection from Boko Haram by granting amnesty to its foot soldiers who enter the rehabilitation program. But it’s unlikely that all of the group’s members, especially the hard-core jihadists among them, would accept such an offer. And even if they did, it would teach Nigerians a dangerous lesson: Violence pays.

For now, Nigeria can use the de-radicalization program to dry up the reservoir of disenchanting youths from which Boko Haram recruits. Then the military can continue fighting the inveterate ideologues who are unlikely to lay down their arms voluntarily. This selective application of force and persuasion will help deal with this longstanding insurgency.

But they are not the entire solution. An “iron fist in a velvet glove” strategy will significantly degrade Boko Haram’s ability to carry out mass-casualty terrorist attacks, but it will not guarantee harmony. Isolated pockets of violence will remain for years. Boko Haram remnants are likely to fracture into isolated rural bandit groups roaming Nigeria’s borders for several years. Boko Haram may eventually become similar to Uganda’s Lord’s Resistance Army: a wandering, religiously inspired cult that periodically lashes out. That would be a problem, but it would not be an existential threat to the country.

### **Текст 3**

#### **Gen. Joseph Votel, top U.S. commander for the Middle East, makes secret visit to Syria**

By Robert Burns - Associated Press - Saturday, May 21, 2016



NORTHERN SYRIA (AP) — The top U.S. commander for the Middle East secretly visited Syria on Saturday for a first-hand look at efforts to build cohesive alliances of Arab, Kurd and other local fighters to defeat the Islamic State.

Army Gen. Joseph Votel, who is head of U.S. Central Command, became the highest-ranking U.S. military officer known to have entered Syria since the U.S. began its campaign to counter the Islamic State in 2014.

Votel flew into northern Syria and spent nearly 11 hours in the country. He met with U.S. military advisers working with Syrian Arab fighters, and conferred with leaders of the Syrian Democratic Forces, an umbrella group of Kurdish and Arab fighters supported by the U.S.

A small group of reporters accompanied Votel on a flight from Iraq under ground rules that, for security reasons, prohibited disclosing his visit until after he had left Syria.

Votel landed at a dusty outpost, surrounded by wheat fields, that serves as a U.S. camp for American military advisers who are training Syrian Arab troops in basic soldiering skills. Splitting off from the reporters who flew in with him, Votel then visited several other undisclosed locations in Syria before returning to the camp.

Aides said Votel's flight into Syria was the first made in daylight by U.S. forces, who have about 200 advisers on the ground but no combat units. Military ground rules for the trip prohibited reporting the kind of aircraft Votel used, the exact location of where he landed and the names and images of the U.S. military advisers, who said they have been operating from the camp since January.

An Associated Press reporter and journalists from two other news organizations were the first Western media to visit the secretive operation.

In an interview as dusk fell and he prepared to fly out of Syria, Votel said his visit had hardened his belief that the U.S. is taking the right approach to developing local forces to fight IS, an acronym for the Islamic State.

"I left with increased confidence in their capabilities and our ability to support them," he said. "I think that model is working and working well."

The U.S. has struggled to find an effective ground force to take on IS in Syria, where President Barack Obama has ruled out a U.S. ground combat role. This presents a different problem than in Iraq, where the U.S. at least has a government to partner with.

The problem in Syria is complicated by the fractured nature of the opposition to the government of President Bashar al-Assad. The U.S. is trying to develop credible Arab fighters to retake Raqqa, the Islamic State's self-declared capital, while Syrian Kurds have retaken territory from IS in other parts of northern Syria.

The U.S. is supporting what it calls the Syrian Democratic Forces, which is predominantly comprised of Syrian Kurds, numbering at least 25,000 fighters, with a smaller element of Syrian Arabs, numbering perhaps 5,000 to 6,000. The U.S. is trying to increase the Arab numbers.

The last known high-level U.S. official to visit Syria was Brett McGurk, Obama's envoy to the coalition fighting the Islamic State. He spent two days in Syria in late January, including a tour of Kobani, the small town near the Turkish border where Kurdish fighters backed by U.S. airstrikes had expelled an entrenched group of Islamic State fighters a year earlier.

Votel's predecessor, Gen. Lloyd Austin, who was leading Central Command when the U.S. kicked off airstrikes in Syria in September 2014, never visited the country. Votel's decision to go reflects his emphasis on getting an up-close look at all aspects of the counter-IS campaign early in his tenure.

#### **Текст 4**

##### **The price of life in Singapore, city of rules: 'It's a Faustian deal'**

**The south-east Asian city-state has been hailed for its urban policies – and condemned for the authoritarianism that underpins them. So what do Singapore's residents make of life there?**

Imagine you could remove all the daily irritations from the city in which you live. No one pushing or talking loudly on the efficiently run public transport system; no rubbish or sticky gum to be trodden underfoot on the well-kept, clean streets. And virtually no crime.

Such a city would, probably, resemble Singapore, one of the wealthiest per capita metropolises on the planet – a city-state that gleams with abundant material goods. “Nothing goes wrong here,” says Eric, a German expat. “Which sort of means that nothing really happens here.”

Singapore, once swampland, is now a multicultural hub of commerce. The old colonial facades remain – such as Raffles, the hotel where you gulp Singapore Slings in a nutshell-strewn bar among superannuated cruise ship tourists – but it's the glitz that catches the eye.

The huge Prada store on Orchard Road is capitalism in steel and electric form, while the Marina Bay Sands hotel dominates the skyline, looking like a boat has been carefully dropped upon it. There is colour and bustle in Chinatown, with its handsome temples and excellent food, but otherwise Singapore feels like it's been scrubbed to within an inch of its life.

Day-to-day life is famously governed by a series of rules that maintain this clean, well-ordered city. The import of chewing gum is banned, therefore globs of the stuff aren't found on the street. There are fines for irritating people with a musical instrument or your own drunkenness. Uttering an obscene song lyric or obstructing someone as they walk carries the threat of jail.

The result is a low-crime, scrupulously run city – with none of the incomprehensible, exciting chaos of cities found in neighbouring Indonesia or Malaysia. Aspects such as Singapore's "intelligent" congestion charge system are held up as triumphs of urban thinking – but such achievements are made altogether easier by the authoritarianism that is evident as soon as you scratch the surface of life here.

"If you grow up in a first world country, you make the automatic assumption that economic development and basic freedoms go together," says Alex Au, a Singapore-based writer. "But as you can also see in China, they are two separate things. Singapore likes to pull the wool over people's eyes. It likes to say, 'Oh, don't we look like the west, with our glass and our skyscrapers, how developed we are.' But it just serves as a mask."

Singapore's prime minister, Lee Hsien Loong, launched legal action against Au last year for comments made about the government's integrity on Au's blog, called Yawning Bread. Despite making a retraction, Au is still being pursued through the courts.

It's a fate that also befell Leslie Chew last year, who was arrested and charged with "sedition" over the content of his cartoon strip, called Demon-cratic Singapore. Yet another man, Roy Ngerng, is being sued by the prime minister for defamation over a blog. Ngerng was recently fired from his job at a local hospital, a dismissal he claims is politically motivated.

The effect of all this is a kind of semi-freedom. According to the Freedom House watchdog, Singapore, ruled by the same party since 1959, is only "partly free". The government doesn't drag people off the streets, but the populace acts as if it could be a possibility.

“I wouldn’t criticise all the rules in Singapore,” Au says. “If you step on dog poo on the pavement, you’d appreciate a rule against that. If anything, we should ignore the little things and talk about the censorship of the media and the arts. That creates a climate of self-censorship that wouldn’t be obvious to a tourist.”

There are other rules that may surprise the outsider. It’s difficult to buy public-administered housing in Singapore unless you’re married or over 35, which presents a further barrier on top of the high cost of dwellings in the city. Car ownership is also banned, unless you purchase one of a set number of expensive permits first.

“You can’t buy a flat if you’re single, which my generation isn’t too happy about,” says Samantha de Silva, a 31-year-old entrepreneur. “You feel you have to get married to get a flat, which is a strange economic transaction.”

De Silva said she felt quite oppressed when growing up, never quite sure how far she could push seemingly arbitrary authority before it pushed back. Things are changing now, however.

“Social media has changed a lot; it’s changed everything really,” she says. “Kids now see things differently; they don’t have the fear of the older generations. They are used to expressing themselves – there are quite a few poets and fiction writers now. People have a real passion for creative things.

“A friend of mine teaches in a polytechnic and he said these kids dream big. He asked them what they want to be when they grow up and they say ‘a Korean pop star’. The other kids don’t laugh at that. They don’t feel any limitations.”

Some do feel the heavy weight of state sanction, however. Chew, the Demon-critic cartoonist who was charged with sedition, had his computers seized, his passport frozen and spent three months in detention.

“I have long suspected that the ruling party was a bunch of power-abusing hypocrites, and that encounter merely confirms the notion,” Chew says. He likens the control of the media as similar to that of North Korea. The wealth gap is getting worse, Chew says, fuelled by an “open door” approach to immigration.

“Day-to-day life gets harder and harder,” he says. “We are now one of the most expensive countries in the world with the highest cost of living, and no minimum wage to ensure that a person who puts in a honest day work can afford even the basic sustenance.

“We have elderly scavenging cardboard to sell for 10 cents a kilogram to make their next meal. The woes faced by the common folks are endless. There are just too many examples. Life is a horror if one does not belong to the rich.”

“It’s all about the money,” says De Silva. “I think we are way too materialistic as a nation. If you are a barista or waitress, you could be proud in other places for being the best in your job. Here it’s like, ‘Oh, you’re a waitress.’ I’d like to see a Singapore where you aren’t judged by how much money you make.”

Others would like to see further changes. Au, who is gay, would like to see homosexuality decriminalised and the government remove itself from the ownership of the media, for starters. But he accepts that a Hong Kong-style uprising isn’t imminent.

“It depends on your horizons,” he says. “If you keep to yourself, life is very comfortable here. But if self-expression is important, you will be stymied at every turn.

“Increasingly, young Singaporeans are finding that the comfortable life is not enough, and they are rubbing up against those structures. It’s a Faustian deal. Some citizens are prepared to make that deal. Some are not.”

## **Текст 5**

### **Dogs communicate different feelings with right or leftward tail wagging A dog can distinguish a happy, friendly pooch from an anxious, threatening one from the way it wags its tail**

Dogs can tell how other dogs are feeling from the way their tails are wagging, according to researchers who monitored the animals' heart rate as they watched canine movies.

The Italian team found that dogs had higher heart rates and became more anxious when they saw others wag their tails more to the left, but not when they wagged more to the right, or failed to wag at all.

The curious form of communication is probably not intentional, or consciously understood, but is instead an automatic behaviour that arises from the structure of the brain, said Giorgio Vallortigara, director of the animal cognition and neuroscience lab at the University of Trento.

"It's not something they explicitly understand," Vallotigara told the Guardian. "It's just something that happens to them."

Vallotigara traces the effect back to the way the two halves of the brain process different experiences. In a previous study, his team showed that when a dog had a positive encounter, such as seeing its owner, activity rose in the left side of the brain, which brought about more tail wagging to the right. But a negative experience, such as being confronted by an aggressive and unfamiliar dog, had the opposite effect: greater activity in the right side of the brain, and more tail wagging to the left.

The effect is barely visible to the human eye because dogs tend to wag their tails too fast, but it can be seen with slow motion video, or in some larger breeds that wag their tails with less gusto. "In some cases, the bias is so extreme that you can see their tails touching the flank on one side but not on the other," said Vallotigara.

In the latest study, the researchers wanted to find out whether the direction of tail wagging had any effect on other dogs. To get an answer, they fitted dogs with vests that recorded their heart rates, and played them movies of other dogs wagging their tails one way and then the other. To ensure the dogs reacted only to tail wagging, and not appearance, they repeated the experiment with dogs that appeared only as silhouettes.

"When dogs saw other dogs wagging their tails to the right, there was quite a relaxed reaction and no evidence of an increased heart rate. But when the wagging was to the left we saw an increase in heart rate and a series of behaviours typically associated with stress, anxiety and being more alert," Vallotigara said.

The anxious animals held their ears up, panted, crouched a little and kept their eyes wide open. The study appears in the latest issue of *Current Biology*.

Vallotigara said the effect was comparable to the apparent human preference for wider pupils. In one 1975 study, women were described in more appealing terms when their pupils were larger. Another study, from 2007, found that women's

pupils got bigger when they looked at pictures of potential partners. In neither case were people aware that pupil size was sending out a signal, said Vallotigara.

He said biases in tail wagging were hard to spot with the naked eye, but the finding might still help to improve animal welfare.

"This paper is extremely interesting from a dog owner's perspective," said Louise McDowell, a psychologist at Queen's University, Belfast, who studies how activity on different sides of the brain affect animal behaviour. "If a dog wags their tail to the left upon reunion with their owner, this may be a cause of serious concern, as it suggests that the right hemisphere is activated, which controls for negative emotional responses, including fear and withdrawal."

## **Текст 6**

### **Ecology Lessons From the Cold War**

**By JACOB DARWIN HAMBLIN**

CORVALLIS, Ore. — TODAY the effort to preserve the planet's biodiversity is often seen as a campaign to save the whales for their own sake, or to give polar bears a few more winters on the Arctic ice. But in the 1950s, when the concept was first discussed, it was understood that far more was at stake. The "conservation of variety," as it was called during the early years of the cold war, was no less than a strategy of human survival.

At that time, American military leaders and scientists were contemplating the possibility of total war with the Soviet Union, with not only civilians, but plants, animals and entire ecosystems as fair game. The war planners imagined a brave new world in which biological and radiological weapons would be considered side by side with crop destruction, huge fires, artificial earthquakes, tsunamis, ocean current manipulation, sea-level tinkering and even weather control.

Numerous approaches seemed feasible then: melting polar ice by blackening it with soot, seeding clouds with chemicals to harass an enemy with rain and mud, killing life-sustaining crops with deadly cereal rust spores or radioactive

contamination. Entire forests might be set ablaze by the thermal radiation of a high-altitude nuclear blast. Well-placed detonations might unleash the energy of the earth's crust, oceans or weather systems. During the Korean War, Representative Albert Gore Sr. went so far as to urge President Harry S. Truman to contaminate an enormous strip of territory across the Korean Peninsula with radioactive waste from plutonium processing, hoping the poisonous landscape would deter Communist troops from moving south.

By the early 1960s, NATO was calling these approaches "environmental warfare." One of the important considerations in the calculus, not surprisingly, was self-preservation. War planning would include figuring out how to keep people alive beyond the initial devastation. The best approach, scientists concluded, was coming up with ways to protect ecosystems.

Today we call it biodiversity. One of its principal advocates was the Oxford ecologist Charles Elton, whose book "The Ecology of Invasions by Animals and Plants," argued that simplifying landscapes with weedkillers, or planting single crop species over large areas made a recipe for disaster. The best defense from diseases, other species or natural catastrophes, he said, was to conserve as much biological variety as possible in the fields and hedges of the countryside to counterbalance any threat. In his book he called it the conservation of variety.

Elton's approach not only inspired Rachel Carson to write "Silent Spring," about the harm done by insecticides, it also resonated among scientists in the defense establishment. Fantasizing about environmental warfare in the early 1960s, NATO scientists tried to imagine which links in ecosystems were vulnerable to manipulation. Studies had recently shown radioactive fallout infiltrating reindeer meat, a crucial part of Eskimos' diets. It was a revelation to think that such a connection in the food chain was now targetable. But the reverse was also true, and underscored Elton's point: the complexity of an ecosystem made any particular "link" less important, making the system less vulnerable.



This was the lesson defense planners took to heart. They decided that a robust peacetime market economy provided variety, and thus security in peace and war. If nuclear war ever came, a decentralized, diversified society would be in better shape than a centrally planned one like the Soviet Union's. The same logic applied to biological variety. That is why strategic stockpiles of Western nations during the cold war did not collect enormous stores of favorite foods but samples of the widest range of species imaginable.

In the face of natural disasters, such diversity seemed to be the West's ace in the hole. The variety of agricultural products in the United States far outpaced those of the Soviet Union, and is a reason that C.I.A. analysts predicted in the 1980s that global climate change would cause more harm to Russia than to the United States.

We managed to survive the cold war, but the challenges to our environmental security remain. We need to stop treating the idea of biodiversity as a philosophical preference and embrace it as a strategy of survival, just as it was for those who, more than a half-century ago, planned for a calamitous total war.

## **Текст 7**

### **Why Sanctions on Russia Will Backfire**

**By SAMUEL CHARAP and BERNARD SUCHER MARCH 5, 2015**

The American government tends to see sanctions against Russia as a low-cost policy that will eventually force Vladimir Putin to change course in Ukraine.

But this conventional wisdom obscures significant costs. Just as using drones to target suspected terrorists in Pakistan may have created more converts to Islamic militancy than it has eliminated, sanctions advocates haven't reckoned with the unintended consequences of the policy — consequences that could prove far more damaging to American interests than the Kremlin's aggression in Ukraine.

First, by employing commercial and financial sanctions on Russia for its actions in Ukraine, the United States — the architect and largest beneficiary of the globalized system of trade and finance — is exploiting post-Soviet Russia's integration into that system. Years of mutually beneficial progress that brought 140 million Russians into the orbit of global economic governance are now in doubt. Even if sanctions succeed in changing the Kremlin's behavior and are then lifted, the

American objective of integrating Russia into the global economy has been fundamentally undermined.

Second, the use of sanctions broadcasts to others the strategic hazard of integrating into the American-led global financial system. Whatever the outcome of Russia's intervention in Ukraine and whatever Mr. Putin's ultimate fate, other non-allies of the United States have now learned the lesson that hard-won institutional integration can be turned against those states that achieve it.

Third, while there is no question that sanctions have inflicted real costs on the leading state-owned and state-affiliated companies and harmed Mr. Putin's cronies, the collateral damage to independent, private enterprise in Russia is incomparably worse. Businesses without political protection will see atrophied sales, no access to finance and an indefinite postponement of investment. Those enterprises that put the greatest store on Russia's integration with the European Union and the United States are being hit hardest. (One of us is an American investor and entrepreneur who has long been active in Russia and is witnessing this first-hand.)

The most daring Westernizers among Russia's small entrepreneurial class now find themselves without protection while state banks and energy companies continue to be shielded by their access to government credit obtained on favorable terms.

Fourth, by imposing sanctions on Russia when it was already falling into a downward economic spiral, Washington has given Mr. Putin a powerful political instrument to deflect blame for the consequences of his own baleful decisions in Ukraine. The Kremlin's model of "state capitalism" was already struggling and its performance would have been poor without the geopolitical upheaval that Mr. Putin has created. American sanctions arrived with perfect timing, providing him an alibi that he has skillfully used to confuse the Russian people about the cause of their economic woes.

Fifth, even if sanctions are carefully crafted to punish specific actors, ordinary Russians perceive the West's sanctions to be directed against them and it is they who are being forced to bear the real costs of soaring inflation, the ruble's collapse and slowing growth. Russians' sense that they are under attack has generated an understandable "rallying around the flag" phenomenon. Mr. Putin's all-time-high approval ratings are one result; the other is the near-complete marginalization of dissenting voices. Sadly, Sunday's march to memorialize the slain opposition leader, Boris Nemtsov, will not change this.

If Russia faces greater economic turbulence in the coming months and years, America could face far more intractable problems than those that exist today. Russia is likely to become more belligerent if externally inflicted economic blows deepen the country's crisis. Moreover, a deeper downturn in Russia would worsen the economic woes of the European Union, with potential knock-on effects globally.

Now that Washington has made sanctions the centerpiece of its response to Russia, President Obama cannot simply abandon them. Instead, he should use them as leverage to negotiate a comprehensive settlement, one that involves some give and take.

The first round of sanctions made sense. With its annexation of Crimea, Russia not only trampled over key international norms, but also cemented an egregious violation for decades to come. The United States had to demonstrate that such violations incur costs to avoid allowing Russia to set a dangerous precedent. Targeted, Crimea-specific sanctions that prevent Russia from profiting from annexation should still serve that purpose. Russia has undoubtedly violated international norms in eastern Ukraine too. But unlike in Crimea, it could feasibly return to compliance there in the near future. And more sanctions won't alter Russia's broader strategic objectives in its backyard.

Many policy makers privately admit this, but they respond by asking, "What else could we have done?" It's a fair question. Since no feasible coercive measures could have prevented Mr. Putin from supporting the insurgency in eastern Ukraine, the only choice was, and remains, to negotiate — both to limit the suffering the Kremlin can inflict on defenseless populations and to avoid a wider, more dangerous Cold War-like confrontation. But talks covering Ukraine alone, like the ones in Minsk last month, will at best produce a temporary cease-fire in the conflict between Russia and the West. Only a broader agreement on regional security can end this conflict definitively. And sanctions relief can be used as a bargaining chip to get a deal that will stick.

The alternative would be open-ended sanctions that escalate conflict between Washington and Moscow while influencing Russia's economy and politics in ways that contradict American interests. Mr. Putin would gain greater control over the economy and rally the public around him, and Russia's evolution as a modern, globally integrated country would be halted. Recognizing these risks is not an endorsement of Russia's aggressive behavior. Just as opposing drone strikes doesn't imply support for terrorism, highlighting the strategic costs of sanctions is about crafting an effective policy, not appeasing Mr. Putin.

It is worth recalling that after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the United States faced a nightmare scenario of Russia in chaos. The government was bankrupt, and its ability to control its territory and large nuclear arsenal was threatened. At that time, Washington concluded that such a weak Russia would pose a grave threat to American national security. Why should that calculation be any different today?

## **Текст 8**

### **Pope Francis Careful in Navigating Cuban Politics**

**By JIM YARDLEY and AZAM AHMED SEPT. 20, 2015**

HAVANA — Revolution Square is the political stage of revolutionary Cuba. Fidel Castro held huge rallies here to castigate the imperialists up north. Looming over the square are immense portraits of the revolutionaries Che Guevara and Camilo Cienfuegos.

Into this charged atmosphere on Sunday came Pope Francis, celebrating an outdoor Mass attended by President Raúl Castro, the leadership of his Communist government and tens of thousands of Cubans. For those hoping Francis would speak about political freedom during his visit here, the moment seemed ripe.

And Francis did speak about politics. Colombian politics. He encouraged that country's peace talks.

As for Cuban politics, Francis has so far spoken in what might be called pope code. At the plaza and other events on Sunday, as he did at the airport welcoming ceremony the day before, Francis refrained from any direct criticisms of the Cuban government but made the sort of oblique asides that could be interpreted as disapproval — or explained away as anything but.

“Service is never ideological,” Francis said at the plaza soaked in ideology, after summoning Cubans to embrace the Christian ideal of service, “for we do not serve ideas. We serve people.”

In visiting Cuba, Francis is following his predecessors — both Pope John Paul II and Pope Benedict XVI offered Mass in Revolution Square — and charting a new path. As the first Latin American pope, Francis is enormously influential in his native region, which has raised expectations and pressures that he will wade into regional politics. His role in brokering the diplomatic breakthrough between Cuba and the United States has only raised his credibility.

Yet he is careful to avoid seeming too political and is being especially careful in navigating the politics of Cuba. This cautiousness has frustrated some Cuban dissidents who want a public meeting with the pope. On Sunday, the police stopped three men trying to distribute leaflets near Revolution Square.

“I wouldn't say we are disappointed — it simply doesn't appear to us to be right or just that the pope doesn't have a little time to meet with those Cubans who are defending human rights,” said José Daniel Ferrer, the head of the nation's largest dissident organization, the Patriotic Union of Cuba.

Mr. Ferrer said that more than 60 people had been arrested before and during the pope's visit, including three prominent female activists who were in contact with the pope's delegation. But he noted that the detentions had been conducted carefully, a sign of the changing times.

Francis has dipped into some issues in Latin America, and avoided getting directly involved in others. During his visit to South America in July, Francis endorsed dialogue between Bolivia and Chile over landlocked Bolivia's demands for an access route to the sea. He gave prominence on Sunday to the Colombia peace talks — though the Vatican has rejected calls to directly intervene in the negotiations between the government and the FARC rebel group. Francis has also resisted requests that he support Argentina's claims on the Falkland Islands.

“There has never been such resonance for the papacy in Latin America,” said Gianni La Bella, an expert in Rome on Latin American Catholicism. “You could almost say that Francis is considered as an alternate United Nations in the region.”

For many Cubans, those living on the island as well as the diaspora, the role of the pope is more than merely spiritual. As an Argentine, Francis lived through a dictatorship and the political turmoil that ensued, giving him more than just a linguistic and historical affinity for the people of Cuba, said Hugo Cancio, a Cuban-American businessman.

“He is one of us, in many ways,” Mr. Cancio said. “He understands the desires of Cubans.”

He added: “His message cannot be spiritual alone — there has to be some political component. But he is doing it in a soft and careful way.”

The welcoming ceremony on Saturday offered a small example of this balancing act. First, Francis thanked President Castro and conveyed his respects to Fidel Castro. Then, in a nod to dissidents and the diaspora, he added that he “would like my greeting to embrace especially all those who, for various reasons, I will not be able to meet, and to Cubans throughout the world.”

After the Mass on Sunday, Francis met for more than a half-hour with Fidel Castro and members of his family for what the Vatican spokesman described as an informal and familial chat. The two men exchanged books, as Francis recalled that the former Cuban leader had asked for reading materials during Pope Benedict's visit in 2012.

Francis also had a private meeting with President Castro at the Palace of Revolution, though neither man made any public remarks.

Once heavily Catholic, Cuba has long mattered to the Vatican, just as Cuba has long influenced South America. During the 1970s, Fidel Castro and other Cuban revolutionaries helped inspire and train the guerrilla movements in Argentina and elsewhere across the continent. More recently, populist leftist leaders in Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia have embraced Cuba and the Castro political legacy.

Mr. La Bella, the analyst, said that Francis did not endorse the politics of those leftist leaders but that he recognized they have tapped into a sentiment shared by many people across Latin America.

“Francis wants to connect with that hope for change that these movements express,” Mr. La Bella said. “For Francis, Cuba is a strategic front line for the new relationship with South American countries.”

In his speeches, Francis has at times sought to help steer Cuba in a new direction at a moment when many analysts expect the thaw with the United States to accelerate political and economic change on the island.

Since arriving in Cuba, he has emphasized the importance of service to others, holding out Christianity as something greater than ideology. At his last appearance on Sunday, he went off script, challenging the Cuban youth in attendance to dream boldly and chastising nations that rob their young of opportunities to work. A day earlier, he also sought to link Cuba’s independence with its legacy of Catholicism.

“He’s trying to link nationality with faith,” said Austen Ivereigh, author of “The Great Reformer,” a biography of Francis.

Whether Francis’ approach to Cuba can further revive the Cuban church remains unclear. Many people in the crowd for the outdoor Mass recognized that the pope’s mission went beyond preaching Catholicism to the masses, perhaps none more than the secular Cubans in attendance.

Ramon Trullo, 69, said he had come to see the Mass because the pope was someone he considered “a personality on the world stage.”

“His ideas are religious ones, but they are also ones that anyone in the world can identify with,” Mr. Trullo said. “Why shouldn’t we accept his words of justice and equality?”

## **Текст 9**

### **Hurricane Patricia brings rare praise for Mexico's president**

By Katy Watson BBC Mexico and Central America reporter

30 October 2015

As Hurricane Patricia bore down on Mexico last week people became very nervous.

There were warnings that the impact could be catastrophic and comparisons with Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, which killed more than 6,000 people, made those in the path of Patricia fear for their lives.

But Patricia's strength weakened as quickly as it had built up.

In the space of three days it had gone from tropical storm to an intense category five hurricane, back to tropical storm again. The death toll was an almost unbelievable zero.

The hurricane's path changed and in the end hit a relatively unpopulated part of the coast, avoiding the tourist resort of Puerto Vallarta and the busy port of Manzanillo, before heading into the mountains.

Storm in a teacup?

Inevitably, once danger had passed, the jokes started appearing.

One went like this: As soon as Hurricane Patricia entered Mexico, it was robbed of five categories - typical Mexicans!

And then there were the accusations that this was all just a storm in a teacup - that President Enrique Peña Nieto had exaggerated the potential catastrophe to make himself look good.

But even amid the teasing, for the first time in a long time, there was far more praise than criticism of Mr Peña Nieto's administration who's faced low approval ratings for quite some time.

The strongest storm ever recorded in the Americas when it ploughed into Mexico but was later downgraded to a tropical depression

At its peak, Hurricane Patricia was a very rare category five hurricane, with winds of 325km/h (200mph)

The US National Hurricane Center (NHC) initially warned it could be like a "nuclear detonation"

From the very start, as Patricia's winds started intensifying, television and radio bulletins warned people of the incoming storm. President Peña Nieto was on the television and radio.

He and every other government agency, it seemed, were tweeting about the coordinated effort between federal and state governments and warning people to get away from the coast.

In the end, catastrophe was averted. Mr Peña Nieto said that the shock of the hurricane had "brought together all Mexicans".

"The fact that there were no deaths was mostly down to the faith of the Mexican people," he said.

Well prepared

But experts have a different explanation.

"The federal government was effective in orchestrating the preventive measures in the build-up," says Lourdes Pintado of Control Risks in Mexico City, who said the co-ordination between state and federal agencies worked well.

"The strategy focused on setting up shelters, supplying security personnel and communicating both the level of the threat and the preventive measures to the individuals on the coastal areas that were most vulnerable," she says.

"They got lucky," says Prof Richard Olson, the director of the Extreme Events Institute at Florida International University in Miami.

"But they also have a reasonably strong civil protection system and so in this kind of an emergency and in this kind of event they are going to look pretty good."

'Never forget'

Lourdes Pintado thinks lessons have been learned - last year when Hurricane Odile hit Baja California, co-ordination between state and federal government was stronger after the hurricane than before. That hurricane also had a higher death toll.

For Prof Olson those lessons go back much further and date back to 1985 when Mexico City was hit by a massive earthquake that left at least 9,000 people dead and 30,000 injured.

"The entire Mexican system will never forget 1985 and how bad that made the entire PRI regime look," he said, referring to the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) which was in power at the time.

"After that, they really worked hard to build up from the municipal to the national level and a pretty robust system so that nobody would look that bad ever again."

While the government can be pleased with the outcome, every hurricane is different and this could have turned out very differently had the hurricane continued on its path to a major city or had there been major flooding.

Around 80% of hurricane deaths are caused by water, according to Prof Olson.



"The key is we have to keep this success in perspective because every event is a test," he says.

"They look pretty good on this one but I can run you an alternate scenario where this one could have been a disaster not just an emergency."

## **Текст 10**

### **Russian aviation official says plane broke up in midair over Sinai**

The Washington Post

By Erin Cunningham November 1 at 12:22 PM

CAIRO — A Russian plane that crashed in Egypt over the weekend broke up in midair, a senior Russian aviation official said after visiting the crash site in the Sinai Peninsula on Sunday. All 224 people aboard were killed.

It was too early to tell what caused the disaster, said Viktor Sorochenko, an official with the Interstate Aviation Committee, according to Russia's Interfax news agency.

Russia's transport minister arrived in Egypt with a team of experts on Sunday to help with the investigation. Egyptian officials said their country's Civil Aviation Ministry was analyzing data from two recovered flight recorders at the ministry headquarters in Cairo.

Egyptian authorities said they have not determined the cause of the crash, but they denied claims by the Islamic State militant group that it downed the airliner, which departed from Egypt's Red Sea resort town of Sharm al-Sheikh on Saturday morning.

Three major international airlines and a regional carrier announced they will avoid flying over Sinai until investigators know what caused the crash. The moves by Germany's Lufthansa, Air France-KLM and the Dubai-based Emirates and FlyDubai airlines to divert flights from Sinai's airspace underscored growing international concerns about the jihadists' reach in the region.

Germany's Transportation Ministry urged the country's airlines not to use the route the Russian plane used when it crashed in Sinai, according to the Associated Press. Before the crash, the ministry had issued a warning to airlines about flying over the northern part of the peninsula, which is home to a violent Islamist insurgency.

The Egyptian government said Sunday that 163 bodies had been recovered and transferred to three facilities outside Sinai. Some of the bodies would be repatriated to the Russian city of St. Petersburg, the flight's destination, on Sunday, officials said.

The charter flight operated by the Russian carrier Metrojet "disappeared" shortly after takeoff from Sharm al-Sheikh, a popular destination for Russian tourists, Russia's Federal Air Transport Agency said. It was carrying 217 passengers and seven crew members when it crashed into a remote region of central Sinai, the Civil Aviation Ministry said. There were no survivors, Egyptian officials and the Russian Embassy in Cairo said.

Russian officials announced Saturday that they had opened an investigation into whether gross negligence and safety violations may have led to the crash. In a statement, Russia's Investigative Committee said it was searching the Moscow offices of the airline Kogalymavia, which flies under the brand Metrojet, and its facilities at Domodedovo International Airport. Airline employees would be interviewed and the quality of fuel used by Metrojet on its flights would be examined.

Islamic State's Sinai affiliate claimed Saturday that its fighters downed the Airbus A320 to avenge Russian strikes on insurgents in Syria, but the group did not say how it allegedly brought down the plane.

Russia's military intervened in Syria to bolster Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, Moscow's ally, amid a devastating civil war. Russian warplanes have carried out hundreds of airstrikes and killed scores of civilians in Syria over the past month, rights group say.

Militants in Sinai pledged allegiance to the Islamic State last year and have carried out hundreds of attacks on security forces. Security experts say the extremists are known to have surface-to-air missiles that could take out low-flying aircraft. Egyptian and Russian officials on Saturday denied claims that the jihadists shot down the plane, which had climbed to 31,000 feet before plummeting to the ground. Surface-to-air missiles can normally hit aircraft flying below 10,000 feet, analysts say.

The French-owned Airbus company said in a statement that the crashed airliner was built in 1997 and had accumulated more than 56,000 hours of flight time. Metrojet acquired the plane in 2012, Airbus said.

Russian President Vladimir Putin expressed “his deepest condolences” to the families of those who died in the crash, the Kremlin news service reported. Putin also spoke to Egyptian President Abdel Fatah al-Sissi by telephone, a statement from Sissi’s office said Saturday. The leaders agreed to coordinate investigation efforts, the statement said.

In Egypt, military aircraft helped spot the wreckage on Saturday morning. Search-and-rescue parties reached the crash site and began airlifting bodies to the Zeinoh morgue in central Cairo.

Russian tourists flock every year to the Sinai Peninsula, where temperatures remain high throughout the winter. The southern part of Sinai, along the Red Sea coast, is not plagued by the Islamist violence seen in North Sinai, which borders the Gaza Strip. Holiday vacationers still head to South Sinai’s pristine beaches, but tourism has suffered because of turmoil in the wake of the Arab Spring.

Earlier this year, Egyptian Tourism Minister Khaled Abbas Rami said about 3 million Russian tourists traveled to Egypt in 2014, mostly to visit resorts along the Red Sea.

Among the passengers killed were four Ukrainian nationals and one Belarusian. The remaining passengers were Russian citizens, including 17 children, authorities said.

## **Текст 11**

**He fought in World War II. He died in 2014. And he just registered to vote in Va.**

The Washington Post

By Laura Vozzella September 29, 2016

RICHMOND — The FBI and local police are investigating how at least 19 dead Virginians were recently re-registered to vote in this critical swing state.

One case came to light after relatives of a deceased man received a note congratulating him for registering, Rockingham County Commonwealth’s Attorney Marsha Garst said Thursday.

“His family members were very distraught,” said Garst, who confirmed the existence of the FBI and police investigation but said she could provide few details because the case is ongoing.

All 19 were initially registered as voters in the Shenandoah Valley city of Harrisonburg, although a clerk double-checking the entries later raised questions about one. She recognized the name of Richard Allen Claybrook Sr., who died in 2014 at age 87, because his son is a well-known local judge. She happened to recall that the judge's father had died.

"He was a retired Fairfax County elementary school principal and had fought in World War II," said his son, retired Harrisonburg General District Court Judge Richard Allen Claybrook Jr. "So our family is very disgusted that they would pick his name, because he was such a law-abiding citizen devoted to public service."

All of the forms had been submitted by a private group that was working to register voters on the campus of James Madison University, according to the Harrisonburg registrar's office. The group was not identified. No charges have been filed.

Republicans in the state House of Delegates, who in recent years have supported tighter voter ID laws, held a conference call with reporters to call attention to the investigation.

"Oftentimes we hear our Democratic colleagues suggest that voter fraud doesn't exist in Virginia, or it's a myth," House Speaker William J. Howell (R-Stafford) said. "This is proof that voter fraud not only exists but is ongoing and is a threat to the integrity of our elections."

House Minority Leader David J. Toscano (D-Charlottesville) said the case was not proof of voter fraud because no one had actually managed to cast a vote in the names of the dead.

"First of all, there was no voter fraud — they caught him," Toscano said. "Nobody cast a vote. . . . There's still no evidence of that going on in the state. But there is evidence every time you turn around that the Republicans are trying to make it more difficult for citizens to vote in elections."

## **Tекст 12**

### **Philippines' Rodrigo Duterte poses a major and unpredictable challenge to the U.S.**

The Washington Post

By Emily Rauhala September 30 at 10:40 AM

MANILA — If you could sum up the U.S. response to President Rodrigo Duterte in one phrase, it might be something like, "For real?"

Duterte swept to power in July, promising to ride a jet ski through the South China Sea and kill 100,000 criminals in six months. At his first big summit, he lashed out at President Obama, using a slang term that translates, roughly, as “son of a whore.”

In the weeks since Obama canceled a meeting with him, Duterte has made big announcements on bilateral ties, including Wednesday’s promise to cancel U.S.-Philippine military exercises after next year, and his call for U.S. Special Operations forces to leave Mindanao, only to have his foreign ministry walk back the news right away.

The flip-flops have the press in a whirl. “It’s like ‘Keeping Up with the Kardashians,’ ” joked Richard Javad Heydarian, an assistant professor of political science at Manila’s De La Salle University.

But stories about Duterte’s “antics” misread the man and the stakes. The president of the Philippines is very much for real and presents a real diplomatic challenge to Washington as it pursues its turn toward Asia, and China pushes back.

At stake are plans for a greater U.S. military presence in the Philippines under a new defense agreement that came into force this year.

Duterte said Wednesday that joint military exercises scheduled next month between the Philippines and the United States will be the last because he does not want to upset China. On Thursday, Foreign Affairs Secretary Perfecto Yasay said he had not heard the comment and insisted Duterte would respect the Philippines’ commitment to cooperate with the United States.

Earlier in the week, Duterte vowed to “cross the Rubicon” in terms of U.S. ties by deepening his relationships with Russia and China — a comment that Yasay called “dramatics.”

The tone has diplomats on edge. “U.S. officials are quite concerned,” said Jose L. Cuisia, the Philippines’ former ambassador to the United States. “And so are my colleagues at foreign affairs.”

To understand what’s driving Duterte’s behavior, consider two things: He is wildly popular at home, and he plans to visit China in October.

He has the support of millions of Filipinos. He campaigned for president on a promise to “kill all” the country’s criminals. Since taking office three months back, at least 3,300 suspects have been killed, either shot in police operations or gunned down by plainclothes assassins.

The United States, the European Union and the United Nations have spoken out against the violence, but many crime-weary citizens support the so-called “war on drugs,” and Duterte has high approval ratings.

Duterte’s popularity and political acumen have helped him quickly build alliances in Manila. As the Senate and the House fall in line, he is gaining the political support necessary to push ahead with his platform—and the cost of crossing him grows.

Analysts say they believe Duterte will continue to consolidate power. “He’s the only game in town right now,” said a senior Western diplomat in Manila who spoke on the condition of anonymity because he is not allowed to speak to the press.

“There is nobody else.”

That clout makes it tougher for the United States and others to take public stands against the president or his policies.

Though the vast majority of Filipinos have a positive view of the United States, calling out perceived U.S. hypocrisy seems to serve Duterte well, bolstering his image as a political outsider who challenges the status quo.

Realizing this, perhaps, Washington has thus far responded cautiously, stressing long-term stability in ties. “Our relationship with the Philippines is broad, and our alliance is one of our most enduring and important relationships in the Asia Pacific region,” said Molly Koscina, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Embassy in Manila.

Though Duterte is seen by some outsiders as irrational, his anti-American rhetoric may be a deliberate bid to build trust with Beijing, analysts said.

His predecessor, Benigno Aquino III, took a hard line on China, angering Beijing by challenging its South China Sea claims at an international court.

Duterte wants to improve ties; during his campaign, he said he would consider shelving the South China Sea dispute if Beijing built a railway on the island of Mindanao.

On his first visit to China as president, in the third week of October, he is expected to focus on the South China Sea, where Chinese boats are blocking Filipino fishermen from waters off the Scarborough Shoal.

If he has any hope of getting Filipino boats back to those fishing grounds, Duterte will need to show China some goodwill without totally alienating the United States.

De La Salle's Heydarian ventured that promising to, say, move the annual military exercises from disputed waters to a different coast could do just that.

"He is signaling to China that he is a different Philippine president, an independent sovereign leader, and that [he] is willing to tinker with certain aspects of the U.S.-Philippine relations to please the Chinese," Heydarian said.

"He is not saying he will downgrade relations with the U.S.— just that he's willing to tinker."

### **Текст 13**

#### **Shakespeare and Company, Paris's famous bookstore where wandering writers are welcome**

The Washington Post

By James McAuley September 27, 2016

PARIS — Shakespeare and Company, the small, crumbling bookshop on Paris's Left Bank, may be the most famous bookstore in the world.

It was the first place to publish the entirety of James Joyce's "Ulysses" when no one else would, and for decades it has been an informal living room — and sometimes a bedroom — for many of the most revered figures in modern literature: Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald, Jack Kerouac and Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Durrell and Anaïs Nin.

This week, the staff of the multicolored storefront at 37 Rue de la Bucherie released a comprehensive history of the shop that originally opened at another location in 1919. The book was years in the making, nearly 400 pages of text, testimonies and photographs from the store's sprawling archive, crammed in mismatched boxes in a closet three floors up an uneven staircase. Conceived as a "memoir" instead of a history, the project is essentially a rigorous attempt to explain what, exactly, Shakespeare and Company is.

For George Whitman — the shop's American-born proprietor, who lived in the small apartment upstairs until his death in 2011 at 98 — Shakespeare and Company was many things. At his pithiest, he called it "a socialist Utopia

masquerading as a bookstore,” a bohemian rhapsody where visitors slept upstairs and red wine was served in empty tuna cans.

But George — as he was known to so many — also considered the shop a living work of art: “I created this bookstore like a man would write a novel, building each room like a chapter,” he said. “I like people to open the door the way they open a book, a book that leads into a magic world in their imaginations.”

Whitman was not its founder: That distinction belongs to Sylvia Beach, who opened the original Shakespeare and Company on the nearby Rue de l’Odeon, which was forced to close in 1941 during the Nazi occupation of Paris, when Beach, along with thousands of others, was interned. In the late 1950s, she bequeathed the title of Shakespeare and Company to George, who named his only child after his predecessor. Sylvia Beach Whitman, 35, runs Shakespeare and Company with her partner, David Delannet, a Parisian philosophy student who wandered into the shop one day while she was sorting books inside.

“I think David quickly realized that if we were going to be together,” Sylvia said recently, “that the shop had to be part of his world as well.”

George arrived in the city after World War II to study at the Sorbonne on the GI Bill and never left. He had acquired so many books that eventually he decided to open a shop of his own. In a diary entry from the spring of 1950, he wrote: “I hope finally to have a niche where I can safely look upon the world’s horror and beauty.”

Shakespeare and Company became that niche, where he hosted readings, impromptu dinner parties, and, in later years, posed with visiting dignitaries in his pajamas or in a paisley blazer that he rarely, if ever, sent to the dry cleaners.

The shop would become a refuge for generations of wandering writers who turned up unannounced to live there. George called these travelers the “Tumbleweeds,” and the deal was that for two hours’ work every day — as well as the vague promise of reading one book every day — he would let them stay for free in the shop, sleeping on cots tucked away between the stacks and showering in the public baths nearby.

“Be not inhospitable to strangers,” reads a sign that still stands like a motto in the shop today, “lest they be angels in disguise.”

The only other requirement for the Tumbleweeds — at George’s orders, and now - Sylvia’s — is to write a one-page autobiography, often typed on one of the store’s



typewriters, using sheets of pale blue paper. Shakespeare and Company now has thousands of these testimonies, some even from the children of previous Tumbleweeds.

“A lot of the Tumbleweeds are of a particular age,” Sylvia said recently, leafing through a book of these autobiographies. “It’s that age in life where you are looking to find your path. And there’s really no better place to ask yourself these questions than in the center of Paris, being surrounded by stories.” Figuratively, of course, but also literally: Piles of books can serve as chairs, and sometimes pillows.

For Jessica Thompson, 20, a Tumbleweed from New Zealand, the shop’s bizarre blend of fiction and reality has provided an invaluable stimulus for her writing. “You’re forced to get words on the page,” she said. “You’re forced.” Even if it’s no good, “at least it comes out.”

Anneli Knight, 18, is another Tumbleweed. Born and raised on a farm in Buckinghamshire, England, she says she has no immediate plans and intends to stay in the shop “until they throw me out, really.” She, too, is working on a piece of fiction, tentatively titled “Recollections of Her,” about a man in therapy coming to terms with the suicide of the woman he loved.

“That’s part of the magic of the place,” Sylvia said. “Everyone has a tale to tell.”

The new book about the store takes the title of Whitman’s unfinished memoir, “The Rag & Bone Shop of the Heart,” a line from the W.B. Yeats poem “The Circus Animals’ Desertion.” It relies on hundreds of Tumbleweed testimonies from decades past, young people whose “ladders,” to cite the same poem, began in the store and ended in literary publication, university teaching positions, or family lives in quiet suburbs. Leafing through the book, which landed in U.S. stores on Tuesday, it becomes clear that launching those journeys was always the point.

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