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АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ

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STYLISTIC SEMANTICS IN INTERPRETATION

Рекомендовано
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як навчальний посібник
для студентів вищих навчальних закладів

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Навчальний посібник містить передмову, плани семінарських занять, матеріали до аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи за тематикою курсу "Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу", питання для самоконтролю з практичними завданнями та завданнями самостійного опрацювання студентами, контрольні роботи до курсу, список літератури.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів.

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"Language is the blood of the soul into which thoughts run and out of which they grow."
(Oliver Wendell Holmes)
"We tend to look through language and not realize how much power language has."
(Deborah Tannen)

This manual would not have been possible without the assistance of a camp of scholars, linguists, colleagues, and friends.

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The expertise of the many philologists, scholars, and typology studies specialists helped create a product of contrastive stylistic semantics, relevant to the third year students specializing in applied aspects of translation —its primary intended audience.

ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник “Stylistic Semantics in Interpretation” укладено з метою сприяння студентам у підготовці до семінарських і практичних занять з дисципліни “Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу”. Окрім планів семінарських занять, тем для самостійного опрацювання, теоретичних питань та практичних завдань для самоконтролю посібник містить дидактичні матеріали (тексти, вправи) практичного характеру, що пропонуються для аудиторного та позааудиторного виконання. Плани семінарських занять та мовний матеріал окреслюються проблематикою стилістичної семасіології та охоплюють теми морфологічної стилістики, лексичних засобів експресивності тексту, семантико-синтаксичних засобів увиразнення тексту, стилістичної та хронологічної стратифікації словникового запасу мови, функціональних стилів мови. Метою посібника є навчити студентів розпізнавати та аналізувати різнорівневий образний ресурс англійської та української мов та закласти основи стилістично-адекватного перекладу тексту. Загалом навчальний матеріал переслідує завдання:

— ознайомити студентів з основними поняттями стилістичної семантики тексту;
— подати загальну характеристику традиційно виокремлюваних стилів писемного та усного мовлення в англійській та українській мовах;
— навчити студентів визначати жанрову та стилістичну приналежність текстів;
— закласти студентам основи образності тексту та знання фонетичних, графічних, морфологічних, лексичних та синтаксичних засобів увиразнення тексту;
— вчити студентів виявляти структурні та змістові складові тексту першотвору, що створюють конотації та підлягають відтворенню при перекладі;
— навчити студентів здійснювати порівняльний перекладознавчий аналіз стилістично-маркованих фрагментів текстів оригіналу та перекладу;
— сформувати у студентів вміння розпізнавати стилістичні прийоми та засоби виразності текстів різних жанрів мови оригіналу та коментувати доречність перекладацьких трансформацій для збереження образності у мові перекладу.

ПЛАНИ СЕМІНАРСЬКИХ ЗАНЯТЬ

Seminar 1. ***Styles and Genres in the Contrasted Languages***

Semantics as a science about the meaning.

Lexical meanings of the word: direct, indirect, secondary, figurative, denotative, connotative, stylistic and contextual ones.

Free and bound meanings; idiomatic combinability of the word.

The notions of expressivity, emotiveness, intensivity, imagery.

The official style, the publicistic style, the newspaper style, the scientific prose style, the belletristic style. Basic text-forms and genres of their representation.

Lexical, grammatical, and syntactical means of the style actualization. Exercises in style identification.

Literature Recommended: [6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 4 (Pp. 7–12; 120–132), 5 (Pp. 90–98)].

Seminar 2. ***Functional Stratification of the English and Ukrainian Vocabulary***

The notions of the language norm and the language code.

The usual and the occasional meanings of the word.

Stylistically marked vocabulary (bookish, historical, archaic, colloquial, dialectal words, jargons and taboos) versus neutral vocabulary in Ukrainian and English. Search for translational equivalents.

The nature of connotations arising from stylistically marked vocabulary. Contrastive analysis of the colloquial level of the substandard vocabulary in English and Ukrainian.

Exercises in the functional use of the English and Ukrainian vocabulary.

Literature Recommended: [6; 8; 9; 11; 13; 4 (Pp. 117–119), 5 (Pp. 98–112)].

Seminar 3. ***Stylistic Phonetics and Grammar***

Phonosemantic expressive means: alliteration, assonance, onomatopoeia, rhythm, rhyme.

Morphemes of exaggerative, diminutive, derogatory, hypocoristic meanings in English and Ukrainian

Stylistic use of the article and ways of their adequate translation into Ukrainian.

Transposition of the morphological forms of singularity/plurality.

Stylistic use of the tense forms, ways of conveying grammatical connotations in translation.

Stylistic transposition of the verbal categories of mood, voice, aspect, transitivity, semantic properties of (non-)finitude, (im-)perfectiveness, continuity, and (non-)terminitiveness.

Exercises in the identification of the phonetic means, stylistic functions of the morphemes, and verbal transposition.

Literature Recommended: [1; 2; 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; 14; 4 (Pp. 21–27), 5 (Pp. 112–114)].

Seminar 4. ***Lexical Expressive Means and Devices***

Metaphoric and metonymic transfers. Ways of their adequate translation.

Ways of translating lexical units built on hyperbole, meiosis, antonomasia, periphrasis.

Ways of conveying expressive potential of the epithets, synonyms, euphemisms in translation.

Ways of rendering connotations created by set expressions and idioms in translation.

Ways of translating proper names (toponyms, antroponyms, xenonyms, eponyms, hydronyms).

Ethnically marked and folk vocabulary. Ways of maintaining connotations in translation versions.

Literature Recommended: [2; 6; 7; 10; 15; 4 (Pp. 42–72), 5 (Pp. 119–124)].

Seminar 5. ***Lexico-syntactic Tropes and Means of Text Expressivity***

Language means of creating joky, comic, ironic effects, the meanings of criticism, euphemy, contrast in Ukrainian and English; cross-cultural differences.

Ways of maintaining expressivity rendered by litotes, simile, oxymoron, antithesis, irony, paradox, zeugma and pun in translation.

Exercises in the identification of the syntactic stylistic devices and ways of adequate translation from English into Ukrainian or vice versa.

Literature Recommended: [2; 6; 7; 10; 15; 4 (Pp. 42–72), 5 (Pp. 125–132)].

Seminar 6. ***Expressive Syntax***

Syntactical language means that enhance intensivity and expressivity: inversion, parallelism, repetition, parenthesis, chiasmus, aposiopesis, asyndeton, polysyndeton, parcelling.

Ways of rendering expressively loaded syntactic units into the target language.

Asyndetic nominal clusters in English and peculiarities of translating them into Ukrainian.

Literature Recommended: [1; 2; 6; 12; 4 (Pp. 72–108), 5 (Pp. 132–142)].

Seminar 7. ***Stylistic Punctuation***

Grammatical and stylistic punctuation in complex, compound, and complex-compound sentences in English and Ukrainian.

Cases of incongruence of syntactic detachment in Ukrainian and English: parenthetical and deictic units, inverted parts of the sentences, quotation, direct and indirect speech, predicative complexes.

Graphon, capitalization, italics, grapheme multiplication, hyphenation, paragraphing, abbreviation used for stylistic effects. Ways of rendering graphic means of expressivity into the target language.

Exercises in rendering stylistically marked syntactic units.

Literature Recommended: [1; 2; 6; 12; 16; 20; 4 (pp. 72–91), 5 (pp. 115–118)].

Final Practical Class. ***Doing Final Translations and Translation Analysis of the Source Text and Target Text.***

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ РОБОТИ

PHONETIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 1. Comment upon the associations and connotations onomatopoeic words create. Suggest their translational equivalents to maintain due expressivity and vividness.

Birds and insects: bees buzz, birds twitter/ cheep/ screech, butterflies flit, cicadas chirm/ chirp/ chirr/ whirr, chickens cluck, cocks crow, cranes clang, crows croak, ducks quack, flies hum, geese cackle/ honk, grasshoppers chirp, hens cackle/ cluck, hawks squawk, larks/ nightingales warble, magpies chatter, owls hoot, pigeons coo, tit call/ chatter, sparrows cheep/ peep/ pip/ chitter, turkeys gobble.

Animals: bears/ tigers roar, bulls low, cats meow/ miaow/ purr, cows/ oxen/ calves bellow/ bleat, dogs bark/ growl, donkeys bray, elephants trumpet, foxes yelp, frogs croak, goats baa/ bleat, horses neigh/ snicker, mules heehaw, mice squeak, piglets squeal, pigs grunt/ snort, sheep bleat, snakes hiss, wolves howl/ snarl.

People moan/ cry/ scream/ shriek/ sob/ murmur/ mutter/ mumble/ stammer/ stumble/ hiccup/ yawn/ sigh/ snore/ grunt/ grumble/ grown/ whisper/ gasp/ boo/ cheer/ chant/ pant/ wheeze/ shriek/ snigger/ titter/ chuckle/ sniff.

Ex. 2. Think of the things that can produce the following noises and give their most fitting English equivalents to retain the image of the sound imitation.

Белькотіти, бекати, бемкати, бриніти, бряжчати, брязкати, бубоніти, булькати, булькотати, буркотіти, бурмотати, бурчати, верещати, вищати, волати, воркувати, гарчати, ґелґотати, гикати, гримати, гриміти, ґолькати, гомоніти, грохотати, грякати, грюкати, гугоніти, гугукати, гудіти, гуркотіти, густи, деренчати, дзвеніти, дзвякати, дзижчати, дрескотіти, журчати, завивати, зітхати, іржати, капати, каркати, квакати, клацати, крякати, кудкудакати, кукати, кукурікати, курликати, лементувати, лопотіти, ляпати, ляскати, лулукати, лящати, мекати, мимрити, муркотіти, мугикати, пілікати, піпікати, плескати, плюскотати, пискотіти, пихтіти, ридати, рипіти, ричати, рявкати, свистіти, скавчати, скиглити, скреготати, сопіти, стрекотіти, сичати, скрипіти, стрекота-

ти, сюрчати, тарабанити, тарахтати, тріскотіти, тріщати, тупотіти, тьохкати, фуркати, фурчати, хлопнути, хихотіти, хіхікати, хлебтати, хлистати, хлюпотіти, хмикати, хникати, хрипіти, хропіти, хрустіти, хрюкати, хурчати, цигикати, цвірінчати, цмокати, цокати, цокотіти, чавкати, чиркати, шамкати, шаркати, шептати, шелестіти, щебетати, шипіти, шуршати.

Ex. 3. Find correspondences of associations between noises and nominations of the noises. Pick up their Ukrainian equivalents and compare the associations in both cultures.

- sack of potatoes falling
- bacon frying in the pan
- door that needs oiling
- leaves in the breeze
- a clock
- keys in the pocket
- a bomb
- wind through the trees
- powerful engine
- tires when one breaks suddenly
- kettle boiling
- wine glasses
- knives being scraped together
- a sugar lump dropped into tea
- smth heavy dropping into the sea
- the quiet sound of the fridge
- the old jailer's keys
- champagne corks coming out
- a light being switched on
- something loose under the car bonnet
- the sound of lawn-mowers
- rain on the roof
- wood burning on the fire
- a tap that cannot be turned right off
- a whip or a bone breaking
- curtains in a draught
- chair leg moving on the floor
- a car going into the wall
- walking in the mud

tick	sizzle	purr	jingle	whistle
plop	grate	humbang	splash	pop
tinkle	hiss	rattle	jangle	click
creak	rustle	thud	screech	squelch
crash	whine	roar	crack	drip
rackle	swish	squeal	patter	

Ex. 4. Translate the following interjections into Ukrainian. Identify what state or emotion each renders in both languages.

Oh, dear!; Gosh!; God Almighty!; Goodness gracious!; Good Heavens!; God of Heaven!; My God!; Good grief!; The cheese!; Mum's the word!; Snag's the word!; Hush!; Go climb a tree!; Bad, ass to you!; My aunt Fanny!; Damn!; Hell!; What a furry to fly at Master John!; Oh, don't be a stupid ass!; A pretty pair of shoes!; It'll be a monkey's uncle!; A shame and disgrace!; Stuff and nonsense!; A pretty business!; Impossible!; Nonsense!; Bosh!; Oh, splendid!; A horse of another colour!; Bless you!; A good shot!; Brave boy!; Good egg!; Excellent!; Funny!; Action!; Attention!; Hallo!; Hurrah!; Hooray!; Huzza!; Alas!; Hi!; Lo!; Air raid!; Action stations!; Bless me!; Oh!; Ah!; Bah!; Pooh!; Humph!; Hm!; Fie!; Pshaw!; Pah!; Cobbles!; Dog!; Goose!; Man!; Rats!

Ex. 5. Point out onomatopoeic words in the passage that follows. State the stylistic effect created by them. Suggest their equivalent translation. Practice translating the first paragraph of the text into Ukrainian to evoke the air of animation.

AT THE FAIR

One evening, near Commercial Road, he came upon a fair on a piece of waste land, a garish fanfare of splashing lights and clashing tunes, dominated by the Big Wheel turning in the sky with a myriad swinging lights. After a moment's trepidation he went down the passage between a broken house-wall and rail of rope, and entered the busy pleasure throng. Merry-go-round chuffed and jingled and jangled, with horses eternally chasing themselves round a circle of rock-a-bye childhood, smacked on the bright rumps by the blurting frolicsome tunes. And girls with wind-plaited hair clinging to grey-dappled manes giddily urged the steeds back and farther back into the cradling years. On the large round floor of colliding

little motor-cars the drivers howled and screamed with delight at each fresh bump, the world turning round them in a kaleidoscope of applauding hands, a long scarf of star-drift, a spinning maze of ribbons. Mostly the jollifiers were young, but there were many middle-aged moving round and watching and taking a mild hand, even a few ancients plodding with rheumatic knees against the flooding waters of laughter. Many Negroes too in their gayest soot-suits, the best dressed and barbered of all the laughters.

Francis sauntered among the booths where one threw or shot for prizes, and watched people, almost always males, throwing loops or darts or balls — missiles aimed at white-squared boards or at parcels or little packets of cash — losing a shilling or winning a plastic shaving-mug worth three farthings. He remembered the country show and its booths. The items were much the same as here, but there was a feeling of strain, excitement, which had hardly been present at Thorstead. The fair existed in the city streets only by right of the temporary bomb damage of the war; it was making hay while the night sun shone; it was an oasis of folly alien to its dark surroundings, a foolish cavern carved momentarily in the starless night of the city. Only the Negroes seemed entirely at home, and that made the fairground with its own-generated electricity even more sort of tropic island, festooned with merry faces and clashing arc-lights of colour, in the desert seas of the environing shops, banks, apartments.

He was about to go when, lingering by a shooting booth where a good shot was trying his skill to the indignation of the burly proprietor with a furry stetson on the back of his head and several jewelled rings on his fingers, he was drawn to look closer at the assistant handling the guns. (From *A Local Habitation* by J. Lindsay)

MORPHEMIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 6. Mind the phenomenon of morphemic transposition to choose a correct English equivalent of the Ukrainian words.

Перемовини (talk/ talks); манірність (air/ airs); попіл (ash/ ashes); вміст (content/ contents); зміст (content/ contents); митниця (custom/ customs); збитки (damage/ damages); кальсони (drawer/ drawers); грошові засоби (fund/ funds); скло (glass/ glasses); погляд (look/ looks); спосіб (manner/ manners); етикет (manner/ manners);

протокол (minute/ minutes); зусилля (pain/ pains); масштаб (scale/ scales); ваги (scale/ scales); збереження (saving/ savings); заощадження (saving/ savings); видовище (spectacle/ spectacles); відстань (step/ steps); підприємство (work/ works); ґрунт (ground/ grounds); земельна ділянка (ground/ grounds); помешкання (quarter/ quarters); нагороди (honour/ honours); юність (youth/ youths); молодь (youth/ youths); враження (experience/ experiences); стан (condition/ conditions); обставини (condition/ conditions); визначні місця (sight/ sights); милосердя (charity/ charities); благодійність (charity/ charities); спирт (spirit/ spirits); настрій (spirit/ spirits); години прийому лікаря (surgery/ surgeries); махінації (practice/ practices); підлий (mean/ means); вантажний потяг (goods train/ good train); натюрморти (still lifes/ still lives).

Ex. 7. The below given are the words to render augmentative, diminutive, derogatory, and hypocoristic meanings in Ukrainian morphemically. State the affixes that give rise to the connotations mentioned. Practise translating the words into English to maintain the stylistic component of the meaning in their Ukrainian counterparts. What method of translation is applied in each case? In how many cases does maintaining stylistic semantics morphemically become possible?

Дідуган, торбище, горбочок, зіронька, здоровань, грудомаха, вітрюган, кухонька, орлятко, гусенятко, братва, панич, дітлахи, припічок, краплина, матінка, морозище, віченьки, зміюка, доріжка, доріженька, мерзлота, вогник, кубельце, сестронька, річечка, п'яниця, бруднющий, стебельце, хлопчисько, очища, глибочінь, травина, зернина, нахабство, метушня, чистісінький, тихесенький, директриса, директорка, директорша, собачня, хвостисько, хмарка, рученята, хлібець, водиця, слівце, солдатня, гадючище, малятко, носяра, перепілочка, поросятко, садочок, малуватий, плечистий, прастарий, глибоченький, незліченний, старезний, манюній, темінь, тямущий, безмежний, пресивий, надчутливий, суперелітний, невблаганний, бородатий, величезний, добрячий, хворобливий, чубатий, одвічний, товстелезний, низькуватий, найдосвідченіший, найвродливіша, посміховисько, тупуватий, червонястий, краплистий, гіллястий, полохливий, зубастий, зернистий, прездоровий, дівча.

Ex. 8. ***In every line combine each word to the right of the slash with an intensifying adjective or adverb to the left of the slash to make collocations. Suggest Ukrainian translation of each collocation to maintain the proper degree of intensivity. In what way can intensivity be rendered in Ukrainian?***

Freezing, hoping, soaking, raving, scalding / Wet, hot, cold, silly, healthy, quick.

Blinking, blithering, blooming, blundering, thumping/ Angry, beautiful, mad, wrong.

Stinking, crashing, flaming, piddling, whooping, thundering/ Boring, rich, small, big, loud, great.

Brand, stiff, wide, fast, bone/ Awake, frozen, asleep, new, idle.

Ice, safe and..., sick, neat and..., solid boiling/ Hot, cold, sound, tidy, bored, scared.

Strongly, greatly, seriously, categorically/ Wonder, recommend, intend, appreciate.

Completely, totally, sincerely, entirely/ Sympathize, adore, convinced, forget.

Absolutely, terribly, rather, quite/ Surprised, well, terrified, good.

LEXICAL & GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Ex. 9. The following are the examples of the interlingual homophones that may account for the phenomenon of the false friends of a translator. Suggest proper translational equivalent of each word.

Action/ акція; accumulator/ акумулятор; accurate/ акуратний; actual/ актуальний; affair/ афера; agitate/ агітувати; aspirant/ аспірант; basin/ басейн; baton/ батон; billet/ білет; bizarre/ бізе; cabinet/ кабінет; camera/ камера (тюремна); capital/ капітальний; censure/ цензура; cereal/ серіал; commission/ комісія; complexion/ комплекція; concurrent/ конкурент; compositor/ композитор; cross/ крос (спорт.); data/ дата; decay/ декада; diversion/ диверсія; fabric/ фабрика; genie/ геній; hazard/ азарт; herb/ герб; intelligence/ інтелігенція; intelligent/ інтелігент; magazine/ магазин; major/ майор; mascara/ маскарад; modal/ модель; mode/ мода; novel/ новела; objective/ об'єктивний; obligation/ облігація; palate/ палітра; politics/ політики; prospect/ проспект; rapport/ рапорт; regiment/ ре-

жим; replica/ репліка; scholar/ школа; storm/ шторм; study/ студія; servant/ сервант; terrier/ терорист; topic/ топік (предмет одягу); trainers/ тренери; physics/ фізик.

Ex. 10. Define the meanings of the following paronymic pairs of words. Use them in the sentences of your own.

Career — carrier; cause — course; courage — carriage; cost — coast; draught — drought; human — humane; major — mayor; personal — personnel; sergeant — surgeon; suit — suite; very — vary; access — excess; campaign — company; politics — policies; economical — economic; civic — civil; manifesto — manifest; logic — logistics; advance — advancement; popular — populous; conscious — consciencous; canal — channel; altar — alter; collar — colour; contemptible — contemptuous; corps — corpse; crash — crush; lay — lie; momentary — momentous; ellipse — eclipse; regimen — regiment; antidote — anecdote;

кровний — кривавий; дійовий — діючий; сильний — силовий; білити — біліти; дільниця — ділянка; підозріливий — підозрілий; гарнітур — гарнітура; степінь — ступінь; м'язи — в'язи; берегти — стерегти; жирний — жировий; вникати — уникати; економний — економічний; уважний — уважливий; статичний — статистичний; шанований — шанобливий; поважний — розважливий; соромливий — соромітний; громадський — громадянський; абонент — абонемент; холодний — холодовий; авторитарний — авторитетний.

Ex. 11. Comment upon the meanings of the uncountable nouns used in the plural form, suggest their translational equivalents in Ukrainian.

1. The fruits of nature belong to all mankind. 2. A group of fishes is called a school. 3. My earnings are not high; but at least they are regular. 4. Patience is one of his strengths. 5. He had many hilarious experiences to tell us. 6. He confided in me all his hopes and fears. 7. Come rain or shine but the old man still goes out fishing in all weathers. 8. The odds are against the climb being successful. 9. The shoplifter was arrested and handed to the authorities. 10. The oil rig was based in offshore waters. 11. The heavens opened and we had to run for cover to avoid getting wet. 12. She puts on ridiculous airs and graces. 13. I'm not doing

business on their terms. 14. He became ill and lost his boyish looks. 15. To all intents and purposes, that's as far as I'll go. 16. Do you have to claim expenses for the trip? 17. I've just got a few odds and ends to pick up from my old flat.

Ex. 12. Give Ukrainian equivalents of the English borrowings. What method of translation is applied? Use a reliable dictionary to state the donor language in each case.

Sonata, datum, concentrate, macaroni, potato, tobacco, fatigue, gondola, cigar, cocoa, chauffer, rock, diagnosis, sloop, yacht, phenomenon, pogrom, balalaika, Cossack, wonder child, curriculum, autumn, etiquette, garage, balalaika, seraphim, tae kwondo, karaoke, Cossack, blitzkrieg, prima Donna, tête-à-tête, khan, bungalow, Ramadan, cliché, crisis, nirvana, dolce vita, Messiah, amethyst, operetta, kvass, phenomenon, stimulus, matrix, genii, tabula rasa, taxi, status quo, kangaroo, volcano, boycott, Decembrist, moccasin, torpedo-boat, sabotage, garage, idol, gymnastics, slalom, tattoo, hierarchy, terror, cocaine, epigram, monopolize, monograph, radio, vandal, sprint, ferment, gravity, leitmotif, samizdat, wolfram, tweed, appetite, geisha, hidalgo, opossum, condor, Jacuzzi, khaki.

Ex. 13. Give English equivalents of the Ukrainian borrowings. What method of translation is applied? Use a reliable dictionary to state the donor language in each case.

Артрит, сонце, Бог, чай, маклер, терція, акваріум, персона нон ґрата, комюніке, франчайзинг, реінкарнація, фрахтувати, долоня, батько, вуста, інгибіціонізм, мазурка, кунфу, маршал, гетьман, ігумен, хан, кенгуру, таксі, рандеву, де-факто, фата-моргана, балетмейстер, портмоне, дебют, тобоган, константа, гашиш, карма, геній, криза, колібрі, монарх, авокадо, макарони, плебісцит, агент, вігвам, балет, тайфун, сквош, порцеляна, ортодоксальний, лейтенант, болеро, портик, томагавк, ікебана, орігамі, леді, пікнік, джин, бінго, хот-дог, чіпси, тариф, куліш, бойскаут, пуд, мюзлі, макінтош, рандеву, піца, табу, вальс, спагеті, соло, євхаристія, анорак, доміно, єна, амеба, оазис, кімоно.

Ex. 14. The words that follow represent nationally biased vocabulary. Suggest Ukrainian translational equivalent where

possible. In what other ways can their meanings be rendered into Ukrainian?

Sir, dollar, lobby, woolsack, coroner, yeoman, shilling, farthing, rock-and-roll, grammar school, PhD, don, reader, bonfire, caravanning, rafting, scrambled eggs, cereal, porridge, ham, toffee, grilled/ hickory chicken, ox-tail soup, cheddar cheese, Dundee cake, Scotch broth, haggis, cider, scrumpy, ginger ale, pint, tweed, jersey, squash, cricket, golf, slingback, flip-flop, clog, bobble hat, fez, peerage, cold frame, croft, cow parsley, U-turn, hound, duvet cover, cagoule, donkey jacket, bodywarmer, kilt, hoop skirt, bonnet, polo neck, digestive, gingerbread man, Danish pastry, wafer, satchel, reverse charge call, singlet, hob, bagpipe, caber, shamrock, thistle, back-bencher, serf, squire, suffragette, knight of the Thistle, HRH.

Ex. 15. These geographical names refer to English speaking countries. Consult a dictionary to state the ways onomastic realia words are transtated into Ukrainian.

Avon, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Essex, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Devonshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Lake Country, Swansea Bay, the Highlands, the Cairngorms, Trinidad, the Gulf of Mexico, the Appalachian Mountains, the Hudson river, the Rio Grande, the Cordillera, the Missouri, the Yukon, the Coastal Ranges, the Rocky Mountains, the Great Plains, the Coast Valleys, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Snowy Mountains, Great Barrier Rief, Ayers Rock, the Tasman Sea, Fiordland, Lake Wakatipu, Mount Aspiring, Lake Wanaka, Lake Tecapo, Cape of Good Hope, the Gulf Stream, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, the Kattegat, the Dam, the Gulf of Boothia, the Aland Islands, Saimaa Lakeland, Lake Placid, Koli Mountain, the Gulf of Finland, the Ticino Canton, Lake Lugano, the Ardennes, the Good Land, Pretoria.

Ex. 16. Translate into Ukrainian picking up the most fitting equivalents to the polysemantic words in bold.

1. She entered the gates, walking slowly, and looked about her with an **air** that was at once intent and abstracted. (Maugham)

2. George Peregrine saw that Evie didn't want to talk about her book and he was not sorry to change the **subject.** (Maugham) 3. Mrs Albert Forrester still smiled with an eager and somewhat metallic brightness. She was determined to take the **matter** lightly. (Maugham) 4. There was a cottage piano with yellow **keys**. (Maugham) 5. Mr Simmons slipped his spectacles back on to the **bridge** of his nose. (Maugham) 6. She's a good-looking woman. Yes, she has quite a decent **presence.** (Maugham) 7. He met me on the ship when I arrived and asked me to stay with him. I demurred. I did not see how I could spend a week with a total stranger. I did not want to put him to the expense of my **board,** and besides I thought I should have more freedom if I were on my own. (Maugham) 8. His sisters had married in their own **station,** their husbands were clerks and their sons were clerks, there was nothing between him and them, they bored him. He satisfied the claims of relationship by sending them every Christmas a piece of fine **silk,** some elaborate embroidery, or **a case** of tea. (Maugham) 9. She had the strength and health of the **people**, and yet the independence of her bearing, a sort of noble frankness of **carriage** suggested the great lady. (Maugham) 10. He was one of the first to value old furniture and he rescued many a priceless **piece** from the attics of ancestral mansions and gave it an honourable place in the drawing-room. (Maugham) 11. The coasting steamer passed the **mouth** of the river, dropped their mail and went on its way. (Maugham) 12. He wore, carelessly, a suit of excellent grey cloth but of a foreign **cut** and none too well-fitting. (Priestley) 13. Besides his duties at the two hospitals with which he was now connected, his teaching and his private practice, he had read of late one or two papers before scientific **bodies,** and was editing a large work on surgery. (Maugham) 14. I've bought a lot of small canvasses in Ikey's cheap. Ikey's is a shop that never has any luck. It changes **hands** about every six months. (Cary) 15. The effect was tremendous, even those most unresponsive in the hall, whom I had thought to be our enemies, were conquered, beating **time** now, nodding and humming. (Cronin) 16. Many years ago I wrote a novel called "The Moon and Sixpence". In that I took a famous painter Paul Gauguin, and, using the novelist's privilege, devised a number of incidents to illustrate the **character** I had created on the **suggestions** afforded me by the scanty facts I knew about the French artist. 17. Gabriel took his seat boldly at the head of the table and, having

looked at the edge of the **carver,** plunged his fork firmly into the goose. He felt quite at ease now, for he was an expert **carver** and liked nothing better than to find himself at the head of **a** well-laden table. (Joyce) 18. He liked music, but the **piece** she was playing had no melody for him and he doubted whether it had any melody for the other listeners, though they begged Mary Jane to play something. (Joyce) 19. They had **a matter** of importance which they wished to discuss with the party.

Ex.17. Suggest your ways of translating the compounds, composites and noun group phrases in the sentences that follow into Ukrainian.

1. I saw at close quarters Isabel's plump nylon-stockinged legs and the white serrated tip of her petticoat. (Murdoch) 2. But Imogen was engaged to be married, that was the end. So I lay, dry-mouthed and endured. (Golding) 3. He was a tall, spare fellow, and what I believe is generally called loose-limbed. (Maugham) 4. You wouldn't believe what I'm doing now, he went on: that's to say, unless you are mechanical-minded like myself. (Cronin) 5. Kneeling by the fire, he looked thin-shouldered, whisky, like an elderly clerk. (Snow) 6. Rose went on watching him with pale heavy-lidded eyes. (Snow) 7. The dark-foliaged oaks rose in compact and graceful silhouettes. (Lindsay) 8. There were three main buildings disposed irregularly in the acre of ground-single-storied houses, tin-roofed, constructed of timber and rubble, with wooden verandas. (Bowen) 9. Then she turned to the Women's Page, and as she ate the last of the plaice and chips studied a 3-column picture of a girl stretched out on a hearthrug wearing zebra-striped matador tights with fur-topped jersey sheath, fine for formal evenings at home. (Dale) 10. She was a frank-mannered talkative young lady. (Sanson) 11. She was wearing now an open-work blouse of white silk, a black skirt, and high-heeled, patent-leather shoes with silver buckles. (Maugham) 12. But he was a good-natured fellow and accessible. (Maugham) 13. She was not a young woman, for her hair was iron-grey, it was cut very short and clustered thickly round her well-shaped head in tight curls (Maugham) 14. This solitary passenger was a man of medium height but of massive build, square and bulky about the shoulders, and thick-chested. (Priestley)

Ex. 18. Group phrasal innovations topically (politics, medicine economics, technologies, social life, trade, business affairs, hobbies and entertainment, environment, law and order). Practise translating them into Ukrainian. What strategies can be used when translating neologisms?

Anti-money laundering investigation, business-to-business (B2B), defense dividend, pensions time-bomb, return on talent, street spam, global villager, junk culture, road warriors, ethnic cleansing, human shield, killing fields, smart gun, anthrax cleaning, daisy cutter, debris storm, facial profiling, overkill anthrax, Terrible Tuesday, women of cover, World Trade Center cough, friendly fire, collateral damage, human bomb, mega terrorism, shoe bomb, suicide bomber, state terrorism, weapons-grade drug, computer fraud, computer fraud squad, identity theft, salami crime, boiler shop, bucket trading, consumer terrorism, drug king-pin, white collar crime, spousal abuse, clean-up rate, crime stopper electronic cash, digital cash, e-recruiters (e-cruiters), computer-aided education, webcast wedding, alpha geek, computer gap, dot bomb, dot com rage, face time, killer application (killer app), lunch box, mouse potato, smart phone, stores with doors, technology butler, teleworkaholic syndrome, virtual pet, wallet computers, word of mouse, contraceptive corn, crazy tobacco, designer crop, gene rush, gene smog, golden rice, molecular farming, terminator seed, cloning pregnancy, handmade cloning, reproductive cloning, quantum cloning, therapeutic cloning, baby-making industry, market multiculturalism, hate crime, majority minority, racial profiling, shopping precinct, diversity fatigue, diversity training, cultural feminism, glass ceiling, glass floor, glass wall, mommy track, new man, new woman, silicon ceiling, the Fifth World, the Lost Sex, neo-cold warrior, oppo research, push poll, smoking bed, stealth candidate, caviar left, the anxious class, at-risk kids, cosmetic underclass, dumpster diver, gutter tribe, urban lumberjack, white overclass, twentysomething (20-something), Generation Ecstasy (Generation E, Gen E), Net Generation (N-Gen), digital generation (Generation D), Echo Boom Generation, Bull Market Babies, baby boom generation, sandwich generation, club-sandwich generation, silver surfers, white-collar boomers, acid rain (yellow rain), Agenda 21, bottle bank, can bank, deep ecologist, Earth Summit, ecological footprint, greenhouse gas (GHG), light green, ozone fatigue, soil

remediation, zero-emission vehicle, zero waste, animal lib, animal welfare, animal rightists, bioethics, eco-alarmist, ecodefender, eco-vigilant, food desert, Frankenstein food.

Ex. 19. Analyze the following phrasal innovations into the structure and nature of semantic motivation. What lexical transformations should be applied when translating them into Ukrainian?

Gene food, one-handed food, raw foodist, toy food, nouvelle cuisine, fusion cookery, sleep-sick society, sleep camels, stress puppy, sleep debt, benefit tourism, eclipse tourism, green tourism, grief tourist, intellectual tourism, labour tourist, space tourism, sun-and-sea tourism, sustainable tourism, weather tourism, comfort TV, extreme sports, ski football, street lunge, urban yoga, volunteer vacationer, white water rodeo, net nuptials, starter marriage, toxic bachelor, two-pay-check family, webcast wedding, tug-of-love child, drop-seat pants, thigh-high business, casual Friday, dress correctness, dress-down day, dress-up Thursday, grunge dressing, charter school, computer-aided education, digital gap, distance learning, "intermediate" college, magnet school, school inside school, social promotion, paper books, e-books, e-mentor, computer fraud, computer gap, computer hip, computer junkie, computer refusenik, smart drug, smart dust, smart gun, smart home, smart pistol, dot bomb, dot-com deathwatch, dot snot, designer beer, designer crop, designer drug, designer lager, virtual advertising, virtual community, virtual Friday, virtual manager, global ageing, global corporation, global cuisine, global female icon, global dimming, global government, global villager, green accounting, green aid, green ammunition, green bill, green bullet, green energy, green guru, green party, green talks, green skeleton, green tax, green wash, golden bullet, golden share, golden fleecing, golden goose, golden handshake, first jobber, job gap, job summit, job share, job lock, job spill, parachute candidate, stealth virus, Seabiscuit candidate, charity scam, goldilocks economy, attention economics, bubble economy, experience economy, grey economy, bazaar economy, tiger economy, retail politics, just-in-time politics, wholesale politics, political correctness, emotional correctness, gender correctness, jobless worker, dog collar worker, clockless worker, scarlet collar worker, portfolio worker, career

coach, health coach, life coach, trading coach, cup-holder cuisine, deprivation cuisine, drive-through cuisine, chip head, barking head, shouting head, crack head, CNN effect, Gulliver effect, house money effect, lipstick effect, revenge effect, slashdot effect, wealth effect, economy class syndrome, Jurassic Park syndrome, Stendhal's syndrome, sudden-loss-of-wealth syndrome, underload syndrome, civic journalism, gotcha journalism, horse-race journalism, solutions journalism, spin journalism, acoustic terrorism, franchise terrorism, new terrorism, extreme tourism, narcotourism, weather tourist, garbage gap, geek gap, gender gap, jargon gap, wealth gap, urban forest, urban lumberjack, summit, urban theology, urban tribe, urban yoga.

Ex. 20. Where possible work out nominative Ukrainian equivalents when translating words denoting "doers of the action". In what other ways can they be rendered into Ukrainian?

1. The cat was not an early-riser. (Murdoch) 2. Grandpa was a difficult sleeper, snoring loudly, tossing on the bumpy flock mattress, squeezing me flat against the wall. (Cronin) 3. I'm not much of a novel reader myself, but I'll send you two or three books. (Maugham) 4. Charlie Bishop was a good talker and liked to hear himself speak. (Maugham) 5. He was a regular first nighter. (Maugham) 6. He was a good shot, a golfer, and though now a little over fifty could still play a hard game of tennis. (Maugham) 7. He sometimes heard her with placid sincerity assuring a caller that he was out, and then she would come in and tell him that so-and-so had rung up. (Maugham) 8. I smoke very little and I'm an extremely moderate drinker. (Maugham) 9. Mrs. Bill was a bit of a match-maker. (Cary) 10. One thing was perfectly clear to him however, she was a time-waster. (Wilson) 11. He was a good talker if only you could keep him off the subject of dukes and duchesses. (Cary) 12. It was strange that his mother had no musical talent, though Aunt Kate used to call her the brains carrier of the Morgan family. (Joyce)

Ex. 21. Translate the following expressions with partitives into Ukrainian and compare them as to the semantic volume expressed through the notions in both languages.

A cube of ice, a ball of string, a jar of jam, a bag of flour, a period of calm, a spell of work, an army of unemployed, a bunch of parsley,

a set of cutlery, a swarm of bees, a board of directors, a flock of sheep, a drop of water, a meter of cloth, not a grain of truth, a pile of logs, scraps of conversation, a touch of mockery, a mountain of debts, a blob of wool, a morsel of cheese, not a shred of evidence, a speck of dust, a trace of anger, a wave of heat, a touch of garlic, a pinch of salt.

Ex. 22. Put these back into English using a partitive. What language level is partitiveness reached at in each phrase in both languages?

Спалах блискавки, клубок ниток, вуглинка, ні йоти довіри, віхтик паперу, подих вітру, столова ложка меду, рада директорів, приступ гніву, жбан молока, горнятко сметани, рій бджіл, ключ журавлів, зграя вовків, косяк риб, табун коней, череда худоби, родина коралів, низка намиста, гроно винограду, пасмо волосся, крихта хліба, брила чорнозему, купа сміття, плитка шоколаду, пучка кропу, гуркіт грому, дрібка солі, вияв ревнощів, присмак кореандру.

Ex. 23. Comment upon the use of the article in the following sentences. What stylistic effect is reached? Think of the ways to incorporate the contextnal meaning of the arbicles when translating sentences into Ukrainian.

1. The actual leaving is the worst part of the holiday. 2. Out with the old, in with the new. 3. The evil that men do lives after them. 4. The good is oft interred with their bones. 5. The new research is entering into the unknown. 6. The young don't seem interested in politics these days. 7. The Rosevelts provided America with two presidents. 8. Peter comes from the Benois, and like a Benoi is very talented. 9. This museum is proud to have a Levitan and an Aivasovsky. 10. My new master was a Mr. Rochester, who was often away from home. 11. She made a very touching Natalia Petrovna in "A Month in the Country" by Turgenev. 12. How strong the boy is. A true Hercules! 13. What a beautiful Easter egg, a real Faberge. 14. The Torries were trying hard to attack the mining industry. 15. At birth man is not yet a man, he must provide himself with things that make man a man. 16. His face had a calmness that was new to her. 17. The last clouds broken in lurid were sailing gently

over a soft blue sky. 18. To have an early breakfast was unbefitting to a Blair. 19. I liked figures. They amused me and gave a power. 20. He was faced with nothing but a decidedly bleak-looking future.

Ex. 24. Where possible, pick up proper Ukrainian equivalents of the English negative and indefinite pronouns. Comment upon structural and sematic transformations applied in other cases.

1. As a young man he had been something of an athlete and had rowed in the Oxford boat, and he was known to be one of the best shots in England. (Maugham) 2. You could never have thought her anything in the world but the respectable relict of a North-country manufacturer of ample means. (Maugham) 3. He saw nothing of Ginger Ted. (Maugham) 4. Everyone knows that you never can tell with veronal. I wouldn't take it myself for anything in the world. (Maugham) 5. After all, though he didn't pretend to know much about it, he did like music, indeed liked nothing better than music, and there would be sure to be something he could enjoy. (Priestley) 6. He looked like nothing on earth. (Maugham) 7. True, Theodore and Tottie Bill were anything but plain country people. (Cary) 8. Something of the same sort happens in the case of the memoir writers and autobiographers, who have created almost a fresh branch of literature in our age. (Woolf) 9. He is without ambition and he has no desire for fame, to become anything of a public figure would be deeply distasteful to him. (Maugham) 10. I'm anything but lost. (Cronin) 11. He thought nothing of spending a pound. (Lee) 12. I was asked to spend weekends in the country. They were something of a trial on account of the tips you had to give to the butler and to the footman who brought you your morning tea. (Maugham) 13. There was just then something of a vogue in Paris for that sort of China. (Maugham) 14. From the darkness a man came forward with nothing but a towel round his loins. (Maugham)

Ex. 25. What accounts for the use of the tense forms in the following sentences? What stylistic effect is produced in each case? Use necessary transformations to retain adherent semantics when translating sentences into Ukrainian.

1. It's taking her so long to write that book. 2. I was thinking of going to London this weekend. 3. I was wondering whether you'd

thought of going to see that new film. 4. If you will insist on the best, then you must expect to pay more for it. 5. I've been meaning to tell you about it since the weekend. 6. She's being rather obstinate at the moment. 7. She's having a baby. 8. My dear, how you throw about your money! 9. "Chi-Chi is in the pen. She walks over to the traveling box. Chi-Chi climbs on the rock. The crowd moves closer to Chi-Chi." 10. She arrives full of life and spirit. And about a quarter of an hour later she sits down in a chair, says she doesn't feel well, gasps a bit and dies. 11. People are always blaming their circumstances for what they are. 12. Dear Amy, I've settled in now and I'm liking my new life very much. 13. We've all been young once, you know. 14. A little break is just what she's been needing for all these years. 15. He would often wake up and scream in the night. 16. Cedrik, what's come over you? You used not to talk like this before. 17. "I was wanting to catch you, Eliot." 18. No sooner had they established themselves in the house than he perceived to his dismay the return of her gloomy mood. 19. Now I feel absolutely dopy. God knows what I shall be saying in a minute. 20. I had known Palmer, when the story starts, for nearly forty years.

LEXICO-SEMANTIC EXPRESSIVE MEANS

Ex. 26. Translate the following sentences containing compounds with "ever" into Ukrainian. Ponder on the effect caused by the concession semantics of the "ever"-compounds in both languages.

1. Whatever smirking reply I may have given them, I have always known they were quite wrong. (Priestley) 2. Let us begin by clearing up the confusion between the man who loves learning and the man who loves reading, and point out there is no connection whatever between the two. (Woolf) 3. I should like to think that in his leisure hours he is writing a book in which he is trying to set forth whatever life has taught him. (Maugham) 4. However hard he tried, he could not be quite English. (Cary) 5. You are going to take too much responsibility on yourself whatever happens. (Snow) 6. Disconsolately, he ate his scrap of ham, his eyes under their heavy lids looking towards his daughter or me, whenever he thought he was unobserved. (Snow) 7. However she had destroyed each trace, so completely that I never read a sentence of hers, nor grasped for certain what kind of book it was. (Snow) 8. Whereever I look, I see

a man whose appearance doesn't please me. (Priestley) 9. Whatever I had expected it was not this. (Snow) 10. Second, I was sure that, whatever we or anyone else argued, Lufkin had already made up his mind to buy. (Snow) 11. However much she was set on helping him, she would have listened if I had warned her again. (Redgrave) 12. "I don't know". "Nor do I ... whichever of us can claim to know a single thought of another human being?" (Wilson) 13. "Whatever you do this evening, Theo, please, don't get into a fuss". (Golding) 14. She spends much of her time in bed, and whenever the children or the husband are too much for her nerves, she telephones to her mother for Francis, who duly rushes over and takes charge of house, husband and children. (Cary)

Ex. 27. In the cases of simile that follow state the animalistic components that serve a foundation for the metaphoric comparison and associations created. Translate them into Ukrainian commenting upon the transformations applied to retain connotations.

To go like a bat out of hell; as crazy as a jay bird; to eat like a bird; as the crow flies; to live like fighting cock; as black as a the crow; as dead as a dodo; like a duck in a thunderstorm; like water off a duck's back; to take to smth like a duck to water; as stupid as an owl; as blind as an owl; as proud as a peacock; as a bull in a china shop; to grin like a Cheshire cat; like a cat round hot milk; as a cat loves mustard; to treat smb like a dog; to drink like a fish; as fussy as hen with one chick; as scarce as hen's teeth; to eat like a horse; to work like a horse; as gentle as a lamb; like a lamb to the slaughter; as stubborn as a mule; as strong as an ox; to stare like a struck pig; to breed like rabbits; as well be hanged for a sheep as (for) a lamb; as blind as a bat; as cross as a bear with a sore head; as busy as beaver; to run like deer; as sly as a fox; to fight like Kilkenny cats; mad as a March hare; as timid as a hare; like a hog in the squall/storm; independent as a hog on ice; drunk as a drowned mouse; as quiet (mum; mute; still) as a mouse (in a cheese); to speak like a mouse in a cheese; like a drowned mouse; neither man nor mouse; as wet as a drowned rat; like a rat in a hole; to work like a tiger; as snug as a bug in the rug; as closed as a clam; as happy as a clam at high tide; packed as close as herring; as like as an apple to an oyster; as closed/dumb as an oyster.

Ex. 28. Classify the given word combinations into those of free and bound meanings. State what kinds of metaphoric transferences (logical, figurative) form the meaning of each nominal word combinations. Translate them into Ukrainian. State what lexical transformations are applied.

Birds: bird's eye maple, the birds and the bees, bird's foot, violet bird of Jove, bird of Juno, **buzzard** colonel, old buzzard, army **chicken**, chicken button, chicken in every pot, chicken/ hen tracks, **cock**-and-bull story, till the second cock, cock of the wood, cock of the school, talk cock, cock of the walk, on cock-horse, cock-a-leakie, **crow** blackbird, white crow, cold **duck**, dead duck, duck soup, dying duck, duck's weather, lame duck, a duck of a fellow, duck test, ducking for apples, duck fabric, ducking-stool, American **eagle**, bald eagle, double eagle, half eagle, eagle freak, eagle-owl, eagle swing, **goose** skin, gooseberry old, goose egg, **hen** party/ night, (the) Blue Hen State, hen-hussy, hen-flesh, a struggle between doves and **hawks**, for a **lark**, **owl** car, owl train, owl-light, dead **pigeon**, pigeon's milk, at **roost**, cold **turkey**, turkey dinner, **swallow**-dive, **peafowl**, peacock's feather.

Domestic animals: buffalo head, bulldog edition, **bull** gang, bull fiddle, bull neck, bull session, bull-roarer, in a bull voicebull-terrier, bull-dog, bull-calf, **calf** love, calf-bone, calf's foot, calf's teeth, alley **cat**, blowing cat, catbird seat, the cat pajamas, fat cat, gay cat, barber's cat, catboat, old cat, a cat with nine lives, cat-burglar; the cat's whiskers, armored **cow**, cow's tail, black cow, silly cow, cash cow, cow-heel, cow-baby, barking **dogs**, dog biscuit, dog days, dog in the manger, jolly dog, lazy dog, lucky dog, watchdog committee, the dogs of the war, top dog, dog-bramble, dogberry-tree, dog grass, in the doghouse, **donkey's** years, scape**goat**, American **horse**, charley horse, dark horse, dead horse, horse and foot, thoroughbred horse, a horse of a different color, the **hound** of hell, Gabriel's hounds, autograph hound, tavern hound, drink hound, **the Lamb**, sacrificial lamb, big **ox**, ox-tail soup, blind **pig**, (the) Guinea Pig State, in pig, pig board, with a pig in the middle, on the pig's back/ on the pig's ear, **rabbit** ears, black **sheep** of a family.

Wild animals: alligator bait, alligator bonnet, alligator snapper, alligator pear, for/ in a **coon**'s age, "coonskin on the wall", gone coon, old coon, **ass**-kiss, **badger** game, badger-dog, badger-fly, **bear** garden, bear grass, bear-cat, Bear's Den, Great Bear, (the) Bear

State, bear operation, **beaver** brown, beaver cloth, (the) Beaver State, beaver trade, beaver tail, eager beaver, in beaver, cotton beaver, **deer**-hound, red deer, deer-hair, **stag** dinner/ party/ night, **elephant** folio, elephant's ear, white elephant, **fox** and geese, fox trot, arctic fox, fox-brush, fox-earth, fox-terrier, **hare** lip, hare and hounds, harebell, **hog** the credit, hog and hominy, time hog, in hog armour, hog age, **lion** in the path/ way, the lion's share, lion-heart, grease **monkey**, three wise monkeys, monkey business, monkeyshines, monkey-nut, monkey chatter, monkey-bread, **mice** and men, American **panther**, blind **tiger**, tiger-ware, tiger-cat, three cheers and a tiger, **wolf**ish appetite, bad wolf, a wolf in sheep's/ lamb's clothing.

Reptiles: at a **snail's** pace, a grass **snake**, a snake in smb's bosom, great snakes, hare and **tortoise**, the voice of a **turtle**, a can of **worms**, worm of conscience, a big **frog** in a small pond, frogman, frog-pecker.

Insects: bee plant, a bee in one's bonnet, bees and honey, killer bee, queen bee, worker bee, swarm of bees, colony bees, bee glue, bee garden, beebread, spelling bee, **butterfly** stroke, butterfly table, butterfly net, big **bug**, the Bug-eating State, the millennium bug, **fly** in the ointment, flywire, fly brush, green **hornet**, **wasp** nest, army **ant**, white ant, **flea** bag, flea-pit, flea-bite, flea in one's ear, flea market.

Fish: crab's eyes, cold **fish**, fish bowl, freshwater/ saltwater fish, school/ shoal of fish, fish story, to draw a red **herring** across the path, the world is my **oyster**, oyster patty.

Ex. 29. Pick up proper Ukrainian equivalents of the words that characterize body behavior. Differentiate between those used denotatively and the ones suited for descriptive narrative to create expressiveness:

arm: bend, lower, move, raise, break, dislocate, hurt, twist, hold out, open, stretch out, cross, fold, link, wave, catch hold of, grab, take, grip, squeeze, fall into, pull smth into, drop, hang, tighten;

cheek: brush, dab at, stroke, touch, kiss, peck, proffer, blaze, burn, flame, grow hot, redden;

ear: plug, close, shut, stop, strain, prick up, flatten, lay back, put back, pierce, syringe, echo in, ring in, hiss in, whisper in, reach, hear, pick up, twitch, prick up, be alert, pop, ring;

eyes: lift, raise, cast, turn, avert, screw up, shade, shield, gouge, dilate, grow wide, blaze, flare, flash, gleam, glint, glisten, glitter, glow, light up, shine, smolder, spark, sparkle, twinkle, blur, cloud, brim with tears, mist, darken, dull, glaze over, hurt, prick, prickle, smart, sting, fall on, fix on, glued to, linger on, lock on, rest on, riveted on, flick, flicker, flit, leap, run shift, roll, swivel, dance, roam, rove, drift, slide, slip, stray, wander, rake smth, scan smth, scour smth, search smth, sweep smth, lance, pierce smb, blink, crinkle up, squint, wrinkle, bulge, pop, betray, quiz, smile, mock, appraise, scrutinize, survey;

eyebrows: arch, cock, lift, quirk, pluck, rise;

eyelash: flicker, flutter;

face: brighten, glow, light up, beam, smile, cloud, crumble, drop, fall, clear, darken, harden, set, soften, flame, flash, redden, contort, crease, tighten, twist, betray, reveal;

finger: point, draw, jam, poke, puck, stick, jab, stab, hold up, raise, wag, waggle, dip, run, drum, tap, click, snap, stub, trap, crook, extend, prick;

lip: bite, chew, press together, purse, pout, lick, smack, moisten, move, part, quiver, tremble, curl, protrude, round;

foot: get to, jump to, leap to, rise to, scramble to, plant, raise, stamp, wing, shuffle, drag, wipe, tread on, catch, slip, crunch, patter, pound, dangle, kick, sink;

footstep: run, walk, halt, stop, approach, come, recede, pass on, descend, falter, die away, fade away, crunch, echo, pound, sound;

forehead: wrinkle, mop, wipe, hit, rub, slap, smack, tap;

hand: take, hold on to, reach for, touch, press, squeeze, shake, extend, hold out, reach out, lay, place, press, put, slide, withdraw, hold up, lift, throw up, spread, wave, clap, clasp, clench, rub, wring, beat, cup, wipe, shake, tremble, shoot out, grope for, seek smth, catch, clam, close around, grab, grasp, seize, clutch, grip, claw at, pull smth, squeeze smth, tighten, brush across, caress smth, stroke smth, touch, creep, go, move, slide, slip, tray, steal, fly, jerk, twitch, run over, trail, freeze, still, hover, wave, lie, rest, come down descend, drop;

hips: roll, sway, swing, wiggle, rotate, twist, thrust, dislocate, fracture, spread;

leg: bend, brace, straighten, cross, spread, extend, stretch out, lift, draw up, tuck under, kick, swing, entwine, tangle, break, injure, move, flail, pump, buckle, give way, shake, tremble, dangle, hang, swing, ache;

look: have, take, get, sneak, steal, cast smb, dart smb, shoot, throw;

mouth: drop open, fall open, hang open, sag open, close, shut, be contorted, be distorted, be set, compress, harden, purse, set, thin, tighten, turn down, twist, curl, curve, lift, quirk, stretch, tilt, turn up, droop, pout, twitch, quiver, tremble, water, go dry;

nose: blow, wipe, pick, rub, scratch, tap, split, turn up, look down, run, bleed;

neck: crane, strain, crick, break, injure, wring, risk, save, ache;

smile: wear, flash, manage, return, hide, repress, suppress, force, bring, crease into fade, freeze, vanish, cross, flicker across, tug at the corner of the mouth, grow spread.

Ex. 30. Define the figurative meanings of the verbal zoonymic expressions. Translate them into Ukrainian trying to maintain the their connotations. What animalistic components in the idiomatic expressions render the highest expressivity in both languages?

To kill two **birds** with one stone; to count one's **chickens** before they are hatched; to be no spring chicken; to **cock** one's eye/ nose/ ears; to ride a cock-horse; to **crow** before one is out of the woods; to eat boiled crow; to wear a **duck**'s ass; to play ducks and drakes with smth; to duck a curtsy; to cook someone's **goose**; gone goose; to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs; to shoe the goose; to play gooseberry; to **hen**-peck; to sell one's hens on a rainy day; to **hawk** around; to send **owls** to Athens; to catch the **larks**; to rise with the lark; to pluck a **pigeon**; to go to **roost**; rule the roost; to have a **turkey** on one's back; to talk turkey; to say turkey to one and buzzard to another; to play the **peacock**;

to **buffalo** smb into compliance; to get smb buffaloed; to **bull** one's way; to hit the bull's eye; to take the bull by the horns; to shoot the bull; to kill the fatted **calf**; to worship the golden calf; to eat the calf in the cow's belly; to have a **cow**; to make cow eyes; to flog the **cat**; to copycat; to lead a cat and dog life; to let the cat out of the bag; to see which way the cat jumps/ to wait for the cat to jump; to

turn cat in the pan; to go to the **dogs**; to let sleeping dogs lie; to put on dogs; to die a dog's death; to talk the hind leg off a **donkey**; to get one's **goat**; to play/act the (giddy) goat; to bet/back on the wrong **horse**; to change horses in the midstream; to flog a dead horse; to hitch one's horses together; straight from the horse's mouth; to horse around; to ride before the **hounds**; to hound a dog on smb; to buy a **pig** in a poke; to make a pig of oneself; to make a pig's ear of smth/out of smth; to carry pigs to market; please the pigs; in less than a pig's whisper/whistle; to **ram** home an idea; to ram one's way through the hedge; to ram a little Latin/sense into smb; to ram smth down smb's throat; to buy the **rabbit**; to pull a rabbit out of one's hat; cast **sheep**'s eyes;

to go **ape**; to play the ape; to lead apes in hell; to say an ape's paternoster; to be an **ass** for one's pains; to make an ass of smb/oneself; to play/act the ass of; to go to the entire **coon**; to shed **crocodile** tears; to overdraw the **badger**; to draw the badger; to have **bats** in one's belfry; to be bats; to take a **bear** by the tooth; to see the **elephant**/to get a look at the elephant; to set a **fox** to keep the geese; to kiss the **hare's** foot; to make a hare of; to run/hold with the hare and hunt with the hounds; to go to the whole **hog**; to hog a seat; to show the **lions**; to put one's head in the lion's mouth; to twist the lion's tail; to **hog** a rod; to have a **monkey** on one's back; to pass out monkey bait; to make a monkey out of smb; can the **leopard** change his spots; to smell a **rat**; to rat on a friend/on the debts; to have rats in the attic; to have the rats; to have a **tiger** by the tail; to rouse a tiger in smb; to fight the tiger; to cry **wolf**; to have the wolf in the stomach; to keep the wolf from the door; to wake a sleeping wolf;

to have **snakes** in one's boots; to raise/ wake snakes; to see snakes; to set the **tortoise** catch the hare; to turn **turtle**; to **worm** information out of smb; to worm oneself into smb's confidence; to worm out of a promise/duty/difficulties; to worm smb out of one's money; to worm one's way into society; to have a **frog** in one's throat;

to have **butterflies** in one's stomach; to make butterfly kisses; to put a **bug** into smb's ear; eyes bug out at the effrontery; to catch the **bug**; to close one's **fly** trap; not to hurt a fly; to swat a fly; to crush/break a fly upon a wheel; to drink with flies; to stir up a nest of **hornets**; to have **ants** in one's pants; to catch **fleas** for smb; to

crawl **crabwise**; to crab someone's nature; to crab a deal; to **fish** in big waters; to have other fish to fry; to make fish of one and flesh of another; to feed the fish; a queer fish; to fish in troubled waters.

Ex. 31. Apply a proper strategy when translating the following proverbs and sayings into Ukrainian to maintain their metaphoric meanings. Compare animalistic components in the source and target languages and state what connotations they create. Consider cultural and national background of the associations of the phrasal units.

Birds: a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; the bird has flown; the early bird gets/ catches the worm; a little bird told me; birds of a feather flock together; chicken come home to roost; each crow thinks its own bird fairest; crow will not pick out crow's eyes; fine day for ducks; the day the eagle screams/ shifts; all his geese are swans; can't say "boo" to a goose; the old woman is picking her geese; little pigeons can carry great messages; that's my pigeon; curses come home like roost; one swallow does not make a summer; till/ until the cows come home.

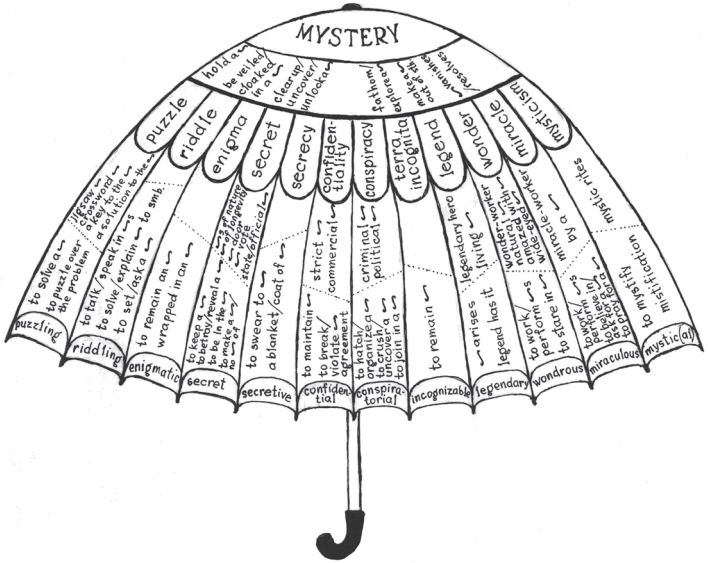
Animals: curst cows have cut horns; Holy cow!; the cow knows not what her tail is worth until she has lost it; all cats are grey in the night; that cat won't jump; curiosity killed the cat; has the cat got your tongue?; no room to swing a cat; enough to make a cat laugh; every dog has his day; hair of the dog that bit me; dog doesn't eat dog; I'll be dogged if I do it; enough to make a horse laugh; pigs to you!; when pigs begin to fly; you must not sell the skin till you've shot the bear; first catch your hare then cook him; don't look a gift horse in the mouth; rat me if...; don't let flies stick to your heels; there are no flies on him; nothing must be done hastily but killing of fleas, neither fish nor flesh/ neither fish nor good red herring; a pretty kettle of fish!; all's fish that comes to his net; never offer to teach fish to swim; he who would catch swim must not mind getting wet; it is a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait, you cannot flay the same ox twice.

Ex. 32. Insert a derivative of the prompt words in capitals. Analize the word combinations into free/ bound combinability.

Determine which of them are used nominatively, denotatively, descriptively and figuratively. Practise translating them into Ukrainian respectively.

1. She was ... about herself but said plenty about her husband. *MYSTERY*
2. He left an ambiguous and ... message on my answering machine. *ENIGMA*
3. Much of the past is wrapped in a cloack of ... . *FATHOM*
4. The government has not taken ... of any protest unless there has been some show of violence. *COGNIZE*
5. As children grow older, their ... processes become sharper. *COGNITION*
6. Circumstances had ... to make her thoroughly miserable — first a broken leg, than a broken heart. *CONSPIRACY*
7. A book had some interesting stories about the activities of spies and ... *AGENTS* during that period.
8. Every car is sold with a ... sophisticated alarm system and a two-year guarantee. *WONDER*
9. He read another add for a diet that promised a ... weight loss. *MIRACLE*
10. Her ... behavior made us very suspicious. *SECRET*
11. All information will be treated as strictly .... . *CONFIDENCE*
12. The Three Wise Men, the ...., followed the Star to visit the baby Jesus Christ with presents. *MAGIC*
13. The money had reappeared as if by.... *MAGICIAN*
14. He could not disguise that he had had the worst ... day for any minister. *IMAGE*
15. They should adopt a more ... approach and investigate alternative uses for their property. *IMAGINE*
16. Lots of children create and live in an ... world. *IMAGINE*
17. The scientists frowned in ... over the results of the tests on the drug. *PUZZLE*
18. As the train sped through the snow-covered country side, she gazed out on the winter .... land. *WONDROUS*
19. Cancer is a disease that has ... and alarmed researchers for over several decades. *MYSTIC*
20. Holy Communion is a symbol of the belief in the ... body of Christ. *MISTICISM*

Ex. 33. Study the diagram of the notion "Mystery". Think of the proper ways to render the shades of meanings of its synonyms, collocations, derivatives into Ukrainian.



Ex. 34. Add at least a word to each row of synomyms. What hiperonym do they relate to? Pick up Ukrainian equivalents to illustrate the shades of semantic difference among the hyponyms.

Fascinated, amazed, mesmerized, enchanted, ...
Investigative, curious, adventurous, ...
Shocked, puzzled, stunned, embarrassed, ...
Cheerful, elated, joyful, ...
Scared, frightened, apprehensive, ...
Gloomy, sad, frustrated, ...
Impressed, moved, intrigued, captivated, ...
Awesome, divine, weird, ...

Ex. 35. Point out the adjectives with attributive meanings and figurative ones. Think of best ways to render obsolete meanings and occasionalisms into English. Suggest your translational equivalents.

КИЇВ — великий, гарний, дорогий, златоглавий, злотолитий, золотоверхий, красивий, многострадний, многостраждаль-

ний, прекрасний, престольний, святий, співучий, стародавній, стодзвінний, стольний, сторозтерзаний, чарівний, шляхетний, яснолиций, ясноокий, ясночолий.

Ex. 36. Nest the below running words in the boxes so that the capitalized words are their synonymic dominants. Supply Ukrainian translational equivalents to illustrate the sememic differences in each row of words.

GESTURE (v)	LOOK (v)	WALK (v)	MOVE (v)	SPEAK (v)	MAKE FACE EXPRESSION (v)	HOLD (v)

Glance, clutch, groan, sprint, seize, slip, glimpse, inspect, slither, roar, nod, sneer, peep, dash, grin, peer, plod, saunter, drift, signal, step, slide, grimace, shake, trudge, wander, bellow, crush, embrace, snatch, stumble, linger, jump, plunge, glare, grasp, mumble, mutter, scowl, shout, smirk, tiptoe.

Ex. 37. Determine the differentiating seme of each synonym. Give its English equivalent so that its semantic peculiarity is retrieved. Compare the translational pairs as to the degree of expressiveness and intensity.

ДИВИТИСЯ — глядіти — зиркати — глипати — водити оком — лупати очима — пасти очима — втупитися очима — позирати — стріляти — угледіти — блимати — вилупитись — витріщитись — блискати — любуватися — милуватися — видіти — зріти — лицезріти — пильнувати — кинути оком — вирячитись — прозирати — мружитись — підглядати — вдивлятись.

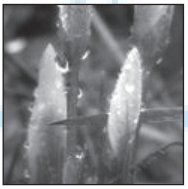
Ex. 38. Nest the synonyms of ХОДИТИ ***according to the sememic features inherent in each word. A word can be placed in several nests. Work out their English translational equivalents. Point out the cases rendered by the transformation of addition. Compare each translational pair as to the degree of idiomaticity.***

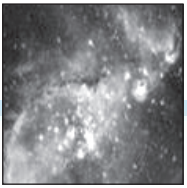
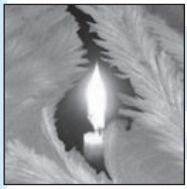
FAST
SLOW
IN THE DIRECTION
AWKWARD

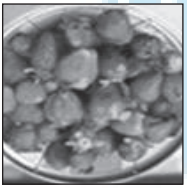
WITH DETERMINATION
PERSISTANT
FOR PLEASURE
UNSTEADY
WITH HEAVY STEPS
IN HUSH CONDITIONS
TIRING
RELUCTANT
WITH A MEASURED TREAD
IDLE

ХОДИТИ — ступати — шкандибати — прямувати — простувати — нестись — крокувати — марширувати — чимчикувати — тарабанитись — переставляти ноги — дорогу міряти — ледве ноги волочити — топтати чоботи — тягтися — волоктися — чалапати — бродити — волочитися — плестися — лізти — плентатися — повзти — тьопати — чапати — чвалати — походжати — блукати — сновигати — никати — мишкувати — дибати — човгати — плутатися — блудити — плутати — кружляти — тинятися — вештатися — продиратися — мотатися — хилятися — никати — мишкувати — бурлакувати — бродяжити — тягатися — швендяти — шлятися — спацерувати — прогулюватися — гуляти — проходжуватися — нипати — шастати — шастатися — снувати.

Ex. 39. Work out several descriptions to the following objects. Give their Ukrainian translational equivalents and compare their semantic volume as to the functional and stylistic congruence.





Ex. 40. Group the Ukrainian epithets into a class of those with positive and a class of those with negative connotations singling out subclasses of poetic/ obsolete/ diminutive/ hypocoristic and derogatory/ pejorative/ deteriorative/ meanings in the basic classes respectively. Practise translating each into English to convey its sememic differentiating feature. Compare each translational pair as to the congruence in semantic volume.

СЕРЦЕ — ангельське, безстрашне, бентежне, благородне, велике, віддане, відкрите, вірне, віще, вогненне, вразливе, гаряче, глибоке, гнівне, голуб'яче, горде, гуманне, дитяче, добре, довірливе, жадібне, жалісливе, живе, жіноче, загальне, зажу-

рене, закривавлене, залізне, зболіле, змучене, золоте, козацьке, ласкаве, левине, легке, лицарське, любляче, людяне, материнське, містке, молоде, молодече, мужнє, м'яке, наболіле, надійне, наївне, напружене, невгамовне, невеличке, невинне, невситиме, непідкупне, несміливе, неспокійне, ніжне, одхідливе, окрадене, осиротіле, палке, пам'ятливе, пісенне, полум'яне, поривчасте, правдиве, правдомовне, пристрасне, прихильне, просте, пряме, радісне, ранене, романтичне, самовіддане, свіже, світле, співуче, справедливе, справжнє, спрагле, стривожене, сумне, схвильоване, тепле, тремтливе, трепетне, тривожне, хоробре, чесне, чисте, чуйне, чуле, чутливе, широке, щедре, щире, юне, байдуже, безжурне, безнадійне, безтурботне, бідне, боязке, висохле, вороже, вперте, глухе, гнівне, гниле, гонористе, горде, дволике, дерев'яне, дурне, егоїстичне, жорстке, жорстоке, заглушене, заздрісне, залізне, заморожене, зацьковане, зачерствіле, заяче, зверхнє, звіряче, зле, калічне, кам'яне, мале, марне, мертве, наївне, незряче, немічне, ненависне, нечутливе, охляле, погане, покірливе, померле, роздерте, скам'яніле, славолюбне, сліпе, собаче, сонне, спалене, сполохане, старе, стиснуте, стомлене, суворе, тверде, тяжке, убоге, хворе, хиже, холодне, черстве, чорне, чуже, безвинно-заяче, безкриле, безлюбе, білокриле, бубняве, всесуще, журавлине, здичавіле, крамольне, нерозгадане, павуче, плямисто-вогняне, розжоване, роз'ятрене, сизокриле, скоцюрблене, трихресне, трусливо-люте, червонобарвне.

Ex. 41. Use a reliable dictionary to pick up most fitting Ukrainian equivalents of the following descriptive adjectives and epithets to the words capitalized.

HABIT (n) — annoying, disconcerting, horrible, nasty, endearing, eccentric, daily, spending, dietary, viewing.

HARVEST (n) — abundant, bumper, rich, disastrous, poor.

HOPE (n) — considerable, fervent, faint, frail, vague, sincere, desparate, wild, false, forlorn, vain, lingering, remaining, flickering.

INSPIRATION (n) — sheer, direct, fresh, sudden, artistic, divine, creative, flashing, momentous.

LIE (n) — monstrous, whooping, downright, outright, white, deliberate, barefaced, blatant, obvious, transparent, eleborate.

LIFE (n) — long, entire, whole, adult, previous, daily, personal, private, married, academic, lonely, miserable, hard, hectic, exciting, peaceful, ordinary, sheltered, healthy.

LOVE (n) — deep, overwhelming, passionate, genuine, pure, true, unconditional, abiding, eternal, undying, hopeless, enrequited, thwarted, mutual, parental, brotherly, sisterly, courtly, platonic, romantic, physical, redemptive, divine, human.

MOTHER (n) — lone, single, unmarried, widowed, biological, surrogate, adoptive, foster, elderly, deceased, excellent, loving, proud, doting, over-protective, possessive, stern, strict, dominant, domineering, unfit, anxious, distraught, frantic, expectant, breast-feeding.

RAIN (n) — driving, heavy, lashing, pouring, torrential, steady, fine, gentle, light, patchy, warm, constant, persistant, intermittent, overnight, monsoon, tapping.

SKY (n) — huge, open, empty, bright, clear, cloudless, sunny, cloudy, dull, overcast, sullen, starry, azure, black, dark, darkening, grey, pale, leaden, northern.

SMILE (n) — bright, broad, wide, faint, thin, wan, weak, beatific, cheerful, dazzling, happy, radiant, sunny, warm, gentle, sweet, winning, arch, disarmimg, enigmatic, mocking, rueful, sardonic, wry, sad, shy, apologetic, sheepish, encouraging, indulgent, reassuring, polite, beguiling, ready, fixed, forced, supercilious, conspiratorial, knowing, humourless, mirthless, crooked, lopsided, toothless.

SUCCESS (n) — considerable, conspicuous, ernormous, notable, overwhelming, phenomenal, remarkable, spectacular, tremendous, unprecedented, moderate, modest, popular, public, immediate, long-term, academic, electoral.

STAR (n) — bright, brilliant, faint, distant, nearby, shooting, falling, evening, morning.

TRAFFIC (n) — bad, busy, congested, heavy, thick, light, constant, fast-flowing, slow-moving, sluggish, vehicular, wheeled, foot, pedestrian, air, boat, maritime, motorway, town-centre, urban, rush-hour, oncoming, one-way, northbound.

TRUTH (n) — absolute, gospel, honest, full, whole, exact, literal, naked, plain, simple, underlying, awful, bitter, cruel, dreadful, hard, harsh, horrible, horrid, painful, sad, shocking, terrible, unpalatable, unpleasant, unwelcome, objective, empirical, poetic, spiritual, divine.

WIND (n) — fierce, gale-force, high, stiff, strong, terrible, light, moderate, slight, blustery, gusty, warm, biting, bitter, brisk, chilly, icy, howling, fair, favourite, adverse, head, tail, blasting.

Ex. 42. Study the following constituents of "to BREAK" synonymic row and their translational equivalents in Ukrainian. Determine their allomorphic and isomorphic features. State the way each word is translated and the transformations applied.

Break	Ламати(ся)
smash	розбивати(ся) вщент, розтрощити
shatter	роздробити(ся), розкришити(ся), подрібнювати(ся)
crack	тріскати(ся)
fracture	розламувати, ламати(ся), розколювати(ся)
split	розщеплювати(ся)
burst	лопатися, розриватися
fragment	роздробити(ся) на уламки/ осколки
splinter	відколоти(ся), розколювати(ся)
shiver	розбивати(ся) на друзки
crash	розтрощити, валитися з тріском (гуркотом)
snap	зламати(ся), розірватися, порвати(ся)
rend	рвати, роздирати, шматувати
tear	рвати(ся), зривати, відривати(ся)
divide	ділити(ся), дробити
sever	розділяти, відривати, відрубувати, відрізувати
part	відокремлювати(ся), розділяти(ся)
demolish	руйнувати, зносити
disintergrate	розкладати(ся), розпадатися на складові частини, подрібнювати
separate	відокремлювати(ся), відділяти(ся), розділяти(ся)

Ex. 43. Pick up most fitting Ukrainian equivalents to each constituent of the following rows of synonyms to retain their sememic and stylistic differentiating features. Comment upon the transformations used.

Hate (v): loathe, detest, abhor, dislike, abominate, despise, execrate, recoil, shudder.

Shake (v): shiver, tremble, tremour, quiver, quake, shudder, rock, bump, jolt, bounce, roll, sway, swing, rattle, jerk, jiggle, joggle, agitate, distress, shock, perturb, discompose, unsettle, unnerve, ruffle, muddle.

Take (v): hold, grip, grasp, obtain, acquire, seize, catch, capture, carry, fetch, accept, adopt, receive.

Light (n): illumination, luminescence, luminosity, shining, gleaming, brightness, brilliance, glowing, blaze, glare, incandescence,

effulgence, refulgence, lambency, radiance, lustre, sunlight, moonlight, starlight, lamplight, firelight, gaslight, flame, spark, daytime, dawn, daybreat, sunrise, enlightment.

Look (n): sight, glimpse, glance, observation, view, examination, inspection, scan, survery, peep, peek, gaze, stare, gape, ogle, gander, look-see, once-over, squint, shufti.

Love (n): affection, fondness, care, concern, attachment, regard, warmth, intimacy, devotion, adoration, passion, ardour, desire, lust, yearning, infatuation, adulation.

Just (adj): fair, fair-minded, equitable, even-handed, impartial, unbiased, objective, neutral, disinterested, unprejudiced, open-minded, upright, honourable, honest, righteous, moral, ethical, virtuous, decent, thruthful, sincere, justifiable, defensible, warrantable, reasonable, proper, correct, due, fitting, appropriate, lawful, legitimate, legal, accurate, faithful.

Pure (adj): unalloyed, unmixed, unadulterated, uncontaminated, flawless, perfect, genuine, real, true, clean, clear, fresh, unpolluted, uninfected, natural, virgin, maidenly, virtuous, uncorrupted, moral, righteous, honourable, decent, worthy, pios, blameless, sinless, spotless, unblemished, impeccable, immaculate.

Suspicious (adj): doubtful, unsure, wary, chary, skeptical, distrustful, mistrustful, disbelieving, guilty-looking, queer-looking, dishonest-looking, shifty, shady, questionable, doubtful, odd, irregular, fishy.

Ex. 44. Match Ukrainian numerical set phrases with their English equivalents. Compare each translational pair as to the structure, degree of idiomaticity, semantic motivation.

п'яте через десяте	The Twelve
сто слів у хвилину	to be related only through Adam
у двох словах	to the four winds
дев'ятий вал	noughts and crosses
один у полі не воїн	to keep changing one's mind
на всі чотири сторони	the tenth wave
п'яте колесо до воза	as like as two peas in a pod
на сьомому небі від щастя	at cock-crow
Десять заповідей	one man no man
Дванадцять апостолів	to tell a story in snatches
сім разів відміряй — раз відріж	to be soul mates on smth

одна нога тут, друга там	to throw smb out
сьома вода на киселі	to speak nineteen to the dozen
хрестики нулики	in a word
в одну дудку грати	under seven seals
як дві краплі води	the fifth wheel of a coach
сім п'ятниць на тиждень	The Ten Commandments
гнати в три шиї	in a wink of an eye
під трьома замками	hey-ho go
одним оком глянути	to cast an eye on smth
одного поля ягода	second thoughts are best
після третіх півнів	in the seventh Heaven of delight
раз, два — почали	to dance to smb's tune/ piping
звести нанівець	to bring to nought

Ex. 45. Define the meaning of the following idioms containing numerals. Pick up Ukrainian phraseological equivalents of them where possible.

1. It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 2. Everything is at sixes and sevens. 3. To put two and two together. 4. In two twos. 5. Two in distress makes sorrow less. 6. Habit is second nature. 7. To have got news at first/ second hand. 8. To play first fiddle. 9. Dressed up to the nines. 10. A nine days' wonder. 11. The upper ten of the society. 12. To be/ keep smb on (the) tenths. 13. At the eleventh hour. 14. To strike twelve the first time. 15. For a twelvemonth. 16. Twenty and times. 17. Forty winks. 18. I have fifty things to tell you. 19. On a fifty-fifty basis. 20. It doesn't matter sixpence. 21. A sixty-four dollar question. 22. As right as ninepence. 23. Ninety nine out of a hundred. 24. The hundred and one odd chances. 25. To repay smb a hundredfold/ a thousandfold. 26. The thousand and one small worries of life. 26. To be six feet under... 27. For noughts.

Ex. 46. Analyze the following bahuvrihi into connotations they create. State what register of the vocabulary they form. Are they admitted of the dignified use? Pick up Ukrainian nominative equivalents of them maintaining sememic components of the qualifying character traits they pertain in English.

Goody-goody, soft-soaper, coma-counter, pot-boiler, cockbrain, scratchcat, bottlelicker, egg sucker, money-bags, penny-pincher, bad-mouth, rough-neck, fill-belly, whistle-blower, slow-bellies,

wind-bag, no-hoper, go-getter, do-gooder, well-wisher, brown-bagger, in-betweener, leg-puller, hard-head, bold-face, butter-finger, slyboots, cabbage-head, pudding-head, faint-heart, fathead, lie-abed, scoffer/ miocker, dry-as-dust, weathercock, diggy person/ dimwit, highbrow, brown nose, eagle eye, bluebottle, hunchback, blackshirt, hotspur, rubberneck, goldilocks, slowcoach, sourbelly, pot belly, penny-wit, beef-head, slowbelly, madcap, bigwig, rat-face, banana-head, dollface, deadneck, flat tire, egghead, red-neck, dirty-neck, fatherhead.

Ex. 47. Translae the following biblical expressions into English and Ukrainian respectively. What methods of translation could be applied?

А. Агнець Божий; багато покликаних, та мало вибраних; блудний син; Богові — боже, а кесареві — кесареве; Божий промисел; Вавилон; Вавилонська вежа; Вавилонське стовпотворіння; вдовина лепта; Велика субота; виноградна лоза; відділити пшеницю від полови; Віфлеємська зірка; вічні муки; води Йордану; вливати старе вино у старі бурдюки; вогняна колісниця; ворота раю; впасти в благодатний ґрунт; всесвітній потоп; голос волаючого в пустелі; гора Синайська; дерево пізнання добра і зла; десятина; діла Господні; до третіх півнів; добрий пастир; добрий самарянин; єгипетська неволя; за часів Адама; заборонений плід; закланна вівця; закопати талант; Земля обітована; золоте теля; золоте руно; зцілення розслабленого; іти на Голгофу; Каїнова печать; кара Божа; кінець світу; ключі від раю; козел відпущення; манна небесна; Месія; митники і фарисеї; мудрість Соломона; наріжний камінь; наситити п’ятьма хлібинами; натягнути тятиву і пустити стрілу; не хлібом єдиним; немає пророка у своїй вітчизні; неопалима купина; нести свій хрест; Новий Єрусалим; Ноїв ковчег; об’явлення Христа; око за око, зуб за зуб; пальмове віття; первородний гріх; покірні як голуби; мудрі як змії; пожинати плоди; помазаник Божий; Понтій Пилат; поцілунок Юди; сад Гефсиманський; Святая Святих; скинія небесна; скрижалі закону; Содом і Гомора; Страсті Господні; страшний суд; східні мудреці; Тайна вечеря; терновий вінок; труби Єрихона; умивати руки; Хома невірний; Царство Небесне; час розкидати каміння й збирати каміння; чаша терпіння; шляхи Господні незвідані; яблуко розбрату.

B. Guiding star; to follow the star; the massacre of the innocent; a voice in the wilderness; generation of vipers; to lay the axe to the root of sth; not to be worthy to unloose the lather of sb's shoes; to sift the grain from the chaff; hunger and thirst; pure in heart; blessed are peacemakers; salt of the earth; to hide one's light under a bushel; think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil; if thy right eye offend thee pluck it out; whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other cheek; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Ex. 48. State what character features are designated through the following nominations in Ukrainian. Give English equivalents of the following Ukrainian words that name qualifying features of the doers of the action. Maintain connotative component of their meaning.

Ангел, антихрист, ас, брязкало, бузувір, вандал, вилупок, вишкварка, віслюк, ганчірка, гидота, гнида, горлиця, деспот, дзиґа, єзуїт, живчик, жук, зануда, зозуля, книш, кендюх, князь, кремінь, крук, крендель, кретин, лакей, лантух, лебідка, лемішка, личина, макітра, мерзота, мікроб, мімоза, міняйло, мотлох, мумія, нахаба, ненажера, нишпорка, нещастя, облуда, оборотень, опудало, осел, пава/ павич, пампушка, паразит, пацюк, перевертень, перекотиполе, перепілка, писанка, підошва, пітекантроп, плазун, погань, покидьок, покруч, помело, порохня, профан, пустоцвіт, пуцьвірінок, п'явка, ратиця, реп'ях, рило, садист, самець, самородок, сверблячка, свинота, світило, світоч, святенник, серденько, рибонька, ластівка, лебідонька, зіронька, сич, скотина, слимак, сльота, смердота, сокіл, соловей, сомнамбула, сопляк, стоїк, страховисько, стукач, тараня, теля, тетеря, тиран, торбешник, трутень, трухляк, туз, тума, устілок, фарисей, фашист, фея, фітіль, хам, хмара, холера, хрущ, цвіркун, цуцик, черв'як, черепаха, чудовисько, шкапа, шкарбан, шкуродер, шльондра, шляпа, шмаркач, шушваль, щеня, ябеда, яга, ягідка, ядуха, яничар.

Ex. 49. The following are the English composites that describe person's qualities or features. Suggest their translational equivalents and compare their structure and semantics.

Drooping-moustached, sweetest-tempered, best-natured, better-humoured, draggle-failed, tight-fisted, black-bearded, thick-

witted, flat-breasted, fat-witted, lantern-jawed, tight-tipped, beetle-browed, pigeon-livered.

adj /noun/ verb + brained: crack-, scatter-, rattle-;

adj /noun + lipped: cherry-, chapped-, cracked-, fleshy-, pursed-, pouted-, protruded-;

adj /noun/ verb + footed: lead-, nimble-, dainty-, narrow-, flat-, wide-, winged-, webbed-, drag-, stamp-, shuffle-, dangle-, patter-, crunch-;

adj /noun + fingered: sticky-, nimble-, accusatory-, bony-, lean-, plump-, podgy-, chubby-, grubby-, blunt-, gnarled-, deaf-;

adj /noun + mouthed: flap-, prissy-, cavernous-, chiselled-, soft-, loose-, slack-, gaping-, sensuous-;

adj /noun/ verb + eared: cloth-, floppy-, plug-, prick-, pierce-, pop-;

adj /noun/ verb + minded: feeble-, strong-, nimble-, slip-, one-track-, agile-;

adj /noun + necked: stiff-, swan-like-, scraggy-, scrawny-, slim-, slender-, stiff-;

adj /noun/ verb + tongued: silver-, swift-, smooth-, loose-, sharp-, forked-, free-, click-, clunk-, trip-, wag-;

adj /noun + legged: bandy-, red-, wooden-, stiff-, lame-,hind-, stumpy-, buckle-;

adj /noun + nosed: toffee-, red-, flat-, stubby-, crooked-, beaky-, bulbous-, sharp-, runny-, snotty-;

adj /noun + hearted: big-, bold-, chicken-, cow-, feeble-, firm-, flinty-, gentle-, hare-, sad-, soft-, tender-, warm-, kitten-, kind-, iron-, whole-;

adj /noun + faced: baby-, beef-, blood-, blossom-, bold-, bright-, broad-, brown-, bull-, clean-, fat-, fierce-, horse-, fox-, bull-, lean-, long-, merry-, monkey-, moon-, open-, apple-, jawbone-, shame-, pug-;

adj /noun + eyed: angel-, bat-, big-, bird-, bloody-, cat-, cow-, cross-, deer-, dog-, dove-, eagle-, evil-, Gestapo-, sleepy-, ox-, horn-, bug-, sour-, hawk-;

adj + handed: bare-, big-, bloody-, clean-, grimy-, idle-, snaky-, swift-, tough-, high-, ham-;

noun + headed: block-, bottle-, bubble-, cheese-, dough-, dumb-, dander-, hammer-, jolter-, knot-, lard-, logger-, puzzle-, timber-, soft-, swell-, swollen-, muddle-, bull-, baffle-, pin-.

Ex. 50. Analyze the following headlines into the structure and vocabulary. State what stylistic devices and language means produce strong emotional effect. Practise translating the headlines into Ukrainian so that they maintain their expressivity.

BRITAIN ALMOST "CUT IN HALF"(Morning Star); STATE AUDIT FINDS NEW CITY DEFICITS (The Times); FIRE FORCES AIRLINER TO TURN BACK (The Guardian); CABIN FILLED WITH SMOKE (Morning Star); SAFE LANDING FOR 97 PASSENGERS; ATLANTIC DRAMA IN SUPER VC 10; TAX AGENT A CHEAT (Daily World); CAKES AND BITTER ALE (The Sunday Times); COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF STILL AT LARGE (The Guardian); THEY THREW BOMBS ON GIPSY SITES (Morning Star); ALLIES NOW LOOK TO LONDON (The Times); WILL CECTIC CONFOUND PUNDITS? (Morning Star); YACHTSMAN SPOTTED (Morning Star); OFF TO THE SUN (Morning Star); STILL IN DANGER (The Guardian); STEP TO OVERALL SETTLEMENT CITED IN TEXT OF AGREEMENT (International Herald Tribune); KEEPING PRICES DOWN (The Times); SPEAKING PARTS (The Sunday Times); THE WORSE THE BETTER? (The Daily World); GROWL NOW; SMILE LATER? (The Observer); SENATE PANEL HEARS BOARD OF MILITARY EXPERTS WHO FAVOURED LOSING BIDDERS' (The New York Times); WHAT OILS THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY? (The Guardian).

Ex. 51. Dwell on the differentiating features of the paremii texts. Match the source language proverbs and the target language proverbs. Do the translation analysis of the given paremii texts.

Source Language	Target Language
1. The more you sweat in practice, the less you bleed in battle	A. Сім разів відмір, раз відріж
2. Contra spem spero	B. Хто не ризикує, той не п'є шампанське
3. No pains no gains	C. Без надії сподіваюсь
4. Look before you leap/ A stitch in time saves nine	D. Розставити всі крапки над "і"
5. Per aspera ad astra	E. Друг пізнається в біді
6. A tree is known by its fruit	F. Довіряй, але перевіряй
7. Nothing ventured nothing gained	G. Людина людині вовк
8. Birds of a feather flock together	H. Надія помирає останньою

9. Homo homini lupus est	I. Через терни до зірок
10. A rolling stone gathers no moss	J. Поспішиш, людей насмішиш
11. Like father like son	K. Під лежачий камінь вода не тече
12. Haste makes waste	L. Важко в навчанні, легко у бою
13. To dot the i's and cross the t's	M. Яблуко від яблуні далеко не відкотиться
14. Trust but verify	N. Яка хата, такий тин, який батько, такий син
15. Hope springs eternal in the human breast	O. Любиш кататись, люби санчата возити

Ex. 52. Analyze the below given proverbs and sayings into the structure and meaning. Specify the tropes and language means that reveal the sense of "veritas per analogiam". Suggest ways of translating the following proverbs into Ukrainian. State what method is applied in each case to maintain an allegory of the proverb.

1. "The end of an ox is beef, and the end of a lie is grief." (African proverb)
2. "Lies that build are better than truths that destroy." (Senegalese proverb)
3. "Before you criticize a man, walk a mile in his shoes." (Zen proverb)
4. "A house is made with walls and beams. A home is made with love and dreams." (Author unknown)
5. "Man is harder than iron, stronger than stone and more fragile than a rose." (Turkish proverb)
6. "A lazy man's best day is tomorrow." (Irish saying)
7. "On a long journey even a straw weighs heavy." (Spanish proverb)
8. "Rest breeds rust." (German proverb)
9. "The older the fiddler, the sweeter the tune." (English proverb)
10. "Know safety, no injury. No safety, know injury." (Author unknown)
11. "If you have two loaves of bread, sell one and buy a lily." (Chinese proverb)
12. "If you are buying a cow, make sure that the price of the tail is included." (Tamil proverb)

13. “He who buys what he needs not, sells what he needs.” (Japanese proverb)
14. “To him that you tell your secret you resign your liberty.” (Zen proverb)
15. “If you want to feel rich, just count the things you have that money can’t buy.” (Japanese proverb)
16. “Life is the gift of nature, Love is the gift of life, a Kiss is the gift of Love.” (Chinese saying)

Ex. 53. Which of the given nouns denote “socially marked” or personified lexemes of males and females? Which sex and gender do they indicate in Ukrainian?

Paradise, porter, lass, butcher, model, nurse, warrior, goddess, burglar, princess, masseuse, senior, fiancé, shop-assistant, harpist, bishop, knight, ballerina, usherette, widow, nymph, love, peace, sun, Earth, cat, nightingale, chambermaid, hairdresser, beauty, gardener, truck-driver, detective, weatherman, dustman, dog, hobo, war, death, devil, ship, Cerberus, the Almighty, priest, barber, mermaid, tailor, soot man, hag, typist, chaperone.

Ex. 54. Find literary Ukrainian versions of the following titles of the books of fiction. Determine strategies of the translation in each case.

Angel Pavement (J. B. Priestley); New Garden (V. Woolf); The Consul (S. Maugham); The Light and the Dark (C. P. Show); The Raisor’s Edge (W. S. Maugham); The Time of Angels (Ir. Murdoch); The Masters (C. P. Snow); Bachelors (H. Walpole); The Horse’s Mouth (J. Cary); The Dead (J. Joyce); Homecomings (C. P. Snow); The Green Years (A. J. Cronin); A Severed Head (Ir. Murdoch); A Shot in the Dark (R. Timperley); Crooks in Conference (Ch. Hatton); Scoop (Ev. Waugh); The Killing Bottle (L. P. Hartley); A Song of Sixpence (A. Cronin); A Spring of Love (C. Dale); Brothers in Law (H. Cecil); Term of Trial (J. Barlow); The Sandcastle (Ir. Murdoch); Cakes and Ale (W. S. Maugham); The Rainmaker (J. Grisham); Four Weddings and a Funeral (R. Curtis); The Houd of the Baskervilles (A. Conan Doyle); The Grass is Singing (D. Lessing); Wuthering Heights (E. Bronte); The Body (S. King); The Warden (A. Trollope); Web (J. Windham); The Edge (D. Francis); Misery (S. King); The

Moonstone (W. Collins); The Thorn Bird (C. McCullough); Presumed Innocent (S. Turow); Saving Private Rian (M. A. Collins).

Ex. 55. State what characterizing features are revealed through the speaking names of the following characters. What strategies of translation can be applied to render the semantics of antonomasia in the target language?

Sir John Goldencalf, the Monicins, Dr. Reasone, Lord Chatterino, Lady Chatarrissa, Mrs Malaprop, captain Absolute, Aurora, Bekky Sharp, Lady Teasle, Mr. Credulous, John Jaw, Miss Languish, Mr Carefree, Jean Baker, Tiny Allice, Mary Smith, Little Dorrit, Oliver Twist, James Willoughby, Inch Lady, Bear Grizzly.

Плюшкін, Манілов, Чичиков, П'єр Безухов, Незванова, дід Верзило, Микита Нечитайло, Пан Коцький (кіт), муха Цокотуха, поміщик Об'єздов, Василь Береговець, Кайдашиха, професор Незнайко, Шестерний (товариш прокурора), Котигорошко, добродій Панібудьласка, козак Підіпригора, Білосніжка, ведмедик Сонько.

Ex. 56. Match definitions to the eponyms that symbolize these features. What other speaking names do Ukrainian and British cultures admit to match the definitions given?

Adonis, Amazon, Cain, Casanova, Cato, Cerberus, Cicero, Doctor Fell, Don Juan, Don Quixote, Doubting Thomas, Epicure, Florence Nightingale, Man Friday, Gorgon, Jezebel, Judas, Mentor, Othello, Robin Hood, Samson, Solomon, Svengali

a man of many female lovers; a strong woman who loves sport; a grim, watchful keeper; murderer; a man of simple life and self-denying habits; a dreamy, unpractical person; a person who doesn't easily believe things; an ugly looking woman whose appearance causes fear; a person with refined taste in wine and food; a person of strong power who makes others act in a bad way; a good-looking man; a man who calls forth antipathy from other people; a careering person; a man who is a great lover; a noble robber; a very jealous man; a disloyal person or a traitor; a good speaker; a person of great wisdom; a devoted servant; an immoral woman who attracts men sexually; a person who gives advice and guidance; a man of strength.

Ex. 57. Do literary translation of the Ukrainian text into English. Specify language means that add up to the dynamism of the narrative:

Ще й сіріти не починало, а під дверима мов з гучномовця:

На ярмарок! Уставайте!

Дехто іще звечора волами посунув. Малі біжать, хвостами крутять, "хід" торохтить, печінки, губи й зуби стрибають.

... На ярмарок!

Благословилося на світ. Виткнуло заспаний писок сонце, стьобнуло промінням по луках, по степах, по садах, по левадах... І видко: аж-аж-аж— ген до того ліска, куди око дістає, дорогою вози потяглися... І кіньми, і волами, і коровами... І гарби, і вози, і козенята... З курчатами, з сіном, з соломою. А на возах і кури, і вівця скручена, і теля мекає, підвестись намагаючись... А за возами і стригунці, і корівки з прив'язаними до хвоста телятами.

Гей! Цоб! Цабе! Н-н-но!

На ярмарок!

І ідуть, ідуть, ідуть, і ідуть...

І дорога вже не дорога, а строката величезна гадюка, що за отой лісок, не поспішаючи, полізла.

(Остап Вишня)

Ex. 58. When translating the text into English mind the ways of rendering words denoting ethnic vocabulary and proper nouns.

СІЧ І ДУША ПАМ'ЯТІ

Острів Хортиця пам'ятає хоробрих руських дружинників, що спинялися тут, ідучи на ворога. Тоді до його берегів причалювали лодії, на яких майоріли знамена руських князів. І вже в часи пізніші він став притулком для волелюбних людей, які втікали сюди з усіх кінців української землі. Поселялися тут і жили з рибальського та мисливського промислу. Часом доводилося й у сутичку з ворогом вступати, бо зовсім недалеко в степах часто з'являлися татари в різних кінцях колись завойованих земель. Значна кількість їх осіла в Криму. Ніякого порятунку не було від них людності українського краю. Грабували, забирали отари худоби, гнали в неволю жінок, чоловіків, дітей. Отож мисливці й риболови з острова Хортиці повинні були ставати й воїнами —

іншого виходу в них не було. Більше того — ратна справа швидко перетворилася на їхню основну професію. А оскільки татари не раз намагалися покінчити із захисниками землі й нападали на місця проживання цих людей, то їм довелося будувати укріплення для оборони. Так почалася Січ. У Європі з'явилася сила, яка відчутно впливала на міжнародне становище. Адже Туреччина загрожувала всім великим державам, а Запорозька Січ постійно перебувала в стані війни з нею. Участь козаків у кількох важливих битвах з грандіозною турецькою армією, як, наприклад, Хотинська, вирішила долю перемоги, і ворог не одержав змоги диктувати Європі свої умови. Величезною загрозою для всіх військ була татарська кіннота, що змітала все на своєму шляху. Успішно протистояти їй могла лише кіннота козацька.

Отже, Січ виникла як грізна військова база і не втрачала цього значення впродовж усього свого існування (за М. Слабошпицьким).

MEANS OF EXPRESSIVE SYNTAX

Ex. 59. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian to maintain the semantics of concession. Compare the connectives and syntactic structures of the sentences in both languages.

1. No matter how often they ask me, I'm not working overtime. 2. A marriage will always have its rocky moments, however well the couple get on. 3. Hard as we tried, we couldn't get them lower the price. 4. Wherever we went and whoever we spoke to, we got the same answer. 5. Although this year's colour is grey, I find I look extremely dull in it. 6. Whatever was said in the heat of the moment, it needn't affect our relationship. 7. She remains cheerful despite her chronic ill-health. 8. Whereas he's always been pretty conservative, she often reveals more left-wing tendencies. 9. It shouln't affect an athlete's performance, whichever lane they are drawn in. 10. Hard as they tried, the two sides couldn't reach a peace agreement. 11. Difficult though it was, they finally managed to reach a compromise. 12. Much as I detest the idea of punishing children, I can see it has its uses. 13. He left me in bad luck, but still I have tender feelings for him. 14. I know standards have changed, but even so such scenes on TV are unacceptable. 15. Even though there were minutes left to the deadline, we refused to panic.16. Our project is not meeting with much success, much as we might dislike

it. 17. I spent hours on the Internet even though I knew I was wasting my time. 18. Despite his youth, he had a very mature approach to life. 19. Fines are a good way of punishing people. However, they are of no use if they cannot be paid. 20. The wind blew all the time. Nevertherless, we still managed to enjoy ourselves. 21. I know there's an economic recession. All the same, our profits should be higher.

Ex. 60. State the nature of the syntactic relation in each sentence and practise rendering them adequately into Ukrainian.

1. For days upon end we do nothing but read. (Woolf) 2. She was thirty-five if she was a day, but she was blonde and luscious. (Maugham) 3. She was a smallish, sharp-featured woman of thirty, with a prow of a nose and fine open eyes. (Snow) 4. And neither of her sisters, even if they were unmarried, had ever attracted him. The languid, fragile, lovely Letty, always being rescued from crabs and wrapped up from the cold, the rat-tailed Francie, at six with her red button of a nose, hurling herself into the seas. (Cary) 5. That was a good thirty years ago if it was a day. (Joyce) 6. I settled down to being a wine merchant, even here feeling myself something of an amateur and none the worse for that. (Murdoch) 7. But suddenly, as it were, accidentally, she gave an enormous sigh of relief, of very special happiness. (Cary) 8. The story that originated in Robinson, credible or incredible, had been shameful for me to hear, let alone Sheila, if I could, I wanted to spare her that. (Snow) 9. For all the boredom of this evening's meeting of the Historical Association, for all the wretched prospect of Christmas at Inge's today promised to be really a very pleasing one. (A. Wilson) 10. Sheila's father, for all Mrs Knight's care and his own gallantness, would not always be there for his daughter to see. (Snow)

Ex. 61. Point out what creates emphasis in the English sentences that follow. Translate them into Ukrainian maintaining emphasis. Compare the structures and syntactical means that are used in both languages.

1. It was not often that she cried, but in states like that. (Snow) 2. It was Daisy really who was so unkind, she who was not even one of the family, exept by marriage. (Wilson) 3. ...it was then that he had understood that things were not quite as obviously simple as they

used to be. (Jacob) 4. I did not realise what he wanted, but instead I did realize another thing. (Snow) 5. It was he who felt his own pulse, who gave the cry of alarm and she who in duty and reverence echoed it. (Snow) 6. It was as a short story and not a very long one either, that I first thought of this novel. (Maughtam) 7. It was Hamlet who advised the players to remember that there was in every audience one judicious one, the censure of which must overweigh a whole theatre of others. (Redgrave) 8. It was thus with disinclination that I began to read the Magician. (Maugham) 9. And yet he could not forget the past, and he did not want to, so that, as he stood between us on our own hearth-rug, it was not Sheila, it was I, it was he who dispensed the patronage. (Snow) 10. It must have been the same week, probably, the very next day that R. Robinson came to dine. (Snow) 11. It was only as the evening went on that her gait and her speech became relaxed. (Snow) 12. She became convinced that it was he who out of duty insisted on attending, and she who was obliged to stop him. (Priestley)

Ex. 62. Supply literary translation of the following sentences. State the means that help to enhance expressivity in each sentence.

1. It was the man with owl-eyed glasses and he said "Amen to that" in a brave voice. (Scott Fitzgerald) 2. He was a tall, light-complexioned Negro, loose-limbed and very thin. (A. Maltz) 3. Kentucky women are difficult to begin with, keyed-up and hellion-hearted. (T. Capote) 4. Andy's main complaint would be Roy's trickery, Roy's back-handed betrayal of his cold-bloomed wantonness. (J. Albridge) 5. And only Mrs. Buster, on whose skimpy-haired head a bump was pyramiding, could have justly complained of injury. (T. Capote) 6. Allie rubbed his big, stubby-fingered hands as if they were frost bitten. (D. Carter) 7. George was of medium height, bold and pot-bellied and spindly-legged. (A. Sillitoe) 8. The figure seated on a large boulder at the foot of the round tower was that of broad-shouldered, deep-chested, strong-limbed, frank-eyed, red-haired, freckled, shaggy-bearded, wide-mouthed, large-nosed, long-headed, deep-voiced, bare-kneed, brawny-handed, ruby-faced, sinewy-armed hero. (W. Meys) 9. It was as if a memory or a hope, or mere pig-headedness kept him going with her. (J. Lindsay) 10. Gerald Weise is a smiling, blue-eyed giant of a man. (St. Ellin) 11. He was a twingling-eyed, pimple-faced

man, with his hair standing upright all over his head. (Ch. Dickens) 12. Many guests were still at breakfast, a glum, silent, red-eyed lot. (H. Wouk) 13. On my right there was this very Joe Gale-looking guy, in a gray flannel suit and in one of those flinty-looking Jettersell vests. (Ibid) 14. Except for a few pimpy-looking guys and whory-looking blondes ... they were mostly old, show-offy-looking guys with their dates. (J. D. Salinger) 15. Steely-eyed, short back'n front McQueen, is sprung from jail by a corrupt politician. 16. He was greeted with very constrained and not very polite reticence by the elder Hartlys, and gazed at by such an inordinate member of round-o-eyed, Youthful Hartlys. (R. Aldington) 17. You dead-gut, you Gestapo-eyed gut, you flap-mouthed scumpot. (A. Sillitoe) 18. What sort of stiff-necked pride is it that stops me from saying what I want to say. (J. Lindsay) 19. Brian was out of breath, but barrel-chested Albert went on and on. (A. Sillitoe) 20. Thin-lipped wisdom spoke at her from the worn chair. (O. Wilde) 21. He sat on the very edge of his chair, as though trying to disown its costly, deep-cushioned presence. (D. Charter) 22. His sons worked in the bank, prissy-mouthed, prudent men, who might have been twins, for they both were mask-mallow-white, slump-shouldered watery-eyed. (T. Capote) 23. Bald, beefy, moonfaced, broad of shoulder and of girth, he loomed over, a Gulliver among the Lilliputians. (D. Junshnet)

Ex. 63. Dwell on the syntactic value of the detached elements and punctuated parts in each sentence. Translate them into Ukrainian to maintain structural emphasis.

1. You never liked her, she says, and you have made him feel that she isn't worthy of him. (Dreiser) 2. Already he was doing the right things, so he thought, in surgery, and the elder men in his line were regarding him with a rather uneasy eye. (Dreiser) 3. As I say, I was fortunate to get her. (Murdoch) 4. Her conduct, it was clear, was little satisfactory to her mother who scarcely mentioned her — it was best to say nothing. (Thackeray) 5. Thomas Esmond — captain Thomas, as he was called — became engaged in a gaming-house brawl, of which the consequence was a duel. (Thackeray) 6. Two electric fires were burning in the room, but Antonia had insisted on lighting a coal fire, to cheer me up, as she put it. (Murdoch) 7. But July arriving and his plan still indefinite, the first thing that occurred to him was that they might go off to some inexpensive

resort somewhere. (Dreiser) 8. When he was born, Winifred, in the heyday of spirits, and the craving for distinction, had determined that her children should have names such as no others had ever had. (Galsworthy) 9. Behind him the nurse did he knew not what, for his father made a tiny movement of repulsion as if resenting that interference, and almost at once his brewathing eased away, became queit, he lay very still. (Galswaorthy) 10. Soon, however, although the old woman never ceased to inspire in her a kind of awe which nearly amounted to terror, she fell into paying her no more attention, for practical purposes, than if she had been another quaint piece of furniture. (Murdoch)

Ex. 64. Define stylistic devices that deal with the completeness and the structure of the sentence. What effect do they produce? In what way can they be retained in the Ukrainian translation versions?

1. I might as well face facts: good-bye Susan, good-bye a big car, good-bye a big house, good-bye power, good-bye the silly handsome dreams. (J. Braine) 2. It is she, whom he has loved, admired, honoured and set up for the world to respect. (Ch. Dickens) 3. She was crazy about you. In the beginning. (R. Warren) 4. Out came the chase — in went the horses — on sprang the boys — in got the travelers. (Ch. Dickens) 5. Malay camp. A row of streets crossing another row of streets. Mostly narrow streets. Mostly dark streets. (P. Abrahams) 6. His forehed was narrow, his face wide, his head large, and his nose all on one side. (Ch. Dickens) 7. In manner, close and dry. In voice, husky and low. In face, watchful behind the blind. (Ch. Dickens) 8. Bella soaped his face and rubbed his face, and soaped his his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him, and rinsed him, and toweled him, until he was as red as a beetroot. (Ch. Dickens) 9. “What sort of place is Dufton exactly?” “A lot of mills. And a chemical factory. And a grammar school and a war memorial and a river that runs different colours each day. And a cinema and fourteen pubs. (J. Braine) 10. They went side by side, hand in hand, silently and quietly. (Galsworthy) 11. Michelangelo began to picture in his mind: of struggles between men, of the rescue of women, of the wounded, of the dying. (Stone) 12. The receiving overseer, Roger Kendal, though thin and clerical, was a rather capable man. (Dreiser)

Ex. 65. Detect a syntactic means that adds up to the expressivity of each sentence. Practise translating sentences into Ukrainian maintaining sentence topicality.

1. It was marvelous to be made to love like that. (Prichard) 2. It is the month that makes you talk to yourself in that silly way. (Shaw) 3. If this is liberty, it isn't going to mean a thing. (Heym) 4. A ship — the Vestris — is reported to be arriving to Joppa. (Douglas) 5. Ethel, the youngest, married a good-for-nothing little waiter. (Mansfield) 6. To think that a man of his abilities would stoop to such a horrible trick as that. (Dreiser) 7. There was a blackbird perched on the cherry-tree, sleek and glistening. (Braine) 8. But the doctor — a family physician well past fifty — was not impressed. (Carter) 9. Sally was seating on the front seat of the buggy, dump and unhappy at being ignored. (Prichard) 10. At the top of the stairs she stopped to wave him. (Douglas) 11. Janathan shook his head slowly, without looking up, his tongue bulging his teeth. (Douglas) 12. With all her faults she was candor herself. (Hardy) 13. They were returning to Fofgarty's, their hands full of flowers. (Prichard) 14. She pressed his hand mutely, his eyes dim. (London) 15. In a room within the house , Coperwood, his coat and vest off, was listening to Aliien's account of her troubles. (Dreiser) 16. He was surprised, evidently, to find Sally so much at home and bustleing about like that. (Prichard) 17. Stout, middle-aged, full of energy, clad in a grese-stained dark blue print dress, she bustled backwards and forwards from the kitchen to the dining-room. (Prichard) 18. Never before had the friar such power and never had his voice rung out with such a clap of doom. (Stone) 19. And yet, as though overcome, she flung down on a coach and pressed her hands to her eyes. (Mansfield)

STYLES AND GENRES

Ex. 66. Compare the two texts of fedeistic discourse. State stylistic devices that account for text expressiveness in both languages. Do the translational analysis of the two versions.

CREDO

I believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is seen and unseen. I believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God, eternally begotten of the Father. Light from Light, true God from true God, begotten, not made, one in being with Father. Through Him all things were made. For us men and for our salvation He came down from heaven: by the power of

the Holy Spirit He was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man. For our sake He was crucified under Pontius Pilate. He suffered, died, and was buried. On the third day He rose again in fulfillment of the Scriptures: He ascended into heaven and is seated at the right hand of the Father. He will come again in glory to judge the living and the dead, and His kingdom will have no end. I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son. With the Father and the Son He is worshipped and glorified. He has spoken through the Prophets. I believe in one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church. I acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins. I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen.

СИМВОЛ ВІРИ

Вірую в єдиного Бога Отця, Вседержителя, творця неба й землі, та усього видимого й невидимого. І в єдиного Господа Ісуса Христа, Сина Божого, єдинородного, від Отця народженого перед усіма віками. Світло від світла, Бога істинного від Бога істинного, народженого, нествореного, одноістного з Отцем, що через Нього все сталося. Він для нас людей і ради нашого спасіння з неба зійшов, і втілився з Духа Святого й Марії Діви, і стався людиною. І розп'ятий був за нас при Понтійському Пилаті, і страждав, і був похований. І воскрес на третій день, як було написано. І вознісся на небо, і сидить праворуч Отця. І вдруге прийде зі славою судити живих і мертвих, і царству Його не буде кінця. І в Духа Святого, Господа животворного, що від Отця походить, що з Отцем і Сином однаково пошанований і однаково уславлюваний, що говорив через пророків. В єдину, святу, соборну й апостольську Церкву. Визнаю одне хрещення на відпущення гріхів. Чекаю воскресіння мертвих і життя майбутнього віку. Амінь.

Ex. 67. State the style the following text belongs to. Analyze its vocabulary and sentence structure. Suggest literary translation of the text into Ukrainian to maintain its stylistic peculiarities.

OBESITY: THE NEW BRITISH DISEASE

Every Saturday, tens of thousands of people drive along the M25 to the Blue-water shopping centre, said Maxine Frith in The Independent. The largest of its kind in Europe, it hoasts hundreds of

shops under one roof, so customers need never be in the open air, or even walk very far between boutiques. There are escalators between each floor, and in the middle of the emporium, a vast food hall, where weary shop-A report of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism is becoming more prevalent. There is a marked increase in the numbers of patients being admitted to hospitals with DVT, and in particular pulmonary emboli, from November to February.

It has long been known that cold weather increases the incidence of coronary thromboses and strokes. This is not only attributed to constrictions of the blood vessels in the limbs when it is cold, but also to changes in the way that blood coagulates. There is a reduction in blood volume — haemoconcentration, when a patient is chilled. Even 20 minutes waiting at a cold bus stop may be enough to set these changes in motion. Standing by a chilly graveside at a funeral in midwinter is another classic way to induce trouble.

Such deaths, which occur many hours, even a day or two, after a big chill, are usually attributed to a broken heart, said Ann Widdecombe in the Daily Mail. I do hope they've told the Government's actuaries, who seem to be under the impression that we're living such long lives that it's going to trigger a pensions crisis. Of course, the report is not baseless, we do spend too much time in our cars, or slumped in front of the TV. Schools and GPs should do more to encourage healthy living. And parents should teach their children a bit of self-restraint: in the end, the best dietary advice is: eat less, exercise more. But I don't believe in this "apocalyptic vision". As a nation, we are more health-conscious than ever, some of us may be a few pounds overweight, but very few are dangerously fat. These reports make contented people neurotic about their weight, and reinforce an alarming trend — our obsession with physical perfection. The only winners are the diet gurus, for whom each new obesity scare represents millions in the coffers. (from "The Week")

Ex. 68. Identify the style the text is performed in. Indicate heterogeneous language means that specify its style. Suggest literary Ukrainian translation of it.

EXPRESSIVES

Expressives are ritualistic acts in which speakers express civility and goodwill towards each other. They are what Goffman refers to as

‘interpersonal rituals’. Expressives are easily identifiable because they are often realized by formulaic expressions and the forms of the responses prospected are highly predictable.

Goffman suggests that there are two kinds of ritual interchanges: ‘supportive interchanges’ and ‘remedial interchanges’. Supportive interchanges are those in which signs of goodwill are appreciated. Some serve to affirm and support the social relationship between speakers. Examples include congratulations at marriage, condolences at deaths, and greetings in encounters. Remedial interchanges are those which are performed when an individual violates the social norm of respecting others’ privacy. They consist of the offender providing an account and apologizing for the violation and the offended acknowledging the account and apology as sufficient.

Goffman’s classification is made from a sociological perspective. From a discourse analysis perspective, however, we can say that there are basically three types of expressives. Firstly, there are those in which the speaker shows concern for and empathizes with the addressee. They typically prospect responses expressing appreciation, often in the form of ‘Thank you’ or ‘That’s very kind/nice of you’. They include acts which are commonly referred to as ‘congratulate’, ‘well-wishing’, ‘welcome’, and ‘condole’speech acts.

Ex. 69. Specify the markers of the style the following text is performed in. Analyze its topical vocabulary. What method is proper to translate terms and determed words? Translate the text in Ukrainian maintaining its stylistic peculiarities.

15 King George St.
Lucia 45325
Bacardia
Tel: 8030–333–3333
e-mail: ashugara@bac.com
March 13, 2000
Ms Jeremy Keruga
Personnel Officer
BWB Group Headquarters
12 Georgetown St.
Lucia 45322
Bacardia
Dear Ms Keruga,

I am very interested in your advertisement in the March 10 issue of Bacardia Post since I believe that I have the skills and qualities required for filling the position of an accountant in the Accounting Sector of your company. Besides having good professional training in accounting, I also have had three years experience as a part-time accountant.

I received a BA degree in finance and accounting from Lucia University in 1997. My training gave me the opportunity of acquiring all the skills needed for successful practical work in accounting jobs of various types, including the use of computers and the most advanced computer accounting.

As a result of my training I was able to find a job as a part-time accountant with Lucia Enterprises Inc. immediately after graduating from the university. Although only a part-time position, my work in this company has given me valuable practical experience. I am now ready to move forward, and believe that working in a full-time position for your company can open new career prospects for me.

Because skills and experience may best be explained at a personal meeting, I would like to solicit an interview with you. I would appreciate your calling me by the telephone number indicated on top of this letter any day after 2 p.m. to let me know about the day and time most convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,
Kamil Ashugara
Junior Accountant, Lucia Enterprises, Inc.
Enclosures: CV, three letters of reference.

Ex. 70. The following is an extract from the emotive prose. Define the stylistic devices that enhance expressiveness and evoke imagery. Suggest your strategies to translate epithets, similies and metaphors.

ЖОВТЕНЬ

Жовтень був мінливим. То сонце пригрівало опустілі поля, то північний вітер гнав швидкі хмари. Вологе опале листя ранками ставало крихким від заморозків. І під сонячним небом, і під низькими хмарами спокійно відпочивала земля. Піднятий Настею зяб був чорний і бархатистий, а озимина лежала, наче вистрочена зеленим шовком. І зелень її була по-весняному свіжа і

пружна. В лісах і на лужках помирали трави. Спочатку вони розгорялися в беззвучній пожежі осені, мінилися таким багряно-золотим суцвіттям, яким не цвіли жодного разу за все їх недовге життя, потім сохли від сонця, мокли від дощу, темнішали від часу і все щільніше тулилися до землі, намагаючись злитися з землею, стати нею і збагатити її.

В лісі стало просторіше. В погожі дні синява вільніше просвічувалась у поріділому листі. Сухе золоте листя з підігнутими краями, як крихітні човники, сковзали з гілок, погойдувались, поволі плавали в повітрі, знехотя торкалися землі і при найменшому вітрі знову здіймалися над нею, кружляли над лісовими дорогами, перелітали на поля. Їх сухе шарудіння здавалося прощальним, але траплялося, що лапчастий кленовий лист приляже на соковиту зелень озимини і раптом заграє таким переливом вогненних барв, що не прощанням повіє від нього, а невичерпною силою життя і відродження (за Г. Ніколаєвою).

Ex. 71. Does the following extract represent a piece of scientific or publicistic style? Find stylistically marked vocabulary. What sentence structures prevail in the passage? Suggest faithful translation of the extract into English.

КИЄВО-МОГИЛЯНСЬКА АКАДЕМІЯ

Серед пам'яток архітектури Подолу привертає увагу будинок Києво-Могилянської академії — взірець українського бароко XVIII століття з його точними пропорціями, стриманими формами, приємним пластичним вирішенням фасадів, оригінальним заломом даху. На фасаді, що дивиться на площу, дві меморіальні дошки, які сповіщають, що тут свого часу навчалися такі видатні уми, як Михайло Ломоносов і Григорій Сковорода. Академія, заснована на початку XVII століття, була світильником, звідки струменіло світло по всіх обширах слов'янських.

З 1615 по 1632 рік це була Братська школа. 1632 року з ініціативи Петра Могили об'єдналися Лаврська школа на Печерську і Братська на Подолі. Новий навчальний заклад, названий іменем свого фундатора Петра Могили Києво-Могилянською колегією, здобув статус вищої школи. Це був водночас університет (оскільки викладалися ті ж дисципліни й за тією ж системою, що і в західноєвропейських університетах), і Академія наук (майже всі професори

водночас були і вченими), і Академія мистецтв (викладалися поетика, ораторське мистецтво, музика, театр, образотворче мистецтво). Усе робилося для того, щоб з обдарованого підлітка зробити освічену й інтелігентну людину. Навчалися в колегії 12 років.

Об'єднуючи Лаврську й Братську школи, Петро Могила запровадив одну з найдемократичніших для XVII століття систему екзаменування учнів при переході з нижчого класу у вищий або при закінченні повного курсу навчання. Знання перевірялися не індивідуальним опитуванням, а на публічному річному диспуті. Кожен міг сповна проявити себе, своє вміння володіти словом, творчу винахідливість (за Д. Степовиком) .

Ex. 72. The bellow running is an example of the proclamation. What style do the texts of the given genre belong to? Find lexical, morphemic, syntactical, compositional means common to the texts of proclamation. Think of the effects proclamations are to cause. What effect is made by this particular speech? Practise translating the text into Ukrainian at sight.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Ladies and gentlemen! First, I would like to thank you all for coming to this presentation, for demonstrating your interest. I hope we will not disappoint you. After my short presentation speech, you will be able to ask me or my assistants any questions you like, and then our stand attendants will demonstrate our products to you if you wish. They will answer all your questions on any particular product.

Let's begin with a bit of history. Our company, Playciko, was founded more than a century ago. In fact, it was at the turn of the century that we were founded — in 1898. Playciko was established as a family business, and it remains a family business even now. You can see the portrait of our founder, Jonathan Ciko, on the wall behind me. Now the firm is owned by the heirs of Jonathan Ciko.

We started as quite a small business, employing only ten people. But the business was quite successful, and by the 1920s it occupied the leading position in the toy industry in Bacardia. This position is firmly held by our firm even now, so that two out of every three toys sold in Bacardia are manufactured by Playciko. It was in the 1920s that the firm's products began to be sold in international

markets. It's quite probable that, in their childhood, some of your grandparents were playing with toys produced by us.

Nowadays, Playciko mostly specializes in mechanized and educational toys. Our aim is not only to amuse and entertain children, but to make them learn while playing. And children love our toys! For every Bacardian child the name of Playciko means high quality, fun, a good time, and development. Yes, quality is our password. We are ready to sacrifice everything for quality, and never agree to lower our standards.

And it shows. Here in the graph you can see the growth of our sales in the last ten years. As you can see, they have been steadily growing in the domestic market from year to year, and the general tendency is non-stop growth. The production graph, which is also shown, demonstrates slower growth than the sales graph. This is our policy. We prefer to manufacture even less than the existing demand, so as not to sacrifice quality. We believe that sacrificing quality can hardly be avoided if production grows too quickly.

On the other hand, our sales on the international markets are much lower than on the domestic market. You can see that demonstrated in the third graph. We believe that the quality of our goods deserves much more attention. Maybe that is because we are not known enough outside Bacardia. That is the reason for our participation in this International Exhibition — to make ourselves better known. And I hope today's presentation will help us. That's all I wanted to say. I would like to thank you again for coming, and for listening to me so patiently. Our team is ready to answer all your questions and to show you everything that we have. Feel free to see and try out everything on display.

And oh yes — we would like you to enjoy yourselves while you are here. Please help yourselves to the food and drinks that you see around you.

Ex. 73. Analyze a piece of emotive prose into stylistic devices. Say what emotions are evoked. Specify the vocabulary that reveals the meaning of the title of the text. Translate it into English. Compare the degree of imagery of the source language text and the target language text.

ТИША

Благословенна тиша навкруги. Лише зашерхоче десь суха зелена ящірка, пробігаючи в траві, бризнуть врізнобіч з-під ніг коники-

ковалі та ще жайворонки дзюркочуть у тиші, проймаючи її вверх і вниз, як струмки, що течуть і течуть, розмаїті, джерельно дзвінкі. Здається, співає від краю до краю саме повітря, співає марево, що вже схоплюється, тече, струмує де-не-де над ковилою. Може, і цей замріяний степ теж тільки марево, що протече і не буде?

Але ні, кожна стеблина закоренилася в суху, місцями вже потріскану землю. Бродиш по пояс в золотавих злегка згойданих вітром шовках, бредеш у них серед милозвучного пташиного щебету і відчуваєш на душі тільки устояну радість, тільки звільнене від усяких пут небесно-легке щастя. Іти б отак і йти серед цієї тихої задумливої краси, сягнути б аж туди, де небо торкається землі, де має бути велике синє море з чайками та бакланами... Ось-ось, здається, хлюпне воно з крайнеба, з-за ковили.

М'яке, пухнасте волоття облизує руки, торкається щік. Пливуть гнучкі, тонконогі квітучі типчаки. Серед золотавого їхнього розпливу рясніють в улоговинках озеречка квітів, сизіють де-не-де, немов покриті інеєм, острівки степового чаю. Зрідка видніються над ковилою кулясті кущі верблюдки, кермеку та молодого кураю, які восени, відломившись від власного кореня, стануть перекотиполем (за О. Гончаром).

Ex. 74. Define the style of the given passage. Analyze the syntax of the text into sentence completeness and structure. Make a list of medical terms and expressions. Translate them into English. What method is applied to translate terms?

ЙОДОМАРИН

Склад:

діюча речовина: калію йодид,

1 таблетка містить калію йодид 262 мкг, що еквівалентно 200 мкг йоду, допоміжні речовини: лактози моногідрат, магнію карбонат легкий основний, карбоксиметилкрохмалю натрієва сіль (тип А), желатин, кремнію діоксид високодисперсний, магнію стеарат.

Лікарська форма. Таблетки.

Фармакотерапевтична група. Препарати йоду, що застосовуються при захворюваннях щитоподібної залози.

Йод — це елемент, який бере участь у синтезі гормонів щитоподібної залози: тироксину та трийодтироніну. Добова потре-

ба в ньому, яка запобігає розвитку ендемічного зоба, становить 100–150 мкг. Рекомендована ВОЗ добова кількість йоду має становити 150–300 мкг.

Показання. Профілактика та лікування станів, пов'язаних з дефіцитом йоду, профілактика ендемічного зоба у людей, які проживають у районах з дефіцитом йоду та зоба після резекції. Лікування йоддефіциту та дифузного еутиреоїдного зоба у немовлят, дітей, підлітків та у дорослих.

Протипоказання. Йодомарин● 200 не можна застосовувати при виявленій підвищеній функції щитоподібної залози, скритій підвищеній функції щитоподібної залози у дозах, які перевищують 150 мкг йоду на добу, доброякісній пухлині щитоподібної залози з автономною секрецією гормонів чи ділянках щитоподібної залози з неконтрольованим утворенням гормонів.

Застереження щодо застосування. Під час вагітності та в період годування груддю потреба в йоді підвищена, тому достатнє поступання йоду в організм (200 мкг на добу) є особливо важливим. Проте приймати препарати, які містять йод, рекомендується лише після консультації з лікарем.

Взаємодія з лікарськими засобами. Якщо ви приймаєте будь-які інші лікарські засоби, обов'язково повідомте про це лікаря. Внаслідок взаємодії лікарських засобів між собою може взаємно підсилюватись або ослаблюватись їх дія та побічні ефекти. Тому, будь ласка, проінформуйте вашого лікаря про те, які лікарські засоби ви приймаєте в цей час або приймали недавно. Це стосується, наприклад, лікарських засобів, до складу яких входять солі літію, калійзберігаючих сечогінних засобів, речовин, які гальмують утворення гормонів щитоподібної залози.

Побічні ефекти. При профілактичному застосуванні "Йодомарину● 200" в будь-якому віці, а також при терапевтичному застосуванні, побічні дії, як правило, не спостерігаються.

У разі виникнення будь-яких незвичайних реакцій обов'язково порадьтеся з лікарем щодо подальшого застосування препарату!

Термін придатності. Термін придатності препарату становить 3 роки. Після закінчення терміну придатності лікарський засіб використовувати не слід.

Умови зберігання. Зберігати при температурі не вище 25 °С та у недоступному для дітей місці!

Форма випуску. Таблетки у блістерах, по 50 та 100 таблеток в упаковці.

Умови відпуску. Без рецепта.

Ex. 75. Identify the style differentiating features of the text that follows. Make a list of engineering vocabulary. What lexical transformations prevail when translating Ukrainian scientific vocabulary into English? Translate the instruction into English.

ЗАПОБІЖНІ ЗАХОДИ

Щоб уникнути пошкодження компонентів телевізора, необхідно дотримуватись таких правил.

Максимальна температура у приміщенні, де знаходиться телевізор, не повинна перевищувати 35 °С. Не перекривайте доступ до вентиляційних отворів, розташованих на задній або бічній поверхнях телевізора. Встановлюючи телевізор, слідкуйте за тим, щоб довкола нього було достатньо простору для вентиляції. У приміщенні, в якому знаходиться телевізор, відносна вологість повітря не повинна перевищувати 85 %. Якщо ви дивитесь телевізор на відкритому повітрі, слідкуйте за тим, щоб на нього не попадала волога (дощ, бризки тощо). Якщо ви внесли телевізор з холодного приміщення у більш тепле, це може викликати утворення конденсату на його екрані і на деяких деталях всередині телевізора. Перш ніж увімкнути телевізор у мережу, дочекайтесь, поки конденсат випарується самостійно з екрана. Якщо ви збираєтесь на тривалий час йти з дому, вимкніть телевізор за допомогою вимикача живлення. Але навіть у цьому випадку деякі його деталі залишаються під напругою. Для повного відключення телевізора від електромережі витягніть вилку шнура живлення з розетки. Під час грози, щоб уникнути електричних або електромагнітних перевантажень, які можуть викликати пошкодження телевізора, рекомендується відключати його від мережі живлення та виймати антенний штекер з антенного гнізда телевізора. Ні в якому разі не розбирайте телевізор самостійно, щоб уникнути ураження електричним струмом. Екранування телевізора є достатнім для запобігання рентгенівському випроміненню.

Ex. 76. From the extract write out vocabulary associated with "disruptive behavior". Think of the ways to render the selected lexical units into Ukrainian. Do stylistic interpretation of the passage to make a piece of descriptive narrative under the title "classroom chaos" in Ukrainian.

CLASSROOM CHAOS: HOW TEACHERS LOST CONTROL

"As the petite, middle-aged teacher shouts desperately for the out-of-control class to be quiet, a faint, childish boy's voice can be heard, calling out above the deafening din: 'Suck me off, Miss!" It's a shocking scene, but according to Classroom Chaos — a documentary broadcast on Five — not untypical of daily life in British schools. Returning to teaching after a gap of 30 years, Sylvia Thomas (not her real name) secretly filmed her experiences as a supply teacher in 15 secondary schools in London and the north of England, the schools were chosen at random. Yet almost everywhere she went, Thomas faced a "constant battle" with rude, unruly pupils.

Teachers have been complaining about school discipline for years. But when they spoke of "disruptive pupils", I pictured a couple of tearaways, mucking about at the back, not entire classes reduced to a "milling, hysterical mob". In the documentary children are shown "on their feet, moving around, shouting, bustling, getting on with their own petty social business". In one scene, a hulking teenager can be seen wielding a rubber truncheon, in another, a boy in a computer class is filmed looking at porn. I went to a rough comprehensive that serviced several housing estates, but I've never, personally, seen this level of insolence and violence. Yet this isn't even the really bad stuff, this is merely the phenomenon that school inspectors call "low-level disruption". And it's a widespread problem: a recent survey found that 98% of teachers had been verbally abused, one in five had been hit, and a third had had their property damaged. As usual, the educational system is failing the less clever children. Labour is spending vast sums helping bright pupils escape to new "academies" — modern-day grammar schools where "rough boys" are not present — leaving the rest to sink or swim. True, money is being spent on "bog-standard" schools. But it's money down the drain unless we first "re-establish institutional control". That will take "near-martial discipline": two adults in every classroom, metal detectors, and police on the premises. It means ending the nonsense whereby thuggish children (and their parents) treat the law as

their ally, and banishing Labor's absurd plan to "give parents more power". We'll get nowhere until we restore authority to teachers (from "The Week").

Ex. 77. What style do texts of contracts belong to? What language means of the given text identify its style? Make a list of vocabulary related to the topic "economics". What method is proper when translating terms or bookish vocabulary? Do the translation of the text into Ukrainian.

CONTRACT

Lucia, Bacardia
June 6, 2001

Basic Machinery Inc., Lucia, Bacardia, hereinafter referred to as "the Seller", on the one part, and Solaro Industries of Djakarta, Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "the Buyer", on the other part, have concluded the present Contract for the following:

1. Subject of the Contract.

1.1. The Seller has sold and the Buyer has bought the machinery as listed in Appendix 1, being an integral part of this Contract.

2. Total Value of the Contract.

2.1. The Total Value of the Contract includes:

Machinery documentation	$20000,000
Installation, putting into operation, and training personnel	$250,000
Spare parts	$500,000
Shipment	$50,000
Discount	$60,000
Total Contract Value	$20740,000

3. Time of Delivery.

3.1. The machinery listed in Appendix 1 is to be delivered within four (4) months from the date of payment specified in Clause 4.1. of this contract.

3.2. The delivery date is understood to be the date of the clean Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

4. Terms of Payment.

4.1. Within forty five (45) days from the date of signing this Contract, the Buyer is to make a wire transfer of one hundred

percent (100%) of the total contract value to the account of the Seller at the Bank of Lucia, Lucia, Bacardia.

4.2. Wire transfer payment at the rate of hundred percent (100%) of the total contract value is to be effected in US dollars against the following documents:

4.2.1. Original Bill of Lading issued in the name of the Buyer, destination Djakarta, Indonesia.

4.2.2. Shipping specification.

4.2.3. Certificate of Quality.

4.2.3.4. Insurance policy.

5. Guarantee of Quality.

5.1. The guarantee period is 18 month from the date of putting the machinery into operation, this date specified in an appropriate Act signed by representatives of the Parties to the present Contract.

5.2. If the machinery proves to be faulty within the Guarantee period, the Seller must replace it at his expense, as well as deliver the replaced machinery or parts to the Buyer.

6. Terms of Shipment.

6.1. The machinery is to be shipped by sea in containers packed and marked as specified in Appendix 2 of this Contract.

6.2. The Buyer is to be informed by the Seller regarding the date of shipment, the Bill of Lading number, number and weight of containers, the vessel name. Notification is to be done by fax within twenty-four (24) hours after shipment.

7. Insurance.

7.1. Insurance policy is to be provided by the Seller who covers the insurance expenses from the moment the machinery under this contract is dispatched until the moment it is delivered to the Buyer at the port of destination.

8. Sanctions.

8.1. In the event of delay in delivery of the machinery, the Seller is to pay the Buyer a penalty at the rate of 3% of the total contract value for every five (5) days of delay.

8.2. The delay of less than five days entails no penalty.

9. Force Majeure.

9.1. The Parties are released from their responsibility for partial or complete non-execution of their liabilities under the Contract should this non-execution be caused by force majeure circumstances, including: fire, flood, earthquake, war, strike, catastrophe at sea,

and not limited to these circumstances if they had a direct damaging effect on the execution of the present Contract.

9.2. The Party unable to fulfill its obligations under the present Contract is to inform the other Party within one week (7 days) of the beginning of force majeure circumstances.

10. Arbitration.

10.1. The Seller and the Buyer will do everything in their power to settle any disputes or differences which may arise out of the present Contract.

10.2. If the parties do not come to an agreement, all disputes and differences will be submitted to arbitration in Helsinki, Finland, in accordance with the regulations of the Chamber of Commerce in Helsinki and applying the laws of Finland.

11. Other Terms.

11.1. Any changes, amendments, and supplements to the conditions of this Contract are valid only if set forth in a written document signed by authorized representatives of both Parties to this Contract.

The Contract becomes effective and comes into full force from the date of its signing.

12. Legal addresses of the Parties.

Seller	Buyer
Basic Machinery Ltd. 17, Rose Lane Lucia, Bacardia	P.O. Box 505 Djakarta, 77077 Indonesia
for and on behalf of the Seller	for and on behalf of the Buyer
Jennifer Masumi	Richard Johnson
Senior Executive Officer	Managing Director

Ex. 78. State if the text is performed in scientific or publicistic style. Feature its grammatical characteristics. Make a list of vocabulary related to the topic "medicine". What accounts for the text to be rigid, succinct, and impersonal? Translate the text into Ukrainian to retain its style peculiarities.

INFLUENZA (GRIPPE)

Influenza is an acute infectious disease occurring in endemic, epidemic or pandemic form. The cause of influenza is now definitely established. It is a filtrable virus. The disease is contagious and

spread directly from person to person by talking, coughing or sneezing. Healthy carriers, as well as patients, probably spread the disease. The incubation period is from 1 to 3 days. The onset is sudden with chilly sensations or a true chill, followed by fever. Common symptoms are severe frontal headache, pains in the back, limbs and eyeballs, dizziness, conjunctivitis and severe prostration. The temperature ranges between 37.7°C and 40°C and persists from two to five days. The respiratory rate is moderately increased. The pulse is accelerated but usually not very high. Vomiting and diarrhea are frequent. Many patients also have respiratory symptoms, such as laryngitis, tracheitis, and bronchitis. The tongue is dry and coated, the pharynx usually reddened.

In some cases catarrhal symptoms are replaced by nervous symptoms or prostration, insomnia, mental depression, intense headache, general pains. There may be serious complications after the grippe. One of them is pneumonia, which usually follows rather than accompanies the disease.

Influenza in which no complications arise usually lasts from 2 to 3 days, and even to 5 days. Convalescence may be prompt or protracted by weakness or mental depression. The mortality is low in the epidemic and endemic forms but may be high in pandemics.

Treatment of the patients is symptomatic and supportive. Fluids should be given freely, nutrition maintained by means of a bland diet, and constipation obviated by the use of mild laxatives. The headache and general pains are alleviated by the use of acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) in doses of 0.3 g. Codeine sulfate in doses of 15 or 30 mg. every 4 hours may be required for the cough.

Ex. 79. The piece that follows commingles characteristics of the scientific and publicistic styles. Define language means that specify each in the text of the given passage. Make a summary of the text in Ukrainian.

WHAT MAKES HUMAN HEART SING?

Sugary white sand gleams under the bright Yucatan sun, aquamarine water teems with tropical fish and lazy sea turtles, cold Mexican beer beckons beneath the shady thatch of palapas — it's hard to imagine a sweeter spot than Akumal, Mexico, to contemplate

the joys of being alive. And that was precisely the agenda when three leading psychologists met up in this Mexican paradise to plot a new direction for psychology.

For most of its history, psychology had concerned itself with all that ails the human mind: anxiety, depression, neurosis, obsessions, paranoia, delusions. The goal of practitioners was to bring patients from a negative, ailing state to a neutral normal, or, as University of Pennsylvania psychologist Martin Seligman puts it, "from a minus five to a zero". It was Seligman who had summoned the others to Akumal that New Year's Day in 1998 — his first day as president of American Psychological Association (APA) — to share a vision of a new goal for psychology. "I realized that my profession was half-baked. It wasn't enough for us to nullify disabling conditions and get to zero. We needed to ask, "What are the enabling conditions that make human beings flourish? How do we get from zero to plus five?"

Mental health, he reasoned, should be more than the absence of mental illness. It should be something akin to a fitness of the human mind and spirit. Over the decades, a few psychological researchers had ventured out of the dark realm of mental illness into the sunny land of the mentally hale and hearty. Some of Seligman's own research, for instance, had focused on optimism, a trait shown to be associated with good physical health, less depression and mental illness, longer life and, yes, greater happiness. Perhaps the most eager explorer of this terrain was University of Illinois psychologist Edward Diener, Dr. Happiness. For more than two decades Diener had been examining what does and does not make people feel satisfied with life. Seligman's goal was to shine a light on such work and encourage much, much more of it.

Within a few months, Seligman, who has a talent for popularizing and promoting his areas of interest, was approached by the Templeton Foundation, which proceeded to create lucrative awards for research in positive psych. The result — an explosion of research on happiness, optimism, positive emotions and healthy charcter traits. Seldom has an academic field been brought so quickly and deliberately to life.

So, what has science learned about what makes the human heart sing? More than one might imagine. Take wealth, for instance, and

all the delightful things that money can buy. Research has shown that once your basic needs are met, additional income does little to raise your sense of satisfaction with life. A good education? Sorry, Mom and Dad, neither education nor, for that matter, a high IQ paves the road to happiness. Youth? No, again. In fact, elder people are more consistently satisfied with their lives than the young. And they're less prone to dark moods: a recent survey by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevetion found that people aged between 20 and 24 are sad for an average of 3.4 days a month, as opposed to just 2.3 days for people ages 65 to 74. Marriage? A complicated picture: married people are generally happier than singles, but that may be because they were happier to begin with. Watching TV? Not at all. People who watch more than three hours a day — especially soaps — are more unhappy than those who spend less time in front of the box.

On the positive side, religious faith seems genuinely to lift the spirit, though it's tough to tell whether it's the God part or the community aspect that does the heavy lifting. Friends? A giant yes. A 2002 study conducted at the University of Illinois by Diener and Seligman found that the most salient characteristics shared by the 10% of students with the highest levels of happiness and the fewest signs of depression were their strong ties to friends and family, and commitment to spending time with them. "It's important to work on social skills, close interpersonal ties and social support in order to be happy," says Diener.

Ruut Veenhoven, professor of happiness studies at Erasmus University in Rotterdam, is a font of such happy facts. He edits the Journal of Happiness Studies and manages the World Database of Happiness, a massive archive of research gleaned from all over the world. Veenhoven notes that people who drink one or two glasses of alcohol a day are happier than teetotallers, people between the ages of 30 and 50 are less happy than other groups perhaps, he says, because in mid-life we have "less freedom and more responsibilities" in terms of kids, jobs and mortgages, and people are happiest in jobs that afford a certain amount of freedom.

Ex. 80. Make a list of medical terms you come across in the article. Translate them into Ukrainian commenting upon the translation methods applied. Write out key words and expressions

and write an abstract of the article in Ukrainian. Keep to the word limit and the style of gist wording.

FISH OIL HELPS BONES

Samuel Kay, an 18th-century doctor, prescribed cod liver oil as "a cure for every lameness". Cod liver oil is rich in Omega 3 essential fatty acids. Generations have believed that it has anti-inflammatory powers and hence is useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, which affects 600,000 people in the UK. Science has confirmed the validity of this long-established supposition.

There are even more patients suffering from clinical symptoms resulting from osteoarthritis than there are patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Osteoarthritis can be demonstrated in nearly everybody from 35 onwards by X-ray, some estimates suggest that as many as eight million people in the UK suffer pain, discomfort and stiffness from the condition. Research at Cardiff University has shown that daily cod liver oil may also benefit those with osteoarthritis — people who have lost the intra-articular cartilage, the gristly lining to their joint cavities, which prevents two bony ends grinding together. Fish oils are also cardio-protective. Those whose diet includes regular portions of oily fish have fewer heart attacks, and likewise those who take fish-oil supplements, or eat fish more often, live longer after their first heart attack and have fewer fatal second attacks.

At the other end of the age spectrum, cod liver oil has been taken by, or rather given to, children for generations as its vitamin A and vitamin D content not only give them straight, strong bones but prevented rickets. It was also reported to reduce the incidence of infections and improve the quality of hair, skin and nails. However, it is important not to exceed the recommended daily dose of vitamins A and D. While my mother voluntarily drank cod liver oil to treat her rheumatoid arthritis, the matron at my boarding school when I was six handed out lashings of cod liver oil equally enthusiastically to every little boy each morning. My first morning at school was blighted because although I gave her warning that the smell and taste of cod liver oil made me sick, she did not foresee the consequences and my objection was overruled. My prophecy was fulfilled — the breakfasts of the other new boys were also ruined.

Recent research has found ways to mask the nauseating smell and taste of cod liver. Before 1930 fishermen used to cut out cod livers and throw them overboard, as they were considered useless. Since then Seven Seas, the company that has dominated the cod liver oil scene for 70 years has been backing research which has led to the refining of cod liver oil. It also now markets cod liver oil capsules, which contain an odor neutralizer so that they don't smell (from "The Times").

Ex. 81. What sememic component (denotative/ connotative) prevails in the following text? Make a list of nominal, verbal, and descriptive word combinations and suggest their Ukrainian translational equivalents. Practise at sight translation of the text.

PRODUCTION

Production requires raw materials (the supplies from which the products are made), machinery and/ or tools (the instruments used to make the products from the raw materials), and workers (people who operate the machinery and use the tools to make the products). A production process can be organized as either continuous or intermittent.

In continuous production the same product is manufactured for a long period of time. All machinery is adjusted to produce this product. It is often done on an assembly line, which means standardizing the product. That is why most consumer goods are standardized. Continuous production is possible if the volume of the product produced is large because setting and adjusting machinery is very expensive. The larger the volume of goods produced, the greater the profits earned. And a large volume also requires standardization. However, a standardized product can only have a few variants of model, style, and design. That is why all cars that are mass-produced by the same company look alike, and models change quite slowly.

Continuous production is not very flexible, but for many products no other type of production will work well because these products are manufactured for a large number of people. Examples of items produced by continuous production include popular cars, paper, and everyday consumer appliances. In intermittent production, on the other hand, only a small number of the same type of item is

produced, and not for long. Then the production of that particular product is stopped, and a new item is manufactured. That means resetting or readjusting the machinery every time a different job is done. Thus, intermittent production, unlike continuous production, is quite flexible. It allows for many models, styles, and designs. But it is more expensive than continuous production. That is why items produced by intermittent production are, as a rule, more expensive.

A company uses the intermittent production process when the products have already been ordered by customers or when they have confidence that they will be ordered. That is why such products are manufactured in small numbers — they are to meet a specific demand or order. An extreme case is custom-made products, that is, products made to individual customer's specifications. Only a limited number of goods are made this way — sometimes only one item. These are the most expensive products often bought by rich people who want to show that they are rich, for prestige. A good example is Rolls Royce. Rolls-Royce cars have a lot of custom-made versions, made to the specifications of a single customer.

Ex. 82. Analyze the text into both informativeness and expressivity, for which make a list of "volcano" denotative and evaluative vocabulary. Use a reliable dictionary to guide you in the world of engineering terms and suggest your translational equivalents of epithes and metaphors you come across. Make a summary of the text in English.

THE SMOKE-BREATHING MOUNTAINS OF HAWAII

Pele Honuamea is Hawaii's great mother goddess of fire. Legend has it that she sits within Kilauea's Halemaumau crater, stirring a great volcanic cauldron, the contents of which she's ready to tip out at any time. Meanwhile, Poli'ahu, the snow goddess, whose home is the icy permafrost of Mauna Kea, lies awake, waiting for the moment that Pele decides to erupt.

Most of the world's volcanoes are formed in so-called crustal collision zones, where oceanic plates the size of oceans themselves are forced beneath equally sized continental plates. As the crustal material is pushed downwards it melts, leading to the creation of less dense molten rock and subsequent volcanic eruptions.

More enigmatic, however, are the volcanoes that lie in the middle of plates, far away from any apparent reason for volcanic activity. There are competing theories to explain why these so-called 'hot spot' volcanoes form. During the early 1970s, Jason Morgan, a physicist at Princeton University in New Jersey, suggested that they were formed by plumes of hot magma rising from the edge of the Earth's core. More recently, it's been suggested that they are the result of cracks in the crustal plate through which magma leaks.

The islands of Hawaii are probably the best known example of a hot spot volcanic zone. The islands have formed — and, indeed, are still forming — over one of the relatively few hot spots that occur in the middle of a crustal plate, in this case, the Pacific Plate. The archipelago's characteristic arc shape is believed to be derived from the movement of the plate, with volcanoes forming as it moves over the hot spot at around ten centimetres per year.

The plate is moving in a northwesterly direction, so the islands towards the southeast are the youngest. In fact, the youngest 'island' of all, the Lo'ihi seamount, which is located some 30 kilometres southeast of the island of Hawaii — now almost universally known as the Big Island — has yet to reach the surface. At present, its summit is about 1,000 metres below the ocean, and it could be as much as 100,000 years before it finally emerges.

Hawaii is unquestionably one of the best places in the world to view volcanic features, but it's only on the Big Island, which is made up entirely of five volcanoes, that you can watch volcanism in action. There, molten lava runs like blood through tubes beneath the ground, before emerging in the eastern part of the island either in Pu 'u 'O 'o (pronounced poo-oo, oh-o), or Pulama Pali a little farther southeast. From time to time, these lava tubes release their molten contents into the ocean, forming breathtaking explosions of steam as the rock instantly solidifies.

The island is also home to Kilauea, the world's most active volcano. Contained within the 135,000-hectare Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, the volcano's name means 'much spewing', a reference to its habit of producing an almost constant stream of lava, helping the Big Island to get even bigger.

Staying some kilometres away from the national park in a peculiar former cane cutter's lodge called the Wild Ginger Inn in Hilo, you

could be excused for completely forgetting the tectonic activity taking place on the island. That is if it weren't for the strange, somewhat dilapidated feel of the town, which nestles precariously on the northern edge of the Big Island.

The old bank building that stands on Kamehameha Avenue, the closest street to the shoreline, has been converted into the Museum of the Tsunami, which offers a clue as to why the locals aren't too interested in doing up downtown Hilo. In 1949, Hilo was hit by a tsunami that wiped out an entire section of the town centre, not to mention destroying a school in nearby Laupahoehoe. Another major tsunami hit Hilo in 1960, and the arrival of the next is only a matter of time. Hawaii's volcanoes don't fit the classic image of the steep-sided, cone shaped mountain with lava spouting from its summit. Rather they have long, gentle slopes, created as lava seeps from cracks and fissures in what are known as 'rift zones' on the volcanoes' flanks. Their long, low profiles are said to resemble a warrior's shield laid on the ground — hence, their name is shield volcanoes.

Ex. 83. Write out "appearance and character traits" vocabulary from the text. Give English translational equivalents of the descriptive lexical units selected. Write an abstract of the article in English (avoid connotation).

КОЗАКИ

В історичній літературі існує чимало версій походження слова "козак". Один із польських авторів виводив це найменування од якогось легендарного ватажка, що в давні часи успішно боровся з татарами, звали його буцімто Козак. Інший, теж польський учений, пояснював походження цього слова від "коза"; козаки, мовляв, були прудкими й витривалими, як кози. Були версії, згідно з якими козаки — не українці, а нащадки відомих у часи Київської Русі войовничих племен хозарів. Турецькою мовою слово "козак" означає волоцюга, забіяка, розбійник. Очевидно, саме звідти воно й прийшло в Україну. Певно, не самі собі придумали наймення захисники нашого краю, а одержали його від ворога, і воно тут прижилося, зовсім утративши негативний відтінок. Бо козак в Україні став синонімом лицарської доблесті й високого благородства.

Відомий український історик Дмитро Яворницький писав: “Як за зовнішнім виглядом, так і за внутрішніми якостями запорозькі козаки загалом були характерними типами свого народу. За описами учасників, вони переважно були середнього зросту, плечисті, ставні, міцні, сильні, на обличчі повні, округлі, а від літньої спеки й степового повітря смагляві. З довгими вусами на верхній губі, з розкішним оселедцем на тім'ї, у смушковій гостроверхій шапці, вічно з люлькою в зубах. Справжній запорожець завжди дивився якось похмуро, спідлоба; сторонніх зустрічав спочатку непривітно, вельми неохоче відповідав на питання, але згодом помаленьку лагіднішав; обличчя його під час розмови поступово веселішало; живі проникливі очі засвічувалися вогнем; і вся його постать дихала мужністю, молодецтвом, заразливою веселістю й неповторним гумором. Запорожець не знав ні “соб”, ні “цабе”, тому був здоровим, вільним від хвороб; умирав більше на війні, ніж вдома”.

Сміливі й волелюбні козаки стали гордістю України. Не випадково всі відомі повстання проти соціальної несправедливості пов’язані саме з козацтвом, яке стало захисником і оборонцем усього народу (за М. Слабошпицьким).

Ex. 84. Prior to translating the passage into Ukrainian define the style and the genre of the text and its language markers (lexical, syntactical ones). Turn to a reliable dictionary to translate commercial law terms. Elaborate the Ukrainian translation version respectively.

BANCRUPCY

The law of bancrupcy governs the situation where, when a person is unable to pay his creditors, his property is distributed among them pro rata. The law also provides for the discharge of the bancrupt person in certain circumstances. The Court order which makes the debtor “bancrupt’ and causes his property to vest in a trustee for the benefit of his creditors is called adjudication order. Bancrupcy must be carefully distinguished from the involvency. The former term should only be applied after the making of the adjudication order. Involvency means that a person is unable to pay his debts as they fall due. When a bancrupcy order has been made the bankrupt must submit a Statement of Affairs to the official receiver. The

statement of affairs includes his assets, liabilities and a list of creditors. The official receiver may at any time apply to the court for public examination of the bankrupt in regard to his affairs, dealings, property and causes of his failure.

The trustee in bancrupcy is usually appointed by court. Until a trustee is appointed the official receiver is in control. It is usual for a trustee to work under supervision of a committee of creditors. The Involvency Act of 1986 specifies in great detail the powers, duties and the responsibilities of the trustee. Some powers may only be exercised with the sanction of the committee, for example, carrying on the business of the bankrupt, or mortgaging any property of the bankrupt to raise money to pay his debt. Other powers may be exercised without any sanctions, for example, selling any property of the bankrupt. The trustee is entitled to such renumerations as is fixed by the creditors or the committee of creditors. The trustee must keep accounts, which are subject to the audit by the committee of creditors.

Ex. 85. Specify the genre and the style the below given exstract belongs to. Define, write out, and translate the terms and other scientific vocabulary. What translation method is best to render the denotative semantics of the sentences?

DIESEL TRACTION

With the nearly universal electric transmission, the diesel engine is directly connected to a main direct current generator that converts the mechanical energy produced by the engine into electrical energy through the appropriate control equipment, this is then used to drive the traction motors.

Other types of transmission are also used in diesel locomotives. The hydraulic transmission has become quite popular in Germany. It employs a centrifugal pump or impeller driving a turbine in a chamber filled with oil or a similar fluid. The pump driven by a diesel engine converts the engine power to kinetic energy of the oil impinging on the turbine blades. The faster the blades move, the less the relative impinging speed of the oil is and the faster the locomotive moves. Mechanical transmission is the simplest type, it is mainly used in low-power locomotives. Basically, it is a clutch and gearbox similar to those used in automobiles. A hydraulic coupling, in some cases, is applied in place of a friction clutch.

There are four broad classes of railroad equipment that use diesel engines as prune movers.

1. The light railcar or rail bus (up to 180 horsepower) usually is four-wheeled and has mechanical transmission. It is often powered by a standard highway bus engine, it may be designed to haul a light trailer car.

2. The low horsepower railcar (up to 1,000 horsepower) may have either mechanical or hydraulic transmission. Most railcars can haul additional trailer cars, some are designed mainly for this purpose, although they also have passenger and baggage accommodations.

3. Tram sets (500 to 2,000 horsepower) are formations of more than one vehicle, usually designed to be worked from a single set of controls. The sets include one or more powered vehicles and usually have hydraulic or electric transmission.

4. Locomotives (up to 6,600 horsepower) may have mechanical, hydraulic, or electric transmission, depending on power output and purpose. They are frequently designed to work in multiple-unit formations. Lower powered units (up to 600 h/p) are usually designed for switching and light freight services. Medium–powered locomotives (600–1,200 h/p) are normally used for freight, passenger, or heavy switching duties. Locomotives over 1,200 h/p are required in main-line services in Europe and North America. In Europe locomotives in the 1,500–2,000 h/p range are the most popular for express passenger work. In North America road freight units may range as high as 6,600 h/p, and several units totalling as much as 15,000 h/p may be used in multiple on heavy, fast trains.

Ex. 86. Comment on the language means and devices that create the genre of mystery. Do interpretation of the passage in the style of a scientific article.

UNEXPLAINED MYSTERIES OF TRANSPLANTING A HUMAN SOUL

The progress of medical science in the past 30 years has been so rapid that yesterday's miracles are tomorrow's commonplace procedures. So it has proved with heart transplants, which have become almost routine in hospitals around the world. The suggestion that donor patients could not only be acquiring the organs but also

the memories — or even the soul — of the donor is surely one such story. This bizarre possibility was raised by the inexplicable case of Sonny Graham — a seemingly happily married 69-year-old man living in the US state of Georgia. He shot himself without warning, having shown no previous signs of unhappiness, let alone depression. His friends described it as an act of passion, not of reason. The case might have remained just an isolated tragedy, were it not for the fact that Sonny had received a transplanted heart from a man who had also shot himself — in identical circumstances. To make things even more intriguing, shortly after receiving the heart transplant, Sonny tracked down the wife of the donor — and fell instantly in love with her. "When I first met her," Sonny told a local newspaper, "I just stared. I felt like I had known her for years. I couldn't keep my eyes off her." He spoke of a deep and profound love for her. It was instant and it was passionate.

The tragedy of Sonny Graham will, no doubt, be written off as mere coincidence. After all, there is surely no conceivable way that the memories, let alone the character of a donor, can be transplanted along with their heart. Virtually every doctor and scientist will tell you the heart is a mere pump. The seat of our mind, our consciousness, our very soul — if such a thing exists — lies in the brain. The heart's only control over our mind is whether or not it sends it blood. Only a few brave scientists have started claiming that our memories and characters are encoded not just in our brain, but throughout our entire body. Consciousness, they claim, is created by every living cell in the body acting in concern. They argue, in fact, that our hearts, livers and every single organ in the body store our memories, drive our emotions and imbue us with our own individual characters. Our whole body, they believe, is the seat of the soul, not just the brain.

And if any of these organs should be transplanted into another person, parts of these memories — perhaps even elements of the soul — might also be transferred. There are now more than 70 documented cases similar to Sonny's, where transplant patients have taken on some of the personality traits of the organ donors. Professor Gary Schwartz and his co-workers at the University of Arizona have documented numerous seemingly inexplicable experiences similar to Sonny's. And every single one is a direct challenge to the medical status quo.

Ex. 87. Make a list of medical terms, translate them into Ukrainian indicating the transformations applied. Write a conference abstract to it.

SECRETS OF THE BRAIN: THE MYSTERY OF MEMORY

Even though science continues to give us ever increasing insights into what memory is, much of it remains a mystery. Researchers consider memory a process, and when you remember you are actually reconstructing the event from bits of information stored in various parts of the brain. But the mystery is "what initiates the reconstruction?" Is it, as some suggest, directed from outside the physical body, from the energy body? That remains to be seen. In the meantime, let's look at what science can tell us about some of the chemical activity in the brain.

In the past, it was thought that all memory was in the brain. However, Gazzaniga (1988) reports that memory occurs throughout the nervous system. So every thought you have is "felt" throughout your entire body because the receptors for the chemicals in your brain are found on the surfaces of cells throughout your body. Thus when the chemicals are activated across synapses in the brain, the message is communicated to every part of your body by chemotaxis, a process that allows cells to communicate by "radar" or remote travel using blood and cerebrospinal fluid. In more extreme cases, the body sometimes buries intensely painful memories in muscle tissue so that the conscious mind is spared the depth of trauma. Then when that person receives deep tissue massage or bodywork such as Rolfing, and the muscles are stimulated, the memories can be reactivated, causing the person to experience the repressed emotions. Another example of muscle memory is evident with organ transplants. People who have received donor organs have reported experiencing cravings or emotional reactions to certain incidents that they never had before.

WHY DO WE FORGET?

It could be that we never stored the information properly in the first place. It could be because there was not enough emotional or personal importance connected to the information to make it stick. It could be that it was so emotionally traumatic that the mind suppressed it in order to maintain normality.

WHY DO WE REMEMBER NEGATIVE EVENTS?

Whenever emotions are activated, especially strong emotions, the information or experience is entrenched into memory. Often, we tend to dwell on it, thereby rehearsing it and entrenching it even further. It is also easier to recall negative memories when we are in a bad mood. Why? Because we remember things in the state that we learned them, so whenever you are feeling angry you will more easily recall other situations in which you were angry.

THE SUBCONSCIOUS REMEMBERS EVERYTHING

If we were to compare the conscious mind with the subconscious, the conscious would measure about one foot long and the subconscious would be the length of a football field. The potential is enormous. So everything we experience can be stored. However, the conscious mind would get overloaded trying to process all the incoming bits of data on a daily basis. Instead, all the information goes into the subconscious for storage and we may never deal with it, except if the mind chooses to process it at night through dreams. Or, if we go for clinical hypnosis, through which a therapist assists in accessing information or memories the conscious mind has "forgotten" or repressed.

Ex. 88. Make a list of mythological theonyms. Comment on the ways their translational equivalents are rendered into Ukrainian. Do stylistic interpretation of a piece of publicistic style into a piece of emotive prose. Think of the ways of enhancing text expressivity.

THE STORY OF ATLANTIS

Over 11,000 years ago there existed an island nation located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean populated by a noble and powerful race. The people of this land possessed great wealth thanks to the natural resources found throughout their island. The island was a center for trade and commerce. The rulers of this land held sway over the people and land of their own island and well into Europe and Africa.

Atlantis was the domain of Poseidon, god of the sea. When Poseidon fell in love with a mortal woman, Cleato, he created a dwelling at the top of a hill near the middle of the island and surrounded the dwelling with rings of water and land to protect her.

Cleito gave birth to five sets of twin boys who became the first rulers of Atlantis. The island was divided among the brothers with the eldest, Atlas, first King of Atlantis, being given control over the central hill and surrounding areas. At the top of the central hill a temple was built to honor Poseidon which housed a giant gold statue of Poseidon riding a chariot pulled by winged horses. It was here that the rulers of Atlantis would come to discuss laws, pass judgments, and pay tribute to Poseidon. To facilitate travel and trade, a water canal was cut through the rings of land and water was running south for 5.5 miles to the sea.

The city of Atlantis sat just outside the outer ring of water and spread across the plain covering a circle of 11 miles. This was a densely populated area where the majority of the population lived. Beyond the city lay a fertile plain 330 miles long and 110 miles wide surrounded by another canal used to collect water from the rivers and streams of the mountains. The climate was such that two harvests were possible each year. One in the winter fed by the rains and one in the summer fed by irrigation from the canal.

Surrounding the plain to the north were mountains which soared to the skies. Villages, lakes, rivers, and meadows dotted the mountains. Besides the harvests, the island provided all kinds of herbs, fruits, and nuts. An abundance of animals, including elephants, roamed the island. For generations the Atlanteans lived simple, virtuous lives. But slowly they began to change. Greed and power began to corrupt them. When Zeus saw the immorality of the Atlanteans he gathered the other gods to determine a suitable punishment. Soon, in one violent surge it was gone. The island of Atlantis, its people, and its memory were swallowed by the sea.

This is a summary of the story told by Plato around 360 BC in his dialogues “Timaeus and Critias”. These writings of Plato are the only specific known references to Atlantis. They have prompted controversy and debate for over two thousand years.

Where in the world is Atlantis? If you think Plato was telling the truth in “Timaeus and Critias” then Atlantis is located somewhere in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. One of the more likely places would be around the Azores Islands. The Azores are a group of islands belonging to Portugal located about 900 miles west of the Portugese coast. Some people believe the islands are the mountain tops of the sunken continent of Atlantis. Others believe that the

story was inspired by catastrophic events which may have destroyed the Minoan civilization on Crete and Thera. Still others maintain that the story is an accurate representation of a long lost and almost completely forgotten land.

Ex. 89. Make a list of geological terms and determed words. Commen on the ways their translational equivalents are rendered into Ukrainian. Make a summary of the article.

THE SLIDING ROCKS OF RACETRACK PLAYA

One of the most interesting mysteries of Death Valley National Park is the sliding rocks at Racetrack Playa. These rocks can be found on the floor of the playa with long trails behind them. Somehow these rocks slide across the playa, cutting a furrow in the sediment as they move or making curves on the slippery mud. Some of these rocks weigh several hundred pounds. That makes the question: "How do they move?" a very challenging one.

The truth is that no one knows for sure exactly how these rocks move — although a few people have come up with some pretty good explanations. The reason why they move remains a mystery: no one has ever seen them in motion!

Racetrack playa is a lake bed that is almost perfectly flat and almost always dry. It is about 4 kilometers long (2.5 miles north to south) and about 2 kilometers wide (1.25 miles east to west). The surface is covered with mudcracks and the sediment is made up mainly of silt and clay. The climate in this area is arid. It rains just a couple of inches per year. However, when it rains, the steep mountains which surround Racetrack Playa produce a large amount of runoff that converts the playa floor into a broad shallow lake. When wet, the surface of the playa is transformed into a very soft and very slippery mud.

Are they moved by people or animals? The shape of trails behind the rocks suggest that they move during times when the floor of Racetrack Playa is covered with a very soft mud. A lack of disturbed mud around the rock trails eliminates the possibility of a human or animal pushing or assisting the motion of the rocks.

Are they moved by wind? The favorite explanation is that they can be moved by wind. The prevailing winds that blow across Racetrack Playa travel from southwest to northeast. Most of the rock trails

are parallel to this direction. This is strong evidence that wind is the prime mover or at least involved with the motion of the rocks. Strong wind gusts are thought to push the rocks into motion. Once the rock begins to move a wind of much lower intensity can keep the rock in motion as it slides across the soft and very slippery mud. Curves in the rock trails are explained by shifts in wind direction or in how the wind interacts with an irregularly shaped rock.

Are they moved by ice? A few people have reported seeing Racetrack Playa covered by a thin layer of ice. One idea is that water freezes around the rocks and then wind, blowing across the top of the ice, drags the ice sheet with its embedded rocks across the surface of the playa. Some researchers have found highly congruent trails on multiple rocks that strongly support this movement theory. However, the transport of a large ice sheet might be expected to mark the playa surface in other ways — these marks have not been found. The evidence for ice-sheet transport is not consistent.

Wind is the favored mover! All of the best explanations involve wind as the energy source behind the movement of the rocks. The question that remains is if they slide while encased in an ice sheet or if they simply slide over the surface of the mud. Perhaps each of these methods is responsible for some rock movement.

Ex. 90. Suggest a translational version of the text of prayer elaborated in Ukrainian or Church Slavonic. Do the translation alalysis of the translational versions of the prayer.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father in Heaven,
Hallowed be Thy name,
Thy Kingdom come,
Thy will be done
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us today our daily bread.
Forgive us our debts,
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from the evil.
For Thine is the kingdom, and the power,
And the glory, for ever. Amen.

(Mathew 6:9–13)

МАТЕРІАЛИ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНИХ ПИСЬМОВИХ ПЕРЕКЛАДІВ

Translate the texts that follow into English. Think of the proper ways of rendering words denoting cultural reality. Pick up adequate means to maintain the emotiveness of the Ukrainian texts in English.

***Text 1*: ВЕРБА**

Верба — один із символів України. Скажеш тільки одне слово — Україна — і в уяві постає тополя, хрущі над вишнями, калина у лузі, верба край долини. Кому доводилось подорожувати Дніпром, той не міг не помітити численні вербові зарослі на берегах нашої найпотужнішої річки. Верби, як незрадлива сторожа, охороняють плеса сивого Дніпра. Близько п'ятисот видів верб ростуть на нашій планеті. Тридцять припадає на Україну. Раніше ними обсаджували дороги та городи, ставки й береги, левади та греблі...

Окрім краси, що милує людське серце, верба дає нам багато користі. Вона ніби позначка води на земній карті, тому й криниці копають під вербою, бо на сухому місці це дерево ніколи не ростиме. Верба фільтрує й дезінфікує воду, вербовий дух люблять бджоли. Високо цінуються вулики із вербових дощок.

Вербова деревина здавна використовувалася для виготовлення музичних інструментів: кобзи, бандури. З неї виготовляють меблі, ложки, човни.

Верба — дерево цілюще. З її кори, смоли, гілок виготовляють ліки (за В. Щербиною).

***Text 2*: ЛЕЛЕКИ**

Летять запізнілі ключі з далекого вирію додому, на Україну, на ясні зорі, на тихі води, де оце тільки зараз прокинулась весна...

Хоч як потомились, а линуть на одчай душі, проти ночі, аби швидше, аби долетіти...

І раптом — нечувана річ! — звідкілясь упала на бідолашних лелек орлина зграя. Залунав лютий клекіт, полетіло, кружляючи, пір'я. І вже перший довгошиїй птах з розбитою головою грудкою звалився в море, за ним ще і ще...

Та лелеки хутко отямились і стали боронитися. Били нападників довгими дзьобами, цілячи в голову, нападали гуртом, намагались підім'яти, зашарпати.

Ось п'ятеро налетіли на орла, почали дзьобами щосили скубти пір'я. Той заклекотів невдоволено, знявся вгору... Але зараз же каменем упав на лелеку з пораненим крилом, що, шукаючи рятунку, спустився низько, майже до самої води...

Тут уже Михайлик не витримав, скрикнув: "Ой, дайте лука!"

З тонким посвистом шугнула стріла, вп'ялася в орлину шию. Братчики заворушилися, загули: "Молодця". То тут, то там тенькнула в дужих руках нап'ята тятива, одна за одною злетіли стріли. Підбиті хижаки важко падали вниз, силкуючись втриматися на широко розкинутих крилах.

Уцілілі орли з гнівним криком знялися у височінь, зрозумівши, що програли бій. Деякий час ширяли, взолочені сонцем, потім наче розтали: хтозна, де й поділися. Пошарпані лелеки стали шикуватися двома ключами: знов полетіли вперед (за М. Пригарою).

***Text 3*: МАМА**

Ти стежив за матір'ю, як вона ступає по підлозі, як усміхається, як тримає вже посічену сивиною голову. Але найчастіше, мабуть, твій зір ловив її проворні руки. Навіть тоді, коли не мали ніякого діла, материні руки не залишалися в абсолютному спокої, вони легенько ворушились, як ворушаться під водою стебла лілій від ледь чутної течії.

І невсипно працювали. Жодної хвильки не відаючи відпочинку, материні руки знаходили роботу. Вони владарювали на припічку, в печі, на комині, на миснику. Так багато в житті переробивши, вони не зупинялись, не могли зупинитись, а постійно священнодіяли.

Не було, либонь, такого, чого б вони не вміли! Начебто весь світ постійно потребував уваги й роботи материних рук. І, мабуть, уві сні руки теж не вспокоювались ні на мить, а мали й тоді щось таки робити.

І завжди пахли чимось... чи свіжовипраною й щойно випрасуваною білизною, або пшеничним борошном і гарячим хлібом, а то кропом і петрушкою, терпким гудинням огірків, або яблуками, грушами і медом у Спасівку, а то просто вітряним осіннім полем, або шпарким морозцем і снігом, або першими весняними бруньками.

Десь поїхавши, тримав у пам'яті образ матері. І образ її рук, яким судилась вічна, невсипуща робота. І згадувалися запахи, які, либонь, вони збирали так, як бджілка збирає по квітах найрізноманітніший мед.

А ще її очі... Вони, постійно освітлені зсередини м'яким живим сяйвом, були наче видимим, предметним вираженням її душі. Це погляд самої щирості, самого добра (за Є. Гуцалом).

***Text 4*: МЛИНИ ТА ВІТРЯКИ УКРАЇНИ**

Через століття пройшла ця давня, як і сама історія, оповідка: домашнє осідло тримається на двох хатніх кутках — печі та жорнах. Адже піч і жорна не тільки годували, обігрівали. Вони і гуртували людей у родинну спілку. З появою землеробства наш далекий предок утрадиційнив найпростіші знаряддя для обробки зерна. Такою первинною формою були жорна. Потім з'явилися млини, згодом вітряки.

Жорна — це ручний млин, пристрій, яким у домашніх умовах розмелюють зерно. Млин — це споруда, обладнана спеціальними машинами для розмелювання зерна чи крупи. Вітряк — вітряний млин. Млинарство в Україні відоме з давніх-давен. Про нього згадує перший звід законів — "Руська правда". Млини будувалися і водяні, і вітряні.

Історія вітряка — це історія нашого традиційного побуту. Адже біля млинів часто збиралися люди гуртом, ділили радість і смуток.

У багатьох піснях, легендах, приказках опоетизовано цього невтомного трудівника. Увічнено образ вітряка і в художній літературі... (за В. Крамар).

***Text 5*: ПОСВІТ**

У повсякденному побуті людей посвіт відігравав не лише практичну, як елемент освітлення, але й не менш символічну роль — збереження в ширшому значенні родинного вогнища, продовження родовідних традицій, виконував оберегові функції в хліборобських та звичаєвих обрядах.

Урочисто запалений на початку осені посвіт мав зберігатися в оселі аж до початку весни. Цей ритуальний вогонь ретельно оберігали всією родиною. Якщо якимось чином він згасав, то, за повір'ям, у сім'ї неодмінно скоїться лихо.

Культ вогню, як відомо, дійшов до нас ще з язичницької доби. Та це й природно: наші далекі предки пов'язували з ним смисл життя. Вогонь у їхньому обжитлі був найголовнішою формою існування — обігрівав, годував, гуртував у родинну спілку. Відтак вогнище — місце, де постійно горіло багаття, — вважалося священним оберегом роду і племені в усіх давніх народів, у тому й числі й наших предків. Згодом, коли люди навчились досить легко добувати вогонь, він, проте, й надалі продовжував виконувати духотворну функцію ритуального оберігача родини. Чимало обрядів, пов'язаних з цим символом, дійшли й до нашого часу (за В. Скуратівським).

***Text 6*: СПОГАД ПРО ДИТИНСТВО**

Коло хати, що стояла в саду, цвіли квіти, а за хатою, проти сінешніх дверей, коло вишень — поросла полином стара погребня з одкритою лядою, звідки завжди пахло цвіллю. Там, у льоху, в присмерку плигали жаби.

На погребні любив спати дід.

У неділю перед богами горіла маленька синенька лампадка, в яку завжди набиралось повно мух. Образ святого Миколая був схожий на діда. Святий Феодосій більш скидався на батька. Феодосію я не молився, в нього була ще темна борода. А от Бог, схожий на діда, той тримав в одній руці круглу сільничку, а трьома пучками другої неначе збирався взяти зубок часнику.

Дід був високий і худий, і чоло в нього високе, хвилясте довге волосся сиве, а борода біла. Він був письменний по-церковному і в неділю любив урочисто читати псалтир. Ні дід, ні ми не розуміли прочитаного, і це завжди хвилювало нас, як дивна таємниця, що надавала прочитаному особливого, небуденного смислу...

Дід любив кашляти. Кашель клекотів у нього в грудях, як лава у вулкані, ... і тоді ми тікали хто куди, а вслід нам довго ще неслися дідові громи і блаженне кректіння.

Не вдаючись глибоко в історичний аналіз деяких культурних пережитків, слід сказати, що у нас на Вкраїні прості люди в Бога не дуже вірили, не те, щоб не визнавали, а просто з делікатності не наважувались утруждати безпосередньо. Прості люди хорошого виховання, до яких належала і наша сім'я, повсякденні інтереси вважали по скромності не достойними божественного втручання (за О. Довженком).

***Text 7*: ЛИПНЕВІ СВЯТА**

На липень припадає лише три свята — Купала, Петра-Павла та Прокопа. Серед цього тріумвірату особливе місце належить первоверховним апостолам — Петрові та Павлові, котрих святкують 12 липня. Традиційно свято належить до великих. У церковних календарях воно іменується двонадесятим, тобто таким, коли у храмах на його честь роблять відправи. До Петропавлового дня готувалися заздалегідь — жінки білили хати, прикрашали рушниками стіни та ікони, святково опоряджували подвір'я, виготовляли обрядове печиво — мандрики. Ці смаковиті пампушки, які особливо цінувалися серед селян, пекли із сиру, розмішаному на сметані, пшеничному борошні та яйцях. З цього приводу побутує прислів'я: "На Петра зозуля мандрикою вдавилася". Справді-бо, під цю пору затихають безтурботні зозулині співи, якщо ж їх почути після Петра, то, за народним віруванням, це лихе віщування...

День Купала, який припадає на 7 липня, збігається з літнім сонцеворотом. У давніх слов'ян Дажбог — бог Сонця — був найшановнішим серед інших міфологічних святих. Наші пращури вважали, що саме він подарував життя на землі. Відтак Сонце було прообразом свого покровителя, а тому його річний цикл збігався з певними ритуальними дійствами. Одне з таких — Купало, котре символізувало літній сонцеворот, тобто найвищий культ Сонця. Пізніше християнство, якому не пощастило остаточно знівелювати дійство, долучило до нього свято Різдва Святого пророка Предтечі Хрестителя Господнього Івана. Ось так і з'явилось охристиянізоване свято з подвійною назвою — Іван Купало.

Основним стержнем, довкола якого відбуваються дійства, виступає купальський вогонь, як символ небесного сонця. Він має горіти цілу ніч. Щоб підтримувати вогонь, парубки заздалегідь заготовляли хмиз. Виготовивши спеціальний, сплетений із соломи, рогози чи дубців козубок, тягли його селом, і кожен господар дарував "на розпал" будь-яку вийшлу з вжитку річ чи пару ломачин, деінде годилось накрасти купальських дров лише у дівчат (нерідко для цієї мети розбирали і плетені тини). Зібране ломаття одвозили на леваду, що обов'язково сусідилася з річкою чи ставком, і складали в купки (за В. Скуратівським).

***Text 8*: ЛІКИ, ЯКИМ ТИСЯЧА РОКІВ**

Населення нашої землі з прадавніх часів використовувало різні рослини при недугах. Здається, що нема такого зела, такого дерева, плоду, кореневища, яких не вживали б наші предки. Про це збереглося багато даних у літописних джерелах та стародавніх книжках.

Народні знахарі помітили, що коли хворому давали тричі на день перед їжею запарені пшеничні висівки, покращувалася робота шлунка, людина відчувала приплив сил. Просо лікує серце та печінку. Барвінок зміцнює організм, лікує шкіру. Відваром з листя волоського горіха лікували захворювання шкіри, ангіни. Будь-які застуди лікували калинові напої. Кульбаба допомагала позбутися подагри, материнка лікувала шлунок, горло. Напої з хвоща польового очищали увесь організм.

Українець завжди брав із собою у далеку подорож пучок чебрецю. Його гострий аромат нагадував подорожуючому тепло рідної домівки, відновлював сили, зміцнював. У народі чебрець називають Богородицькою травою, а наші далекі предки під час жертовних ритуалів кидали у вогонь чебрець, і він виділяв духмяний дим. Пасічники вважають чебрець одним із кращих медоносів.

Здавна у народі шанували подорожник, любисток, ромашку, полин, малину, ожину, горобину, звіробій, пижму, спориш... Усього й не перелічити (за В. Супруненком).

***Text 9*: НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ОДЯГ**

Національний одяг — це мистецтво, що тісно поєднане з побутом народу, його звичаями, традиціями. Під чужинецьким пануванням наш народ зберіг національний одяг — як символ, що його він проніс через усі віковічні страждання й утиски. Національний одяг, мова, віра та звичаї — все це надійний захист від національного занепаду.

Національне вбрання є естетичною базою, на якій народні митці створили вишивки, мережива. Все це свідоцтво мистецького смаку й артистичного досвіду наших жінок, їх майстерності, що передається від покоління до покоління. Артистичне багатство національного одягу виявляється у розвиненій гамі кольорів та в мистецьких формах. Разки червоного намиста й кілька барвистих стрічок завершують ефект гармонійної цілості національного одягу українських дівчат.

Національний одяг — це вияв святкового, врочистого, піднесеного настрою. Це культурно-історична спадщина наших славних старокняжих і козацьких часів, щасливих днів України.

Своєрідним жіночим оберегом в Україні завжди був віночок. Віночки в Україні виплітали з різного зілля від весни до осені. Останнім у році був вінок із золотистого кленового листя.

До вінка впліталося багато різних квітів з лікувальними властивостями. Вплітались до вінка ружа і деревій, безсмертник і любисток, волошка і ромашка, незабудка і цвіт калини. Найпочесніше місце у вінку належало деревію, який у народі називають деревцем. Його насіння вітер розносить на велику відстань. Воно невибагливе до ґрунту та інших природних умов. Деревій у вінку є символом нескореності. Особливе місце у вінку належить барвінку. Він — символ життя і безсмертя людської душі. Тягнеться барвінок до людських хат. Він прикрашає весільний вінок молодої, одяг гостей, святковий коровай. Всього у повному українському вінку двадцять квіток, і кожна з них є лікарем і оберегом. Плетіння вінка — то ціла наука і дійство. Живуть у народі давні секрети плетіння вінків, зберігання квітів у вінку, яке зілля з яким має сусідити.

До дівочого вінка в'яжуть кольорові стрічки. Кожен колір стрічки є символом. Першою в'яжуть світло-коричневу стрічку — символ землі-матінки. Зліва і справа від неї — дві жовті — символи сонця. За ними ідуть з різних сторін зелена світла і темна. Це символи живої природи, краси і юності. За ними в'яжуть синю і голубу — символи неба і води, що дають силу і здоров'я.

Український вінок є неповторним символом народу України, свідченням його високої культури, запорукою дівочої чистоти і цноти (за О. Воропаєм та М. Крищуком).

***Text 10*: РУШНИК**

Рушник на стіні. Давній наш звичай. Не було, здається, жодної в Україні оселі, котрої не прикрашали б рушники. Хата без рушників, казали в народі, що родина без дітей. Рушник з давніх-давен символізував не тільки естетичні смаки, він був остаточною візиткою, а якщо точніше — обличчям оселі, відтак і господині. По тому, скільки і які були рушники, створювалася думка про жінку, її дочок. Ніщо, здається, так предметно й наочно не характеризувало жіночу вправність, майстерність, охайність і працьовитість, як ці вимережані рукотвори. Вони завжди

були на людях, розкривалися мистецьким багатством, оцінювалися справжніми пошановувачами.

Вишитий рушник створював настрій, формував естетичні смаки, був взірцем людської працьовитості. Згадаймо про його утилітарне призначення: з рушником, як і з хлібом, приходили до породіллі; ушановували появу немовляти в родині; з ним виряджали в далеку дорогу батька чи сина, чоловіка чи коханого; шлюбували дітей; зустрічали рідних, гостей; проводжали людину в останню путь; ним прикривали хліб на столі.

Хліб і рушник — одвічні людські символи. Хліб-сіль на вишитому рушникові були високою ознакою гостинності українського народу. Кожному, хто приходив з чистими помислами, підносили цю слов'янську святиню. Прийняти рушник, поцілувати хліб символізувало духовну єдність, злагоду, глибоку пошану тим, хто виявив її. Цей звичай пройшов віки, став доброю традицією і у наш час. Він і нині символізує чистоту почуттів, глибину безмежної любови до дітей, до всіх, хто не черствіє душею, він щедро простелений близьким та далеким друзям, гостям. Хай символ цей завше сусідить у нашій добрій хаті як ознака великої любови й незрадливості (за В. Скуратівським).

***Text 11*: ТРЕМБІТА**

Рано-вранці почув я спів трембіти з обочини, що на ній забіліли вівці квітом тернових чагарів. І відтоді чую голос її весняний. Не знаю, де, на якій полонині-галявині грав вівчар на трембіті й будив зі спанку село, та ніколи в пам'яті моїй не стихне її чарівний гомін.

Чую весняну трембіту, бо дзвенить вона мені срібними дзвонами, котиться владною луною в горах й падає в плюскіт Тересви, що прудко мчить, а то тікає з урвищ, облазів, крутогорів на долину, до лона Тиси. Чую спів трембіти, бо в ньому безмежна ніжність душі моїх земляків-селян, бо він є жагою спраглого по красі серця. Бо в ньому мелодія віків. В тій мелодії чую радість і біль, біль і радість. Цілим трепетним єством своїм по веснах чую життєдайний спів трембіти... І він є моєю мрією, моєю думою...

Бачу діда Микулу в колі вівчарів на церковному дворі перед Великоднем.

— Ой чесні людоньки! Я нині корову дав би, коли б мені хтось подарував зуби та аби я міг затрембітати ще раз!.. Зазеленіли би хащі далекі, а гори довкола заговорили би до вас усіх!

Недаремно колись Микулу слухали полонини. Кажуть люди на Верховині, що одна донька австрійського графа кожного літа приїжджала слухати, як грає ватаг Микула.

Чую луну трембіти, бо у ній спів Карпат і Верховини, бо в ньому шепіт замріяних смерек і дума велетнів буків. Пташиний переспів у ньому зіллявся з переливами солов'я і віщуванням ворожки зозулі. Бо в ньому гомін залицяльника полонинського вітру, курликання відлітаючих і прилітаючих журавлиних ключів, гутірка стурбованого звору і туркіт далекого грому (за І. Чендеєм).

***Text 12*: ХАТА**

Традиційна українська хата — колиска нашого народу. В ній жили і вмирали цілі покоління, сподіваючись на кращу долю. Кожна господиня дбайливо доглядала своє житло. "Без господаря двір, без господині хата плаче", — говорить народне прислів'я. "Гляди ж, дочко", — повчає мати в одній казці свою дочку, яка виходить заміж, — "як будеш у свекра, то вставай раненько, умивайся біленько, вимітай хату і сіни, коло хати попідмітай, поприбирай, а в суботу увечері припічок підмаж, долівку вимаж, то тебе і чоловік буде поважати, і од людей зневаги не буде". Тому в хаті завжди було чисто, вибілено, розмальовано глиною, оздоблено витинанками, утикано квітами, пахучими травами.

В інтер'єрі хати, в усій організації внутрішнього її простору відбиваються численні українські народні традиції, символи, життєві правила, звичаї і обряди. Хата дає селянину надійний захист, оберігає від незгод, дарує світ, який бажає собі господар. Ці властивості дому відбиваються в ряді прислів'їв та повір'їв.

Українська хата — оригінальний витвір народу, самобутнє явище в історії архітектури (з журналу "Берегиня").

***Text 13*: ПРО ПИСАНКУ**

Великий піст — це теж час писання писанок. Виконувати це могла лише жінка чи дівчина, яка перед святами не сварилася і не гнівалася ні на кого, яка постилась. Писанкарка повинна була бути обов'язково здоровою. Перед початком писання вона повинна була вся вмитися та одягнутися у все чисте, помолитись. Боронь, Боже, аби хтось зайшов до хати під час малювання. Тоді газдиня шепотіла: "Сіль тобі в очах, кремінь — на зубах. Як не

зашкодить земля воскові, так аби не зашкодили твої очі моїм писанкам".

Під час роботи не можна було згадувати померлих, щоб не зашкодити тому, кому дістанеться готова річ.

Для писанок і крашанок використовували різноманітні барвники. Колись старі писанкарки намагалися зібрати від трьох до дев'яти яєць від курки-первістки. Їх розбивали об сире дерево і на жовтках замішували фарбу. Писанки, мальовані тими фарбами, виглядали особливо світлими. Жовту фарбу виварювали з кори дикої яблуні, зелену — з луски молодого соняшника, темну — з дуба, а фіалкову — з чорної вільхи. Кожен колір мав своє значення. Червона писанка означає радість життя та любов, для молодих надію на одруження. Жовта уособлює місяць і зорі, а в господарстві — врожай. Блакитна — небо, повітря, простір. У магічному значенні — здоров'я. Зелена — весну, воскресіння природи, багатство рослинного та тваринного світу. Бронзовий колір — багату землю. Сполучення кількох кольорів в узорах орнаменту писанки символізує родинне благополуччя, мир, любов, успіх (за А. Тучапською).

Text 14: МАГІЯ СЛОВА

Як відзначають мовознавці, одним із суттєвих показників людської шляхетності є культура мовлення — поняття не тільки лінгвістичне, а й психологічне, педагогічне, естетичне та етичне. У багатому мовному арсеналі виробилась і закріпилася ціла система словесних вітань: "доброго ранку", "доброго здоров'я", "добридень", "доброго вечора у вашій хаті", "бувайте здорові" тощо.

Хоч у повсякдення й увійшло багато словесних вітань, проте люди завше були обачливими з ними, до кожного випадку використовували далеко не увесь арсенал. Зранку, в обід чи ввечері уживали лише ті, що відповідали певному часові. Це ж стосується і щодо кількості осіб, їх віку, статі, навіть соціальної приналежності. Скажімо, коли одинак вітався з гуртом людей, неодмінно вживав множинну форму: "здоровенькі будьте" чи "доброго вам здоров'я" тощо.

На окрему розмову заслуговують і родинні звертання. Традиційно в Україні діти називали своїх батьків на "ви". Така форма диктувалася високою повагою до найближчих людей.

Неабияке значення має тон розмови, вміння вислухати іншого, вчасно і доречно підтримати тему. Ввічливість, уважність і чемність — основна вимога мовного етикету. Від чемного привітання, шляхетного потиску руки, невимушеної, ненав'язливої розмови виграш обопільний. Лихослів'я, лицемірність, невміння вислухати колегу, навпаки, лише нервує, псує настрій.

Є в нашій мові коротке, але напрочуд тепле слово "дякую". Чи часто користуємося ми ним, особливо в магазинах? Цілий день стоїть за прилавком продавець. Беручи покупку, ми нерідко забуваємо сказати одне-єдине слово. А може, воно б зняло в людини втому, підняло настрій.

Вироблені віками і закріплені в побуті кращі форми вітань-звертань, повсякденного спілкування — не звичайна людська забаганка. І, тим паче, не пусте фразерство. Це наш повсякденний етикет, наша культура, взаємостосунки, зрештою, наше здоров'я не тільки в буквальному, але й у переносному значенні. Коротше кажучи, це наш спосіб життя (за В. Скуратівським).

***Text 15*: ДІДУСЬ ПЕТРО**

Мій дідусь Петро не ходить уже під сонцем, яке так любив. ... Але я й тепер бачу, як він стоїть в ореолі перших досвітніх променів, як великий крилатий птах.

Спогади, спогади... З усмішкою щастя на устах, з іскорками радості в очах щоразу зустрічав він мене на пероні... Я добре пам'ятаю ту вузеньку стежину, що вела нас до рідного села. А перший світанок на Покутті навіки залишився у моїй пам'яті. І мій дід Петро як зараз перед очима. Висока струнка постать ніби виростає із землі, а сива голова купається в чистій повені вранішнього світла. Усміхаються ясні очі з-під широкої, мов крило, долоні, що лагідно припала до надбрів'я під крутим і відкритим чолом.

— Люблю, як сходить сонце, — каже стиха, — і земля любить. Гляньте, гарно як...

Густе сиве волосся з відблиском перестиглої пшениці буйно в'ється над високим лобом. У діда мужнє худорляве обличчя, карі очі, чорні пишні брови, а з-під них — глибокий, аж до самої душі, погляд. Такий погляд не старіє ніколи. Він, юний і вічний, молодою силою пробиває завісу років, освітлює чистим променем моє життя.

Уявно вдивляюсь у знайомі риси обличчя діда Петра, перегортаючи його доброю рукою густу пелену років. Пригадую його мудрі оповіді про своє життя, таке складне і цікаве. Робітник на заводі, безробітний, хлібороб у своєму селі на Покутті, учасник будівництва військових заводів на Уралі, потім — фронтовик, важко поранений в жорстокому бою, і переможець... І знову в рідному селі. Вирощує хліб, садить яблуні, вчить дітей у школі співати і грати на скрипці, створює сільський народний хор.

Дідусь постає у моїх спогадах як живий. Стоїть посеред поля сильний, міцний, наче вріс корінням у землю і зустрічає весни. Таким його бачу крізь роки і поминаю тихим словом. Хай це слово буде виявом довічної пам'яті моєї (за О. Довгою).

***Text 16*: ОБЖИНКИ**

Недарма останній місяць літа в Україні називається серпнем. З приходом серпня для серпів та кіс було завжди багато роботи. Завершували жнива. Збіжжя звозили на токи, готувалися до обмолоту. Живе у народі гарний звичай проведення обжинкових свят.

У день завершення косовиці хліба господарі залишалися вдома, готуючись до приходу женців. З тієї нагоди у хаті готувались багаті страви, пекли, прибирали у дворі, в світлиці.

На полі женці доручали вижинати останні стебла найкращому косареві і найвправнішій в'язальниці. Приготувавши обжинковий сніп, женці качалися по стерні, борюкались, щоб не боліла спина, а земля-матінка давала нові сили до одвічної праці.

Дівчата шукали польові квіти і прикрашали обжинковий сніп. Цей сніп головний косар підносив на руках, повертався лицем до сонця і дякував Господу Богу, що допоміг щасливо закінчити жнива. Усі низько кланялися, хрестилися. Після цього всі гуртом з піснями йшли в село до господаря. Попереду йшла жінка зі снопом, зв'язаним із закрутком, за ними йшов косар з обжинковим снопом, а потім всі інші зі своїм робочим інвентарем. Ставши коло воріт, женці викликали господаря, той відчиняв ворота і просив усіх у двір за святковий стіл. Сніп передавали господареві, він окроплював його свяченою водою, а потім усе те, що було на столі, зі словами:

— Да освятиться сей хліб насущний! (за М. Грищуком).

***Text 17*: СИМВОЛ ЛЮБОВИ Й НЕЗРАДЛИВОСТІ**

Український рушник. Він пройшов крізь віки і нині символізує чистоту почуттів, глибину безмежної любови до своїх дітей, до всіх, хто не черствіє душею, він щедро простелений близьким і далеким друзям, гостям.

У кожній родині, де підростала дівчина, скриня мала повнитися рушниками. Їх дбайливо оберігали, ними, в кращому розуміння цього слова, хизувалися — гостям і сусідам неодмінно показували посаг, виготовлений дівчиною на виданні. "Дати рушники" — традиційно означало згодитися на шлюб і готуватися до весілля.

Рушники бувають вишиті й ткані. Для українських вишитих рушників характерні спільні ознаки, проте кожен регіон мав свої відмінності як за формою, так і за способом виготовлення, оздобленням, кольоровою гамою.

У вишитих рушниках Київщини, Полтавщини, Чернігівщини, приміром, переважає рослинний візерунок, розташований вертикально, який має вигляд вазона — так званого дерева життя. Часто під візерунком була горизонтальна смуга вздовж тканини.

На Поділлі були традиційними геометричні рушники з малюнками жіночих фігурок, пташок, тварин.

Волинські рушники оздоблювались однією горизонтальною смугою геометричного орнаменту, виконаного нанизуванням, хрестиком...

Кожен район України має свої кольорові гами. Якщо для Галичини, Буковини та Закарпаття властиві яскраві, барвисті відтінки, то на Київщині, Полтавщині, Чернігівщині переважали рослинні орнаменти червоного, чорного та синього кольорів. А от для корінного Полісся здебільшого характерний червоний та чорний (з кн. "Світ українського слова").

***Text 18*: СТАРІСТЬ**

Весна, літо, і ось тихою ходою підступає осіння пора: рано чи пізно, але дівчина стає молодицею, потім ненькою, потім свекрухою чи тещею і, врешті-решт, бабусею, а парубок перетворюється на чоловіка, батька, тестя і, нарешті, стає дідом.

Як старі дерева підтримують гілками одне одного, так і старі люди почувають себе добре доти, доки вони вкупі. Дід і баба, які прожили разом довге життя, навіть запозичують риси характеру. Правда, у багатьох випадках жінка виявлялася стійкішою.

У зв'язку з цим родичі між собою жартували, що дід давно б розпався, коли б баба його вчасно не підперезала.

Велика біда, коли старість втрачає опору. До кого прихилитися? З ким доживати вік? Діти турбувалися про своїх батьків, бо злочином вважалося покинути їх, коли вони лишалися немічними. Добрі діти — батькам вінець, а злі діти — кінець. Старий батько часто поселявся у сина, бо дочка, як правило, була залежна від свого чоловіка. Самітня старенька мати також намагалася поселитися у сина. Проте життя міняло ці правила.

Старі люди приносили чималу користь у господарстві. Вони не сиділи без роботи. "Поки діда, поки і хліба, поки баби, поки і ради", — говорили в народі (за В. Супруненком).

Text 19: З ІСТОРІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ХАРАКТЕРУ

Характеристика українського національного характеру, на яку дають нам право аналізи народного світогляду, виглядає так. По-перше, безумовною рисою психічного укладу українця є емоційність і сентименталізм, чутливість та ліризм, найяскравіше виявляються ці риси в естетизмі українського народного життя і обрядовості; однією із сторін емоційності є своєрідний український гумор, що глибоко виявляє артистизм української вдачі...

Найбільш важливими моментами історичного розвитку українського національного характеру треба вважати постійне тло української історії — природу України та два періоди історичні — князівську добу та добу бароко. Степ був тією основою, що якнайбільше придалася до усталення психічних рис, про які ми вже говорили. Степ є носієм величності. Естетичне і релігійне почуття однаково прокидаються на ґрунті степового ландшафту. Як море, ліс і гори, так само і степ має свої "небезпеки". Почуття величного породжувало тут своєрідний і історично зумовлений "неспокій", бо ж степ довгі століття був ніби джерелом вічної загрози кочівників, усе нових та нових руйнівничих людських хвиль.

...Сірий, припорошений весняною пилюкою, степ збігає на південь і стигне там голубим маревом, суворою лінією стоять по ньому сторожові могили, насипані, може, татарвою, а може, волелюбним козацтвом, що шаблею та мушкетом боронило оці степи від ворожих навал. Весною ці могили оборюють, і ціле літо зеленіють вони густою пахучою травою. Росте на них по-

дорожник, біленькі “невісточки”, чіпкий спориш, розкішний з гіркуватим чадним смородом полин, колючий, з могутнім стовбуром і мохнатою червоною квіткою будяк, скромні лагідні незабудки, нерозлучні “брат і сестра”. І весняними вечорами, коли відсиріє від степової вологи земля, голублять душу і серце людини свіжі і літні степові запахи, і тихо шепочуть трави, облиті сяйвом місяця, що, мов червона діжа, викочується із-за мовчазних могил і фарбує степ в густо-малиновий темнуватий колір. І хто зна, хто може підслухати, хто розгадає таємну мову природи, хто скаже, про що шепочуть зелені трави мовчазним чорним могилам (за Д. Чижевським та Г. Тютюнником).

***Text 20*: ГОНЧАР**

За вікнами згасає день. А може, то тільки здається старому Сахронові... Занеміг старий гончар, лежить на дерев’яному ліжкові. В хаті вечорова сутінь... Сонце майже навкруг обійшло дідову хату і вже в призахідне напільне вікно жбурнуло золотим полум’ям.

У миснику і на полиці стоять глечики, коники, куманці, макітерки, горщики, журавлики, баранці — все це зробив дід Сахрон своїми руками. З глини народилися вони... Давно, ще малим, потрапив Сахрон до гончарні, і завертівся його круг. Мав особливе відчуття до глини ...завжди придивлявся: щоб з доброго родовища була та щоб вимішана старанно, не густа і води не було в ній зайвої. І вже коли брав із замісу, то неначе зачерпував пригорщами зерно з пшеничного вороха. Клав на круг, обіймав обома руками той кавалок мокрої глини і починав священнодіяти. Піднімав уверх, формуючи свого глечика чи куманця, виліплював чутливими пальцями, вкладав у сиру глину тепло долонь своїх і жар своєї душі. І вже так старався гончар, щоб не було по боках жодного бугрика чи виїмки. І виходили з-під його рук не просто горшки, макітри, виходила пісня, витворена з глини. Загартована в печах на вогні, та пісня дзвеніла потім на всіх ярмарках, скликаючи до себе дівчат і молодиць.

А ще, бувало, як розмалює сам глечика, вазу чи куманця маками, пшеничними колосками, жолудями а чи пелюстковим цвітом соняхів, жар-птицями та жайворонням... Якими тільки барвами не грала його одухотворена глина, якими звуками не видзвонювала. Радувала вона і слух, і зір, і душу... (за І. Цюпою).

***Text 21*: ХЛІБОРОБ**

Сизе марево клубочиться над степом. Польова дорога стелиться через видолинки і пагорбки, мимо зелених гонів озимини і пахучої чорноріллі. Радів тій порі Степан Твердохліб, оглядаючи розбуджені весняним громом степи, вмиті дощами, зігріті сонцем, приголублені сизими крилами туманів... Очі справжнього хлібороба завжди повняться радістю, коли він бачить, як навесні оживає земля, купається в молочних випарах туманів і проростає травами та хлібами.

На узбіччі крутого шляху росте крониста білокора тополя, під її розкриллям нутрує старезна криниця. Твердохліб ступив на землю. Набравши повен поставець ключової живиці, Твердохліб жадібно пив. І була та вода солодшою за медовицю, вода з рідного джерела.

З виду Твердохлібові можна було дати не більше шістдесяти років. Обличчя моложаве і рум'яне. Засмаг на сонці... Голова в нього була сива, аж біла. Сивуваті, коротко підстрижені вуса, проте брови були на диво чорні і виразно підкреслювали оту сивину. Під насупленими волохатими бровами глибоко запали розумні сірі очі. Вони були теплі й ласкаві. Навіть тоді, коли гнівався, очі світилися добротою. Був Твердохліб середнього зросту, міцно збитий, але не огрядний. Широкий у плечах, руки великі й жилаві, як у косаря або молотника. Він справді походив з косарського роду.

Твердохліб, овіяний весняним вітром, думав свою думу (за І. Цюпою).

***Text 22*: СТАРОВИННИЙ ЗАМОК НА СКЕЛІ**

...Похмурий старовинний замок на височезній скелі, чий суворий обвітрений профіль ще з предковічних часів закам'янів над знуртованим безпам'ятством холодного древнього моря. Між фіолетовими клаптями хмар вряди-годи можна було роздивитися летючі стрілчасті вежі замку, готичні вікна і важку ковану браму, що розчинилась лише назустріч вітру, дощам і птицям, які збилися з дороги; іноді під ранок скеля здригалася від гуркоту копит; стогнала, розчиняючись, кована брама; скрипіли ресори пишно прибраних екіпажів; іржали невидимі коні; примарне світло свічок на мить запалювалось у готичних вікнах; а потім усе знову западало в насторожену темряву й тишу; і тільки

десь далеко знизу розлючені морські хвилі з ревом розбивались об прибережне каміння; і розпачливий крик чайки срібною стрілою протинав густий передгрозовий морок небес, які зливались із важким диханням близького шторму. Ми брели до замку крутою звивистою дорогою. На ній росла колюча трава і лежало віковічне каміння. Кругом чигали на нас непривітні чагарники; вгорі повільно пропливали насуплені хмари, які сердито позирали на землю. Все було занедбане, пустельне і негостинне. Десь неподалік тулилось між камінням над гуркотливою автострадою селище з невеличким баром при в'їзді. Входили в бар і виходили з нього люди, мчали по автостраді машини, переганяючи одна одну, і в тому гаморі й квапливій суєті розчинявся бадьорий голос гучномовця, що повідомляв про спортивні новини, час від часу перериваючись нервовими схлипами джазу. Лише там, високо на скелі, стояв той недосяжний дивний замок, гордий, аж презирливий у шляхетній самотності своїх покинутих летючих веж, своїх холодних темних залів, де блукав тільки бездомний морський вітер, своїх іржавих канделябрів із обгорілими свічками і своїх потьмянілих свічад, у які вже так давно не заглядало жодне жіноче личко... І не здвигалась важка кована брама, і жоден птах не тривожив сутеніючі вежі, і лише вузькі готичні вікна із золотих повільно ставали вогняними, — заходило сонце, з жалем покидаючи похмурі скелі й нагріту за довгий літній день дорогу, що вела через віковічне каміння. Над дорогою здіймався легкий пил — це дорога згадувала тепер уже нечутні кроки, стрімкий галоп прозорих кавалькад та старі й згорблені і молоді й стрункі постаті, що несподівано зринали на ній і розминались між собою, шанобливо вітаючись одна з одною і знову непомітно зникаючи у темному звихореному безмірі штормів, і пам'яті, і часу... (за О. Пахльовською).

***Text 23*: НАПРОВЕСНІ**

Стояла вже провесінь. Сніг давно станув під ясними променями південного сонця.

Земля довкола — і на галявині, і попід деревами була, правда, ще зовсім біла, наче сніжна, але то щедро і рясно визоріло першим весняним цвітінням: буйно квітував пролісок. Дерева довкола стояли ще без листя, але не зимові: вони вже не були голі. Та дивний і несподіваний вигляд мав парк: кожне дерево в

ньому зустрічало весну на іншій порі свого рослинницького віку. На величезній території парку, що розкинувся в глибокій улоговині споконвіку безлісого степу, виростало кількасот різних порід дерев.

Були тут породи з далекої півночі, були й породи з ще дальших південних заморських країв. Кедр ріс тут і сибірський, і ліванський, в затінку північних ялин розросталися хащі маслини, біля чорного африканського горіха височіла біла російська береза. Дуб стояв, не скинувши ще сухого торішнього листя, віти австралійського клена були зовсім голі, на гілочках береста тільки-тільки з'явились тверді і холодні ще бруньки, але брость на каштані була вже глейка; на вербі вже красувались баранці, тополя обвішувалася сережками, а японську вишню обсіяло рожевим цвітінням. Сотні порід дерев наче єдналися тут, у цій чарівницькій улоговині серед безмежного голого степу, в якийсь всесвітній ліс.

Схили яруг улоговини були схожі місцями на урвища диких гір, місцями спадали округлими пагорбами згір'я (за Ю. Смоличем).

Text 24: ЧЕРВНЕВА НІЧ

Сонце давно вже сіло в рожевий туман, який ще довго стояв на обрії, поволі згасаючи і розвіюючись. Небо стало схожим на густо розведену у воді синьку. Одиноко над старим вітряком, що мріяв на белебені біля Власівського хутора, вогняною крапелькою все ясніше і ясніше замерехтіла вечірня зоря. Слідом за нею, ніби вигорнутий зненацька з гігантського склепіння печі, сипонув жар, і кожна жаринка, летючи й спалахуючи, зупинилася і повисла всяка на своєму місці. Тепла, тиха червнева ніч стала оволодівати і землею. Безмежний степ вщухав, корився, ніжнішав від її пестощів. Птахи затихали і сідали на м'які гніздечка, гріючи свої худенькі від роботи тільця пахучим, ласкавим, по-материнськи ніжним теплом розігрітої за день землі. Перепели перегукувались один з одним як бадьористі, несплячі сторожі. Одноманітно, безугавно, рипучо кричав десь в улоговині деркач. З улоговини тягло темним вологим відпаром, і холодні трави зараз же відчували його, стали покриватися щедрою росою і різкіше запахли. Серед тих запахів особливо виділявся своїм гірким, чадним сморідком полин та волохатий, червоний, шапкастий, з медвянистим дуб-

ком придорожній будяк, з далекого степу горнуло густим духом скошеного жита, що пахло свіжоспеченою паляницею і трішечки солодом. Димок від вогнища, навколо якого мовчки сиділи новобранці, піднімався вгору, танучи у свіжині теплої літньої ночі. Запах його був не такий невиразний і нудний, як удень, коли його забивало сонце, а гостріший, приємніший, він трішечки віддавав холодом, як м'ята... В звуках відчувалася неосяжна широчінь степу (за Г. Тютюнником).

***Text 25*: КВІТИ**

Соняшники, мов кулі жовтого вогню із пелюстками, висять на стеблах над городиною, їхнім полум'ям просякнуто зараз повітря, настрій серпневого дня, вони повертають людські голови до себе й примушують думати про них. Соняшники горять на подвір'ях, за огорожами, вони повиходили до самої дороги — тут ростуть на вільному місці, й, дивлячись на них, хочеш усміхнутись, ловиш себе на тому, що зласкавів і здобрів безпричинно. Соняшники піднялися над землею і своїм легким полум'ям наче й тебе окрилюють, підносять.

Ти любиш тут кожен соняшник, кожну їхню усмішку, тобі воно дороге, рідне, тобі воно наймиліше — звідки й коли прийшла до тебе ця любов і залишилась у тобі вогнеликим соняшником?

А як по гінких стеблах палахкотять рожі! Оксамитові квіти твого дитинства, твоєї юності, твоєї дозрілості — вони протягом усеньких твоїх років стоять на моріжку твоєї долі, дивляться тобі всередину пристрасними своїми очима, їхні ворсисті стебла, їхнє ворсисте листя пахне сухим порохом, і так добре від тих скупих пахощів, наче вони тобі обіцяють безсмертя, безперервність життя. І маєш відчуття, що якби зараз сам або хтось інший спробував зірвати хоч би одне-однісіньке їхнє стебло із чорнокривавими дзвонами квіту, то вирвав би його не з землі, а наче зі своєї власної душі, — і ти аж здригаєшся в передчутті чогось лихого й недоброго.

Звідки ця любов, ця ніжність, ця несамовитість сьогодні, в теплий серпневий день? Коли, здається, вириваючи на грядці чорнобривець, вириваєш не квітку, а своє власне серце з грудей, та й так і несеш його, закривавлене, в руці... (за Є. Гуцалом).

***Text 26*: КРИГА СКРЕСЛА**

Минали останні дні квітня, а ріка не скресала. Сніг зійшов уже всюди, вода від талого снігу, що була на льоду, теж зійшла, бо він піднявся, але по кризі ще ходили люди. Одного ранку він побачив, як рушила крига. Незабутнє враження! Ріка скидає з себе льодовий панцир, у який восени закував її жорстокий лицар-мороз. Спочатку тихо, майже непомітно, величезною гадюкою проповзає суцільна крижана маса, треться боками об прибережні піски, сповнюючи повітря характерним шумом. Рух швидшає, перед очима пропливають поперечні дороги, прокладені ще з осені через ріку, яскраво позначені слідами полоззя саней і сотень коней, що пройшли цими дорогами за довгу зиму. Нарешті рух припиняється. Іноді надовго, а іншим разом на короткий час. Це коли пригріє сонце, і в Печору з усіх усюд мільйонами потоків збіжать талі води. Вони піднімуть крижані поля, і ті з шумом покришаться, а розбурхані хвилі поставлять їх пругом. Величезні глиби, іноді в метр завтовшки, дибляться, наскакують одна на одну, мов загнані в ущелину вовками табуни білогривих коней, що іржуть від страху перед зграєю голодних хижаків. На більших крижинах то тут, то там пливуть вирвані з коренем дерева, іноді цілі невеличкі плоти, сани, хатнє добро. Як усе це потрапляє на лід, звідки — ніхто не знає... А крижини йдуть неймовірними масами, йдуть без упину і, здається, кінця-краю їм не буде. Та минає день-другий — і ріка звільняється від крижаного панцира, лежить тиха, спокійна і ще могутніша. Печору не впізнати. Щохвилини ширшає. Вже залила всі видолинки і долини, підмиває коріння дерев. Вони здригаються від холодних дотиків хвиль і, не витримуючи, падають мертві у вир. Над водами кружляють крикливі чайки, мов чорні блискавки, миготять то тут, то там швидкокрилі чирята, високо в синьому океані маячать білі лебеді. Шукають згори рідне озеро і не можуть знайти, бо всі озера вже злились в одне, утворивши суцільне море (за В. Гжицьким).

***Text 27*: СТЕП**

У весняних туманах бовваніють далекі села й хутори, ажурні вишки бурових, що ген-ген видніються на обрії, неначе сторожові високі пости. Сталеве плетиво геометричних фігур вписалося в небо, в розлогість степу, стало новою ознакою полтавського пейзажу. І від того зблякла колишня краса й велич крилатих вітряків,

що здавна були вершиною техніки українського села. Поряд із сталевими вишками стоять вони поодинокі й осиротілі, понуро опустивши крила. Але він любить цих, прикутих до пагорбів, дідуганів. Як багато говорять вони про минуле рідного краю! Чи ж не так і народ наш, як горбаті, натруджені вітряки, віками поривався крильми у височінь і ніяк не міг злетіти, приречений долею. Вітряки і вишки — символ минулого й сучасного, як віхи на нашому шляху. Змінився навколишній степ, ой як змінився! Навкруг — гуркіт моторів. Десь там, під буртами, сіють ярину. Ліворуч чорніють підготовлені для сівби буряків плантації. Скоро й туди вийдуть сівачі. А попереду, на довгі гони, розкинувся неозорий зелений лан озимини. Степ — як розгорнута на півсвіту книга, і на ній можна прочитати все: його минуле, сучасне і навіть майбутнє... І, як це не дивно, особливо виразно та книга читається вночі. Коли заходить ніч, тоді дивосвітами цвіте степ, і, здається, небо спирається на вогненні стовпи. Вночі електричними вогнями горять бурові вишки, і схожі вони здаля на яскраві новорічні ялинки, щедро розкидані серед степового роздолля. Вночі навкруг червоно, немов від далеких пожеж. Небо в багряних загравах, у палахкотливих трояндах (за І. Цюпою).

***Text 28*: УРОЖАЙ**

Десь угорі тонко видзвонює жайворонок. Мелодійні, ледве вловимі звуки тануть у гарячому мареві й народжуються знов. Вони бентежать душу, кличуть її за собою. Мені здається, що я зараз злечу над землею і, підхоплений тією чарівною піснею жайворонка, полину в безмежному просторі, легкий, як пір'їнка.

Але ось народився вітерець. Колихнулося золоте море хлібів, і жайворонка не стало чути. Його пісня потонула в дивовижному живому гомоні. І вже інше привертає мою увагу. Хліб! Скільки сягає око, хвилями перекочується, гойдається важке колосся. У його гомоні я вже вчуваю веселий дзвін першої коси, гучну пісню комбайна, жваву розмову молотарки. Колосся має бронзовий колір. Такого кольору буває обличчя в сильної, здорової людини. Я простягаю руки, беру в жменю кілька колосків і відчуваю, як тіло моє наливається земною силою.

З трави на мене дивляться синіми очима степові волошки. Вони похитують своїми голівками, ніби манять до себе. І я таки нахиляюся над ними, без жалю зриваю одну квітку. Вона гарна,

навіть дуже гарна, але якась мертва, неначе в ній захолола кров. І рука моя холоне від її дотику.

Кидаю квітку геть. Знову нахиляю до себе колоски, притуляю їх до щоки. Від них віє невимірною, здоровою, трудовою силою. Я тримаю в руці тугі колоски й немов відчуваю, як вони з кожною хвилиною стають ще повнішими й ще тугішими — зріють.

Мине кілька днів, і степ виповниться голосами людей та гудінням машин. Почнуться жнива. Настане найрадісніша пора року. Чесні трудові руки зберуть хліб і разом зріжуть бур'ян. Бур'ян загине, а зерно даватиме нові врожаї. Вічно світитиме над неозорим степом гаряче сонце, і вічно колихатимуться на щедрій землі під погожим вітром важкі бронзові колоски (за Д. Ткачем).

***Text 29*: ВЕСНА ІДЕ**

Ще зовсім недавно важко було сонечку пробитися промінням крізь хмари. Вони, волохаті, неначе брудні, нависали над землею, а ми поглядали на небо, питали:

— Коли ж ти, сонечко, розтопиш весь сніг, коли сріблясті ручайки помчать у річки, в яри?

Та ось виходиш із хати й мружиш очі від яскравого світла. Воно ще не припікає як слід, а тільки ласкаво торкається обличчя. Це ж березень прийшов — перший місяць весни! Десь уже летять до нас з далеких країв заклопотані, веселі шпаки. Спочатку з' являться самці, а через кілька днів і їхні подруги — самочки. Так само прилітають по черзі й жайворонки та зяблики. Теж наші перші весняні гості. Жайворонки поселяються на ланах, на таловинах. Зяблики в лісах, гайках, парках, садах. Незабаром ми почуємо їхні гучні, веселі, весняні пісні...

На ще вогких пагорбках, на схилах зацвіли наші перші весняні квіти — мати-й-мачуха. У неї квіти яскраво-жовті, ніби краплини вранішнього сонця. З-під торішнього листя соромливо виставив свою фіолетову квітку сон. Щоб не боятися нічного холоду, сон надів на себе пухнасту шапку.

Погляньте, муха вже гріється на сонечку, ще млява, неповоротка, але вже пряде лапками, гладить ними себе по черевцю.

А по-справжньому сонце починає оживляти все після 21 березня, коли день буде дорівнювати ночі. А далі дні почнуть збільшуватись, а ночі коротшати. Це вже справжня весна. Вона остаточно переможе зиму (за О. Копиленком).

***Text 30*: ЛЮБОВ ДО ОТЧОГО КРАЮ...**

З чого починається любов до отчого краю?.. Біліє розквітла гречка, де-не-де підсинена волошками та ще зжовтіла від суріпки, а над нею і в ній зрідка прокочується бджолиний звук. Гречка біліє м'яко; вона ще молода; її зеленого листя ще не торкнулася осінь своїм умілим квачиком і не визолотила його. А навколо гречки вже все покошено; і біло-жовті присадкуваті ожереди двома велетенськими крижинами застигли на яскравій стерні. Її ще не витіпала негода, не зчорнила бита дощами земля, а тому вона аж світиться, аж сміється — і добрий од неї йде дух, хлібний, дух достиглого збіжжя...

Ген по згірку темно-зелено причаївся гайок, а самий верх згірка вільний од дерев, там, либонь, щось було засіяно, а тепер скошено, й стерня ясна, свіжа, немов ще чистішою здається вона від синього неба, що прихилилось до неї своїми широкими грудьми.

На все це дивишся, все це вбираєш у себе, сповнюєшся високістю простору, що облягає тебе, і відчуваєш, що ти не в силі не любити цей рідний куток землі, що ця любов стоїть клубком у твоєму горлі, й ти не годен клубок той проковтнути.

Звідки й коли приходить ця любов до рідної чорної землі? (За Є. Гуцалом).

***Text 31*: СТЕП У ЛИПНІ**

Степ дивиться в зоряне небо. Синє липневе небо тисячами вогнистих очей озирає степ.

Чебрець, плазуючи понад ярами своїми зеленими, дерев'янистими стебельцями, зацвітає крихітними рожевими квіточками і знов одцвітає. Ковила викидає стрілки, що спочатку служать принадою для овець, а десь у жнива вже стають їх загрозою, бо гострі зернівки, потрапляючи в шерсть вівці, впиваються в тіло, підхоплюються кров'ю — і вівця гине. І в кожній грудочці землі точиться вічна боротьба живого з живим і живого з мертвим...

А степ і небо, зачаровані одне одним, перемовляються літніми ночами, і тільки закоханим серцям вдається підслухати ту розмову.

Чумацький Шлях лежить над степом і, мабуть, не знає, що давно вже він перестав бути чумацьким, що не скриплять попід

ним лозяні мажі, наповнені сивашською сіллю, не розвіває вітер чуби-оселедці запорозьких вершників, що одна назва лишилась у нього чумацька. Та йому до цього байдуже. Він мислить не роками, а тисячоліттями, помічає на землі тільки вічне.

Чи багато ж лишилося в степах від отого вічного?..

Невеликі, відтиснуті до ярів і перелісків білі озерця ковили, що тихо плещуться, згадуючи ті далекі часи, коли вони були не озерцями, а сріблястими, розкішними морями. Та інколи й дрофа залетить, щоб висидіти малят, які, вискочивши з яйця, одразу ж стають на міцні ноги і вже в першу годину бігають швидше за матір. Та ще п'янкі чебрецеві пахощі, та терпкі полинові, яких у всі віки не бракує в нічних степах (за М. Руденком).

***Text 32*: ЦВІТУТЬ САДИ**

... Вечірня вулиця — в берегах вишневого цвіту. Вечірня вулиця — наче дно річки, по якому ти йдеш. Ідеш по грузькому піску, а з обох боків над тобою здибилися білі пахучі хвилі. Вони поки що застигли, вони поки що дивляться цікаво на тебе кожного: своєю квіточкою, вони ніби очікують слушної миті, щоб линути донизу, в цей неприродний вакуум, і залити його до верхів. Накрапає теплий, справді-таки дрібен-дрібен дощик, дерева стоять чи то в парі, чи то в ріденькому туманці, який зм'якшує все, злагіднює, і маєш таке відчуття, ніби зараз ти присутній при акті першотворення, наче ти перенісся в первісні часи. Бо й тоді так само цвіло дерево...

Можна стежити, як смеркає небо, повітря, й розквітлі дерева теж смеркають. Частку за часткою свого пелюсткового світла віддають вони похмурим посланцям ночі, проте не все, дещо залишають і собі. А тому, гаснучи, не зовсім пригасають, і пізнього вечора вони обачно так, хворобливо світяться. Потім і вночі, коли вийдеш на них подивитися, вони вперто не смеркають, випромінюючи хоч і коротке, хоч і зжухле, та все ж таки світло. А далі, вже під ранок, вони, ніби омившися свіжістю, починають теж розвиднятися разом із досвітком, і недавно прижухле їхнє світло займається невбитою внутрішньою снагою. І хоч як прагнула погасити їх ніч, хоч як силкувалася вбити їхню чисту душу, — але не вбила, й ось тепер, при сонці, всі вони раптом вибухнули ясним цвітінням, і воно таке яскраве, що затьмарює й цей день... (за Є. Гуцалом).

Define lexical, grammatical, syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices in the English texts. Translate the following texts into Ukrainian to maintain due expressiveness and emotiveness.

Text 33: **REFLECTIONS ON THE COLLEGE PAST**

Often, during that year of the Mastership election, I thought how much the shape of our proceedings was determined by the past. Coming back for that first college meeting in January, I began thinking about the agenda, and wondered how long that rigid order had stayed unchanged. The minutes are, of course, a recent innovation: within living memory there had been no record of any decisions except for the most formal acts, such as elections and the sale of land. It had been left to the recollection of the senior fellows — which suggested some not uncolourful scenes. But first the livings, second money: it seemed our predecessors had kept that order for at least two hundred years.

Many forms had stayed unchanged in this place for much longer still. Fellows had elected their Master, as we had to do that year, by a practice that scarcely varied back to the foundation. The statute Despard-Smith had recited at that January meeting was dated 1926, but the provisions were the same as those of Elizabeth. And the period of thirty days after the death, if the vacancy happened out of term, was a safeguard to prevent a snap election without giving men time to ride across country to Cambridge.

The forms had stayed so much unchanged that it was sometimes hard to keep one's head and see the profound differences between us and our predecessors. It was very hard in a college like this, where so much of the setting remained physically unchanged. True, the college antiquaries told us that the windows had been altered in the seventeenth century, that the outer walls over the college had been at least twice refaced, that the disarray of the garden was an eighteenth century invention, that no one could trace the internal arrangement of the rooms. But those were small things: a sixteenth century member of the college, dropped in the first court now, would be instantaneously at home. And we felt it. However impervious one might be to the feeling of past time, there were moments when one walked on the stones of the first court, touched the panelling in a room such as mine, looked over the roofs to King's.

Few human institutions had a history so continuous, so personal, so day-to-day, I thought one night, listening to the rain on the windows. The cathedral schools of Milan and the like have histories of a kind which takes one back to the Roman Empire, but they are not histories like the college's, of which one could trace each step in the fabric, in the muniment-room, in the library, in the wine books, in the names scratched on the windows and cut into the walls. Over the fireplace, a couple of yards from my chair, there were four names cut in the stone: in the sixteenth century they had shared this room, and slept in bunks against the panelling; those four all became (it is strange that they came together as boys) leaders of the Puritan movement; they preached at Leyden, wrote propaganda for the Plymouth plantations, advised Winthrop before he went to Boston. Two of them died old men, in America.

It was astonishing how much stood there to be known of all those lives. The bottles of wine drunk by each fellow were on record, back almost for two hundred years. (From *The Masters* by C. P. Snow)

***Text 34*: MARY JANE PLAYS HER PIECE**

Gabriel could not listen while Mary Jane was playing her Academy piece, full of runs and difficult passages, to the hushed drawing-room. He liked music, but the piece she was playing had no melody for him and he doubted whether it had any melody for the other listeners, though they had begged Mary Jane to play something. Four young men, who had come from the refreshment room to stand in the doorway at the sound of the piano, had gone away quietly in couples after a few minutes. The only persons who seemed to follow the music were Mary Jane herself, her hands racing along the keyboard or lifted from it at the pauses like those of a priestess in momentary imprecation, and Aunt Kate standing at her elbow to turn the page.

Gabriel's eyes, irritated by the floor, which glittered with beeswax under the heavy chandelier, wandered to the wall above the piano. A picture of the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet hung there and beside it was a picture of the two murdered princes in The Tower which Aunt Julia had worked in red, blue, and brown wools when she was a girl. Probably in the school they had gone to as girls that kind of work had been taught for one year. His mother had worked for him

as a birthday present a waistcoat of purple, with little foxes' heads upon it, lined with brown satin and having round mulberry buttons. It was strange that his mother had had no musical talent, though Aunt Kate used to call her the brains carrier of the Morkan family. Both she and Julia had always seemed a little proud of their serious and matronly sister. Her photograph stood before the pier glass. She had an open book on her knees and was pointing out something in it to Constantine who, dressed in a man-of-war suit, lay at her feet. It was very sensible of the dignity of family life. Thanks to her Constantine was now senior curate in Balbriggan, and thanks to her Gabriel himself had taken his degree in the Royal University. A shadow passed over his face as he remembered her sullen opposition to his marriage. Some slighting phrases she had used still rankled in his memory, once she had spoken of Gretta as being country cute and that was not true of Gretta at all. It was Gretta who had nursed her during all her last long illness in their house at Monkstown.

He knew that Mary Jane must be near the end of her piece, for she was playing again the opening melody with runs of scales after every bar, and while he waited for the end the resentment died down in his heart. The piece ended with a thrill of octaves in the treble and a final deep octave in the bass. Great applause greeted Mary Jane, as, blushing and rolling up her music nervously, she escaped from the room. The most vigorous clapping came from the four young men in the doorway who had gone away to the refreshment room at the beginning of the piece but had come back when the piano had stopped. (From *The Dead* by J. Joyce)

***Text 35*: AFTER AN EXAMINATION**

The snow had only just stopped, and in the court below my rooms all sounds were dulled. There were few sounds to hear, for it was early in January, and the college was empty and quiet, I could just make out the footsteps of the porter, as he passed beneath the window on his last round of the night. Now and again his keys clinked, and the clink reached me after the pad of his footsteps had been lost in the snow.

I had drawn my curtains early that evening and not moved out. The kitchens had sent up a meal, and I had eaten it as I read by the fire. The fire had been kept high and bright all day, though it was nearly ten o'clock now, I stoked it again, shovelling coal up the back

of the chimney, throwing it on so it would burn for hours. It was scorchingly hot in front of the fire and warm, cosy, walled in the zone of the two armchairs and the sofa which formed an island of comfort round the fire-place. Outside that zone, as one went towards the walls of the lofty medieval room, the draughts were bitter. In a blaze of fire-light, which shone into the sombre corners, the panelling on the walls glowed softly, almost rosily, but no warmth reached as far so that, on a night like this one came to treat most of the room as the open air, and hurried back to the cosy island in front of the fire-place, the pool of light from the reading lamp on the mantelpiece, the radiance of which was more pleasant because of the cold air which one had just escaped.

I was comfortable in my armchair, relaxed and content. There was no need to move. I was reading so intently that I did not notice the steps on the staircase, until there came a quick repeated knock on my door, and Jago came in.

"Thank the Lord I've found you," he said. "I'm glad you're in!"

Outside, on the landing, he kicked the snow from his shoes and then came back to the armchair opposite mine. He was still wearing his gown, and I guessed that they had sat a long time in the combination-room. He apologized for disturbing me. He apologized too much for a man who was often so easy. But sometimes he found the first moments of a meeting difficult, that was true with everyone he met. (From *Choice of Times* by J. Lindsay)

***Text 36*: SPRING**

The spring had set in late. During the last weeks of Lent the weather had been clear and frosty. It thawed in the sunshine by day, but at night the thermometre went down to sixtenn degrees Farenkheit. The snow was covered with the crust of ice so thick that carts could pass even where there were no roads. Easter found snow still on the ground, but on Easter Monday a warm wind began to blow, the clouds gathered and for three days and nights warm stormy rain poured down. On the Tuesday the wind fell and a thick grey mist rose as if to hide the secrets of changes nature was carrying on. Beneath the mist the snow waters rushed down, the ice on the river cracked and moved, and the turbid, foaming torrents flowed quicker, till on the first Sunday after Easter towards evening the mists dissolved, the clouds broke into fleechy cloudlets and dispersed, the sky

cleared, and real spring was there. In the morning the bright rising sun quickly melted the thin ice on the water and the warm air all around vibrated with the vapour given off by the awakening earth. Last year's grass grew green again and new bladed came up like needle points, buds swelled on the guelder-rose and currant bushes and on the sticky, spicy birch trees and among the golden catkins and on the willow branches the bees began to hum. The unseen larks burst into song above the velvety fresh green and the frosen stubble, the peewits began to cry above the water brought down by the storm and still flooding the low-lying places and marshes, and high up the cranes and geese flew, uttering their spring call. The cattle who had lost all but a few patches of their winter coats began to low in the meadows, the crooked-legged lambs began to play round their bleating mothers, who were losing their wool, swift-footed children began to run along the quickly-drying paths marked by the imprints of bare feet, the merry voices of women who were bleaching their linen began to chatter by the ponds, and the axes of peasants, getting ready their wooden ploughs and harrows, clicked in the yards. The real spring had come.

***Text 37*: A LONDON HOTEL**

We are staying in a hotel in one of those squares at the back of Oxford Street. You will say that we ought to have more sense, but we have our excuses. We had to come up suddenly, the rooms we usually have were engaged, we were told that this was a good hotel. It is one of those hotels that like to describe themselves as quiet places for gentlefolk. They are, I believe, a distinct type. They have no bands nor dancing nor cocktail bars, they do not advertise themselves in the illustrated weeklies, they are not very expensive but neither are they very cheap, and they maintain, very firmly and consistently, a fairly high standard of inconvenience and discomfort. They occupy a middle position between those dreary bed-and-breakfast warrens that are always near the big railway stations, so that provincial nonconformist persons may dive into them five minutes after giving up their tickets, and those palatial hotels where innumerable page-boys may be seen flitting above ten-pile carpets, carrying Martinis and the Chicago Tribune, places indeed that I only visit in the company of American publishers. There must be scores of hotels of this middle kind in London. I have stayed at a round dozen of

them myself, probably more, for I have never stayed twice at the same one: I am not such a fool as that, but nevertheless I am fool enough to imagine at times that I shall stumble upon one that is really different from the others. If possible, however, I try to make other arrangements; my optimism has reasonable bounds.

Here we are, then. Once more we are quiet, dignified gentlefolk staying at a quiet dignified hotel. My room is more fantastic than usual. It has all the appearance of having been at some time a corridor, though possibly it is really a section of what was once an immense drawing-room. Whatever it was, it is now an extraordinarily, inhumanly long and narrow apartment, a place ripe for a German film producer. At one end is a long narrow window and at the other is a long narrow wardrobe, which has a mirror that always offers me a monstrous distortion of myself, who appear in it as if I were fully as broad as I am tall. This is, of course, an obvious optical illusion, but it adds nothing to my pleasure. It is quite impossible to have a night's sleep in this room, which must have been designed by someone who either never slept or never did anything else. Over the door is a large fanlight that is brilliantly illuminated all night because the lights in the corridor outside are never turned out. (They will be tonight, however, even if the bodies of the night-porter and the boots are found afterwards near the switch). There is no escaping this illuminated fanlight once you are in bed, and no doubt advertising people will soon take advantage of the fact. But that is not all. This room is on the first floor, just above the main door of the hotel, and my pillow is not more than a yard from the window, through which all the noises of the street, taxis starting up and hooting away, come at all hours. For two nights now this room has offered me glimpses of eternity. It is determined to make a thoughtful man of me. Mere reading will not do. The electric light is so placed that you can only read at the cost of having smart eyes. Moreover, when you have read yourself into feeling sleepy again, you must then get up to turn out the light, with the result that you are wakeful once more. If any man wishes to know what he thinks about life at quarter to three in the morning, let him occupy this room for a few nights.

The only meal we are taking in this hotel is of course breakfast. There is something very queer about these London hotel breakfasts. Everything seems to be there: porridge, fish, sausage, kidney, eggs

and bacon, toast and marmalade, tea and coffee. These viands are not merely names on the menu but solid bodies set on the table for you to eat. You may spend twenty minutes disposing of them. (From *All about Ourselves and Other Essays* by J. B. Priestley)

***Text 38*: THE CONSUL**

Mr Pete was in a state of exasperation. He had been in the consular service for more than twenty years and he had had to deal with all manner of vexatious people, officials who would not listen to reason, merchants who took the British Government for a debt-collecting agency, missionaries who resented as gross injustice any attempt at fair play, but he never recollected a case which had left him more completely at a loss. He was a mild-mannered man, but for no reason he flew into a passion with his writer and he very nearly sacked the Eurasian clerk because he had wrongly spelt two words in a letter placed before him for his official signature. He was a conscientious man and he could not persuade himself to leave his office before the clock struck four, the moment it did he jumped up and called for his hat and stick. Because his boy did not bring them at once he abused him roundly. They say that the consuls all grow a little odd, and the merchants who can live for thirty-five years in China without hearing enough of the language to ask their way in the street say that it is because they have to study Chinese, and there was no doubt that Mr Pete was decidedly odd. He was a bachelor and on that account had been sent to a series of posts which by reason of their isolation were thought unsuited to married men. He had lived so much alone that his natural tendency to eccentricity had developed to an extravagant degree, and he had habits which surprised the stranger. He was very absent-minded. He paid no attention to his house, which was always in great disorder, nor to his food, his boys gave him to eat what they liked and for everything they had made him pay through the nose. He was untiring in his efforts to suppress the opium traffic, but he was the only person in the city who did not know that his servants kept opium in the consulate itself, and a busy traffic in the drug was openly conducted at the back door of the compound. He was an ardent collector and the house provided for him by the government was filled with the various things which he had collected one after the other: pewter, brass, carved wood, these were his inure legitimate enterprises, but he also collected stamps

of birds' eggs, hotel labels, and postmarks, he boasted that he had a collection of postmarks which was unequalled in the Empire. During his long sojourning in lonely places he had read a great deal, and though he was no sinologue he had a greater knowledge of China, its history, literature, and people than most of his colleagues, but from his wide reading he had acquired not toleration but vanity. He was a man of a singular appearance. His body was small and frail and when he walked he gave you the idea of a dead leaf dancing before the wind, and then there was something extraordinary odd in the small tyrolese hat, with a cock's feather in it, very old and shabby, which he wore perched rakishly on the side of his large head. He was exceedingly bald. You saw that his eyes, blue and pale, were weak behind the spectacles, and a drooping, ragged, dingy moustache did not hide the peevishness of his mouth. And now, turning out of the street in which was the consulate, he made his way on to the city wall, for there only in the multitudinous city was it possible to walk with comfort. (From *The Consul* by W. S. Maugham)

***Text 39*: THIEVING CHEESES**

I was walking home with an empty suitcase one night, an up-to-date pigskin zip job. I was fetching back from a pal who thought he'd borrowed it for good, and two plain-clothed coppers stopped me. They questioned me for twenty minutes, then gave up and let me go. While they had been talking to me, a smash-and-grab had taken place around the corner, and ten thousand nicker had vanished into the wide open spaces of somebody who needed it.

That's life. I was lucky my suitcase had nothing but air in it. Sometimes I walk out with a box of butter and cheese from the warehouse I work at, but for once that no-good God was on my side — trying to make up for the times he'd stabbed me in the back maybe. But if the coppers had had a word with me a few nights later they'd have found me loaded with high-class provision snap.

My job is unloading cheeses as big as beer barrels off lorries that come in twice a week from the country. They draw in at the side door of the warehouse, and me and a couple of mates roll our sleeves up and shoulder them slowly down the gangplank into the special part set aside for cheeses. We once saw, after checking the lists that there was one cheese extra, so decided to share it out between a dozen of us and take it home to our wives and families. The question came up

as to which cheese we should get rid of, and the charge-hand said: "Now all look around for the cheese that the rats have started to go for, and that's the one we'll carve between us, because you can bet your bottom dollar that that's the best."

It was a loaf of choice Dalbeattie, and I'd never tasted any cheese so delicious. For a long time my wife would say: "When are you going to get us some more of that marvelous cheese, Tony?" And whatever I did take after that never seemed to satisfy them, though every time I went out with a chunk of cheese or a fist of butter I was risking my job, such as it is. Once for a tea I actually bought a piece of Dalbeattie from another shop, but they knew it wasn't stolen. It happens now and again at the warehouse that a bloke takes some butter and the police nab him. They bring him back and he gets the push. Fancy getting the push for half a pound of butter. I'd be ashamed to look my mates in the eye again, and would be glad I'd got the sack so I shouldn't have to. (From *The Ragman's Daughter* by A. Sillitoe)

***Text 40*: DR. ROSE LORIMER**

Rose Lorimer, struggling with weighed-down shopping baskets, made her immense way among the marble and mosaic of the Corner House, caught a passing view of herself in a mirror and was pleased. She had always affirmed that women scholars were primarily women and should not disregard the demands of feminine fashion. To advertise learning by disregard of dress was to be odd, and Dr. Lorimer disliked oddity more than anything. The vast intellectual excitement of her researches vanished since the war had not left her a lot of time for thinking about clothes, but her mother had always said that with a good fur coat, however old, one could not go wrong, and for her own part, she had added a bold dash of colour to cheer our drab English winter — woman's contribution to banish gloom. Twenty years ago, of course, she reflected, straw hats with flowers would have been out of place in December, but the dictates of fashion were so much less strict nowadays, it seemed. And then Dr. Lorimer had always loved artificial flowers, especially roses.

There was no want of artificial flowers in the Corner House entrance hall. An enormous cardboard turkey and an enormous cardboard goose, owing their inspiration to somewhat vulgarised memories of Walt Disney, held between them the message

MERRYXMAS made entirely of white and pink satin roses. As the tableau revolved, the turkey changed to a Christmas pudding and the goose to a mince-pie, each suitably adorned with a wide grin and two little legs, AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR they announced, this time in real chrysanthemums. Dr Lorimer thought amusedly of Christmas, so rich in pagan symbols.

She tucked her giant legs with difficulty beneath one of the small tables and looked at the menu with a certain puritan alarm at its luxurious array of dishes. Choice was made simpler for one, she reflected, at her usual "ordinary" Lyons or A.B.C. She sighed at the uneasy prospect of sensual choice. Clarissa Crane, however, appeared to be such a distinguished novelist, and novelists, no doubt, were used to living luxuriously. A few years ago she would not have imagined herself introducing a novelist as a guest at the Annual Lecture, but Miss Ciane's Idler had sounded so very interested, and if the academic world insisted on its narrow limit, then other means of disseminating the truth must be found. (From *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* by A. Wilson)

***Text 41*: MRS YU**

Me was a man who took his work hardly, worrying himself to death over every trifle, but as a rule a walk on the wall soothed and rested him. The city stood in the midst of a great plain and often at sundown from the wall you could see in the distance the snow-capped mountains, the mountains of Tibet, but now he walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and his fat spaniel frisked about him unobserved. He talked to himself rapidly in a low monotone. The cause of his irritation was a visit that he had that day received from a lady who called herself Mrs Yu and whom he with a consular passion for precision insisted on calling Miss Lambert. This in itself sufficed to deprive their intercourse of amenity. She was an English woman married to a Chinese. She had arrived two years before with her husband from England, where he had been studying at the University of London, he had made her believe that he was a great personage in his own country and she had imagined herself to be coming to a gorgeous palace and a position of consequence. It was a bitter surprise when she found herself brought to a shabby Chinese house crowded with people: there was not even a foreign bed in it, nor a knife and fork, everything seemed

to her very dirty and smelly. It was a shock to find that she had to live with her husband's father and mother and he told her that she must do exactly what his mother bade her, but in her complete ignorance of Chinese it was not till she had been two or three days in the house that she realized that she was not her husband's only wife. He had been married as a boy before he left his native city to acquire the knowledge of the barman. When she bitterly upbraided him for deceiving her he shrugged his shoulders. There was nothing to prevent a Chinese from having two wives if he wanted them and, he added with some disregard to truth, no Chinese woman looked upon it as a hardship. It was upon making this discovery that she paid her first visit to the consul. He had already heard of her arrival — in China everyone knows everything about everyone — and he received her without surprise.

***Text 42*: DURING THE STORM**

The ship, white and clean and smiling with stewardesses, welcomed them from the smoke and cramp of the train. But the weather was beginning to blow, a freshness of pounding black waves echoed in from the North Sea and storm clouds raced ragged across a dark sky. Harry hurried aboard, established his cabin, and went up to watch the other passengers come up the gangway. He waited for half an hour, watched the last arrivals drift in from the lighted sheds across the gritty dark quay. But he had missed her. In some panic, and in her absence growing more self-assured each moment, in and out of strange saloons, into the second class and once, daring all, by intentional mistake into the ladies' rest room. But she was nowhere. And the ship sailed.

The smoking-room was large and furnished with fresh, modern, leather arm-chairs. The tables were ridged; and on that evening the ridges were necessary, and then not always high enough — for it was a very stormy night, and the ship was rolling badly. Glasses and cups slid slowly about like motivated chess-men, and more than once the ship gave a great shuddering lurch that threw everything smashing to the floor. Harry, behind his gazette, prayed that his coffee would not be shot off clownishly across the saloon. He did not think then what a good excuse that might make to smile at her. He only prayed not to look a fool.

For her part, she sat serenely writing a letter. For some reason her glass of brandy never slid an inch. It seemed to borrow composure from her. Harry concentrated on an advertisement for dozers. And, curiously, this calmed him. It seemed so absurd, it showed up the moment; life is so very various, nothing has quite such a unique importance as we give it.

The storm grew in force. High waves smashed themselves with animal force against the windows, and the ship rolled more thunderously than ever. Stewards staggered, the armchairs tugged at their floor-chains. Perhaps the smoke-room was half full when coffee began; but now it was emptying, people who had resisted so far began to feel sick, and for others it had become difficult to read or to talk or, among those tilting tables, to think. As they went swaying and skidding through the doors some laughed like people at a funfair, others dared not open their mouths. And so there came a moment, in spite of the drumming sea-noises outside, when Harry noticed a distinct quiet in the room. He looked round and saw that the room was nearly empty. There had descended the well-kept void dullness, the perceptible silence of a waiting-room. Two business men sat apart reading. Their smallest movement in that polished quiet attracted attention. The girl wrote calmly on. The panic rose again in Harry's chest. It would be so easy to go over and pick a magazine from the case at her side. There were even magazines lying on her own table. With no possibility of offence he could ask her permission to read one.

He knew it was then or never. He began instantly to invent excuses. For the first time he tried to reason. (From *The Girl on the Bus* by W. Sanson)

***Text 43*: A STRANGER**

This solitary passenger was a man of medium height but of massive build, square and bulky about the shoulders, and thick-chested. He might have been forty-five, he might have been nearly fifty, it was difficult to tell his exact age. His face was somewhat unusual, if only because it began by being almost bald at the top, then threw out two very bushy eyebrows, and finally achieved a tremendous moustache, drooping a little by reason of its very length and thickness, a moustache in a thousand, with something

rhetorical, even theatrical, about it. He wore, carelessly, a suit of excellent grey cloth but of a foreign cut and none too well-fitting. This passenger had come with the ship from the Baltic state that owned her, but there was something about his appearance, in spite of his clothes, his moustache, that suggested he was really a native of this island. But that is perhaps all it did suggest. He was one of those men who are difficult to place. The sight of him did not call up any particular background, and you could not easily imagine him either at work or at home. He had come from the Baltic to the Thames, but it might just as well have been from any place to any other place. As he stood there, straddling at ease, a thick figure of a man but not slow and heavy, with his gleaming bald front and giant moustache, looking down at the wharf quite incuriously, he seemed a man who was neither coming home nor leaving it, and yet not a simple traveller, and this gave him a faint piratical air. (From *Angel Pavement* by J. B. Priestley)

***Text 44*: MONDAY AGAIN**

As usual, Colin and Sam were the first arrivals both given a lift by a man in the accountancy department, who lived in the next street. Colin preferred not to use his own car. If he didn't walk home after work, he took a bus. But he liked to walk. That half an hour or so alone was one of the few times when he felt serene, quietly his own master, with no incubi sitting on his shoulders.

The office air collected all the light there was available in the dingy heavens of Toxwich. Despite the staleness of the air after the week-end closure, Colin even felt a certain exhilaration on entering the place before the others; the rows of drawing-boards and the block of new draughting machines standing ready for the day's work. After opening a few of the near windows, he removed the bulky files of correspondence from his board, then the architect's prints. His drawings came into view. The first glance was both stimulating and worrying. The carefully-drawn lines and patterns suggested a cautious yet bold construction, something on his own, and yet at the same time they stirred memories of the many unsettled problems that were entangled with the neat designs. He felt himself both to be getting a clean new start and to be ensnared once more in the confusions of Friday afternoon. It was always like that but today

the mixture of opposing emotions was stronger than ever. So much lay between his self of this Monday and the self who had put down the pencil on Friday.

His mind flicked back over the tennis courts, the Sunday visit, and the pub celebrations. Then he thrust the images out of his mind and sat down, keen to resume work. Everyone had this problem of readjustment on a Monday morning; Alec Sankey, the most obvious example of week-end immersions, especially in the football season when he didn't manage to clear Saturday's match from his mind by Wednesday, by which time he was already beginning to think of next Saturday's game. Still ten minutes to go, and work problems were only just beginning to intrude on Colin's mind. The others drifted in, with an exchange of subdued greetings. Small groups gathered in momentary clusters of conversation, broke up, regathered. Alec and Sam, supporters of the rival football clubs, hurled a few well-prepared insults. (From *Choice of Times* by J. Lindsay)

***Text 45*: UNCLE TOM**

The next of the Lights was Uncle Tom, a dark, quiet talker, full of hidden strength, who possessed a way with women. As I first remember him he was coachman-gardener at an old house in Woodchester. He was married by then to my Auntie Minnie — a tiny, pretty, parted-down-the-middle woman who resembled a Cruickshank drawing. Life in their small, neat stable-yard surrounded by potted ferns, high-stepping ponies and bright-painted traps and carriages always seemed to me more toy-like than human, and to visit them was to change one's scale and to leave the ponderous world behind.

Uncle Tom was well-mannered, something of a dandy, and he did peculiar things with his eyebrows. He could slide them independently up and down his forehead, and the habit was strangely suggestive. In moments of silence he did it constantly, as though to assure us he wished us well, and to this trick was ascribed much of his success with women — to this and to his dignified presence. As a bachelor he had suffered almost continuous pursuit, but though slow in manner, he was fleet of foot and had given the girls a long run. Our Mother was proud of his successes. "He was a cut above the usual," she'd say. "A proper gentleman, just like King Edward. He thought nothing of spending a pound."

When he was young, the girls died for him daily and bribed our Mother to plead their cause. They were always inviting her out to tea and things, and sending him messages, and ardent letters, wrapped up in bright scarves for herself. "I was the most popular girl in the district," she said, "Our Tom was so refined."

For years Uncle Tom played a wily game and avoided entanglements. Then he met his match in Effie Mansell, a girl as ruthless as she was plain. According to Mother, Effie M was a monster, six foot high and as strong as a farm-horse. No sooner had she decided that she wanted Uncle Tom than she knocked him off his bicycle and told him. The very next morning he ran away to Worcester and took a job as a tram-conductor. He would have done far better to have gone down the mines, for the girl followed hot on his heels. She began to ride up and down all day long on his tram, where she had him at her mercy, and what made it worse, he had to pay her fares, he had never been so humiliated. In the end his nerve broke, he muddled the change, got the sack, and went to hide in a brick-quarry. But the danger passed, Effie married an inspector, and Uncle Tom returned to his horses.

By now he was chastened, and the stables reassured him — you could escape on a horse, not a tram. But what he wished for more than anything was a good woman's protection; he had found the race too hot. So very soon after he married the Minnie of his choice he abandoned his bachelor inclinations. (From *The Green Years* by A. J. Cronin)

***Text 46*: ISABEL**

Mrs Bradley, seated at the tea table and dressed to please Elliott somewhat more grandly than she thought suitable to the occasion, performed her duties as hostess with her usual civil but rather indifferent composure. What she thought of her brother's guests I can only imagine. I never knew her more than slightly and she was a woman who kept herself to herself. She was not a stupid woman, in all the years she had lived in foreign capitals she had met innumerable people of all kinds and I think she summed them up shrewdly enough according to the standards of the small Virginian town where she was born and bred. I think she got a certain amount of amusement from observing their antics, and I don't believe she took their airs and graces any more seriously than she took the

aches and pains of the characters in a novel which she knew from the beginning (otherwise she wouldn't have read it) .

Isabel, with her youth, her strapping good looks, and her vitality, brought a breath of fresh air into that meretricious atmosphere. She swept in like a young earth goddess. The Rumanian prince leapt to his feet to draw forward a chair for her and with ample gesticulation did his shift. The two American ladies, with shrill amiabilities on their lips, looked her up and down, took in the details of her dress, and perhaps in their hearts felt a pang of dismay at being confronted with her exuberant youth. The American diplomat smiled to himself as he saw how false and haggard she made them look. But Isabel thought they were grand, she liked their rich clothes and expensive pearls and felt a twinge of envy for their sophisticated poise. She wondered if she would ever achieve that supreme elegance. Of course the little Rumanian was quite ridiculous, but he was rather sweet and even if he didn't mean the charming things he said it was nice to listen to them. The conversation which her entrance had interrupted was resumed, and they talked so brightly, with so much conviction that what they were saying was worth saying, that you almost thought they were talking sense. They talked of the parties they had been to and the parties they were going to. They gossiped about the latest scandal. They tore their friends to pieces. They bandied great names from one to the other. They seemed to know everybody. They were in on all the secrets. Almost in a breath they touched upon the latest play, the latest dressmaker, the latest portrait painter, and the latest mistress of the latest premier. One would have thought there was nothing they didn't know.

Isabel listened with ravishment. It all seemed to her wonderfully civilized. This really was life. It gave her a thrilling sense of being in the midst of things. This was real. The setting was perfect. That spacious room with the Savonnerie carpet on the floor, the lovely drawings on the richly-panelled walls, the petit-point chairs on which they sat, the priceless pieces of parquetry, commodes and occasional tables, every piece worthy to go into a museum, it must have cost a fortune, that room, but it was worth it. (From *The Razor's Edge* by W. S. Maugham)

ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ПИТАННЯ

1. Basic notions of the text stylistics: style, norm, text, context, expressivity, imagery, stylistic devices.
2. Types of the meaning relevant to stylistic analysis.
3. Stylistically marked vocabulary. Difficulties of translation.
4. The style of the official documents. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
5. The style of the scientific prose. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
6. Publicistic style. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
7. The style of the emotive prose. Structural and language peculiarities of the texts.
8. Special literary vocabulary: terms, poetic words, archaic words, barbarisms, neologisms.
9. Special colloquial vocabulary: slang, jargonisms, low and taboo words. Ways of conveying ther connotative charge in the target language.
10. Stylistic transposition of the English nouns, adjectives, pronouns. Ways of faithful translation into Ukrainian.
11. Stylistic transposition of the English verb. Ways of faithful translation into Ukrainian.
12. Graphic expressive means and their functions, ways of conveying the expressive potential in translation.
13. Onomatopoeic and interjectal words in source language and target language.
14. Morphemic expressive means in English and Ukrainian. Ways of conveying connotations through translation.
15. Lexical expressive means: synonyms, antonyms, epithets, euphemisms. Difficulties of faithful translation.
16. Ways of conveying connotations of anthroponyms, hydronyms, toponyms, eponyms, xenonyms in the target language.
17. Maintaining connotations of folk and ethnic biased vocabulary in the target language.
18. Ways of translation of set expressions and idioms.

19. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on metaphor and metonymy into the target language.
20. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on simile into the target language.
21. Ways of rendering expressive potential of the lexical and syntactic units based on hyperbole, meiosis into the target language.
22. Ways of faithful translation of the figures of contrast: oxymoron, antithesis.
23. Ways of faithful translation of the figures of contrast: irony, paradox.
24. Difficulties of the adequate translation of the figures of pun and zeugma.
25. Stylistic means of the sentence reduction: aposiopesis, ellipsis. Methods of translation.
26. Stylistic means of the sentence extension: repetition, tautology, enumeration, parallelism. Methods of translation.
27. Ways of rendering detached parts of the sentence into the target language.
28. Ways of rendering inverted parts of the sentence into the target language.
29. Ways of rendering English predicative complexes into Ukrainian.
30. Ways of rendering emphatic syntactic parts of the sentence into the target language.

ПРАКТИЧНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

Card 1.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

transference of names based on the associated likeness between two objects.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the face of London; wise foolishness; as blunt as a hammer.

Card 2.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

transference of the likeness of the animate objects onto the inanimate ones.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the pain of the ocean; the hall applauded; my better half.

Card 3.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

transference of names based on the contiguity (nearness) between two objects.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

coffee imprisoned in a can; the blue suit bowed and left the room; Indian summer is like a woman — ripe, passionate but fickle.

Card 4.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

transference of the part onto the whole.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

they walked along, two continents of experience and feeling, unable to communicate; deceased (for the dead); as white as lily.

Card 5.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the arrangement of the speech flow in a way that its next phrase/clause is logically more important or emotionally stronger.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

Geneva, mother of the Red Cross; tension (for revolt); as blind as a bat.

Card 6.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the unexpected turn in the emotionally loaded extract of the speech flow that defeats the expectations of a reader.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the skirts were nothing but decorated pyramids; pretty lousy; as live as a bird.

Card 7.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a deliberate use of the homonymic word in simultaneously two meanings.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

it was blissful, frantic, ecstatic; the shore was drowning in the fog; then he was all milk and honey— now all starch and vinegar.

Card 8.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the simultaneous realization of two semantic ties by the head word and its constituents — idiomatic and common ones.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

it was incredibly, urgently, desperately important; the leaves were falling sorrowfully; a pink hat; a size of a button.

Card 9.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

semantically incompatible or logically disconnected ideas that are drawn together to form a word combination.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

hold down your laughter and chewing gum; he's a real Romeo; a spasm of high voltage nervousness ran through her.

Card 10.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

syntactical combination of at least two phrases that are semantically or logically incompatible.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

after a while and a cake he crept to the door; the night was creeping towards the travelers; a truck full of moustaches and beards.

Card 11.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a figure of speech that contains at least two or more facts that contradict to each other.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

her room was furnished with orchids, foreigners and French novels; the brains and hearts of the nation; surprised, astonished, astound.

Card 12.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

deliberate emphasis of the exaggerated properties.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

bookcases boasted a half shelf of literature; there was a boom, then instantly a shriek and a burst; a cat-size pony.

Card 13.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a polite way of characterization based on understatement.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

your hat and his Caddy are a perfect match; England has two eyes — Oxford and Cambridge; a walking corpse.

Card 14.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a polite way of characterization based on double negation.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

Sir Something Somebody; she's the size of a peanut; as a mouse might look at a cat.

Card 15.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the use of the proper name in the common sense or vice versa.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

Mr. What-d'you-call-him; as poor as a church mouse; he was a saint in public and a devil at home.

Card 16.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the replacement of the direct name with its prominent quality.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

his quick, aggressive manners, his assertive, seeking eyes; it's like feeding a dog with the bits of his own tail; he possessed two false teeth and a kind heart.

Card 17.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the replacement of the unpleasant impolite words with the decent or milder ones.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

he has that unmistakable tall "lanky" loose-jointed graceful close-cropped clean American look; foolish dear fellow; the weaker vessel.

Card 18.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the reversal of the evaluative meaning of the utterance that gives rise to comic effect.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

fine, muscular, sun-bronzed, gentle-eyed, soft-spoken, well-tailored aristocrat; to be back in three shakes of a dead lamb's tail; she dropped a tear and her handkerchief.

Card 19.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a comparison of two unlikely objects belonging to different classes.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

a Cadillac limousine about 77 blocks long; old fox (of a woman); it was a spring of hope and the winter of despair.

Card 20.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a group of subjective evaluations.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

a sparrow of a woman; as simple as falling off the log; Isaac's looks were starched, but his kerchiefs not.

Card 21.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

a deliberate underrating of the properties of an object.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the rain had so thickened that the fish could swim in the air; not in vain; books are to be tasted, chewed, swallowed and digested.

Card 22.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the style of the professional communication.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the little woman of pocket size; no man is indispensable; the Father of Light.

Card 23.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the style of the imaginative literature.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

she carried a mammoth red pocket book that bulged throughout as if it was stuffed with rocks; old moustache; person of unsound mind (for insane).

Card 24.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

the style of the informal communication.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

crowded loneliness of the barracks, the heads of the church, instruments of destruction (for weapons).

Card 25

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

words that are used by people who are united professionally and socially, and that comprise an expressive and emotive substandard of a language.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

repentant sinners; as flat as a pancake; not dissatisfied.

Card 26.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

coarse words with a strong emotive meaning, mostly derogatory, normally avoided in polite conversation.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

the lightless light; to earn daily bread by pen; the hall applauded.

Card 27.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

words devoid of any stylistic meaning but carrying a strong flavour of the locality where they belong.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

his adoring hatred of them; he's pretty fond of the bottle now; not disrespectful.

Card 28.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

words denoting concepts and notions of the objects, processes, phenomena.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

a likeable man with a pleasantly ugly face; as bright as a button; teapot's nose.

Card 29.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

words that contribute to the message tone of solemnity, learnedness, sophistication.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

Constantinople is full of uniforms and rumors; the only honest thief; not without.

Card 30.

1. *Work out the term to correspond to the following definition:*

words denoting outdated notions or historical phenomena.

2. *Define what stylistic devices the following language units contain:*

while I'm weak from hunger, Denis suffers from overeating; like a house on fire; a cat-size pony.

ЗАЛІКОВА КОНТРОЛЬНА РОБОТА З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ

Variant 1

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Вираз його обличчя враз змінився — на ньому проглянули холодна лють і невблаганна жадібність. Душа цього чоловіка визирнула на мить на поверхню, як визирає часом лихе обличчя з вікна поважного будинку.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. A type of the syntactic relations by which one cause implies the reason and the other one the consequence

a) disjunctive
b) causative-consecutive
c) adversative

2. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or similar) sounds and sound combinations

a) alliteration
b) onomatopoeia
c) euphony

3. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect

a) onomatopoeia
b) morpheme
c) assonance

4. The placement of the secondary part of the sentence before the predicative nucleus

a) repetition

b) inversion

c) chiasmus

5. The usage of common nouns or their parts as proper name

a) irony

b) antonomasia

c) allegory

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. Stoney smiled the sweet smile of an alligator.
2. The money she had accepted was too soft, green, handsome ten-dollar bills.
3. Calm and quiet below me in the sun and shade lay the old house.
4. Він такий голодний, що коня з'їсть.
5. Бачу, що ви обурені, і не без причини.
6. Час іде.

Variant 2

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Ребека була маленька, тендітна, бліда дівчина з рудими косами, що звичайно ходила опустивши очі, та коли підіймала їх, вони здавалися великими, загадковими і чарівними, такими чарівними, що містер Хрумлі, якого щойно спекли в Оксфорді і прислали в Чізвік заступником вікарія Флауердью, закохався у міс Шарп.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. A sentence component that has a loose dependence on its antecedent

a) break

b) detachment

c) aposiopesis

2. A marked member of a stylistic opposition which has an invariant meaning in language

a) stylistic device

b) expressive means

c) connotative information

3. Harmonious sounding of the utterance

a) euphony

b) alliteration

c) onomatopoeia

4. The art of writing poetry lying in keeping with certain rules based on poets' experience

a) alliteration

b) versification

c) euphony

5. An intentional change of a fixed distribution of language units in speech

a) speech activity

b) a stylistic device

c) connotative information

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. The girl gave him a lipsticky smile.
2. Up came the file and down sat the editor.
3. A poor boy ... No father, no mother, no any one.
4. Таким поглядом можна вбити.
5. Він не просить вас зробити неможливе.
6. Небо насупилось хмарами.

Variant 3

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Вірні покої наче оплакували відсутність своїх господарів. Турецький килим скрутився і понуро заліз під буфет, картини позатуляли обличчя аркушами пакувального паперу, люстра загорнулася в бридкий ворок із сірої мішковини, завіси на вікнах зникли під усіляким старим шматтям, мармурове погруддя Уолпола Кроулі позирало з темного кутка на тлі стола на приладдя до каміна, змащене жиром.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. A stylistic device consisting of a peculiar use of interrogative sentences

a) litotes

b) rhetorical question
c) epithet

2. Deliberate reiterated repetition of sounds and their combinations which imitate natural sounds
a) morpheme
b) onomatopoeia
c) euphony

3. Contential nucleus of a language unit which names the subject-matter of communication directly
a) denotative information
b) connotative information
c) signal

4. Poetic diction, archaic words, barbarisms, foreign words
a) literary words
b) low-flown words
c) phraseology

5. A certain sound organization with emotional and expressive colouring
a) phoneme
b) instrumentation
c) morpheme

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:
1. She was hopefully, sadly, vaguely, madly longing for something better.
2. Women are not made for attack. Wait they must.
3. You know, I am very grateful to him, don't you? You know I feel a true respect for him ... don't you?
4. Я вас чекав цілу вічність.
5. Не те, щоб він не знав можливостей свого бюджету.
6. Лукаса переслідувало відчуття, ніби за ним стежать.

Variant 4.

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Джо вивчав живопис у класі самого великого Меджістера. Ви, звісно, чули про нього. Бере він за навчання багато, а вчить мало чому, це і принесло йому славу майстра ефектних контрастів. Ділія навчалась у Розенштока — ви знаєте, яку славу здобув цей порушник спокою фортепіанних клавіш.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. A variety of periphrasis which is used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one

a) allegory
b) euphemism
c) metonymy

2. A variant of one-member sentence

a) contamination
b) nominative
c) eliptical

3. An interlocutor's deliberate interrupting speech flow

a) chiasmus
b) break
c) parcelling

4. Harmonious sounding of the utterance

a) euphony
b) alliteration
c) onomatopoeia

5. Intentional violation of the graphical shape of the word

a) assonance
b) onomatopoeia
c) graphon

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. The laugh in her eyes died out and was replaced by something else.
2. There are so many sons who won't have anything to do with their fathers and so many fathers who won't speak to their sons.
3. Every hour in every day she could wound his pride.
4. Можна ще крапельку супу?
5. Язик до Києва доведе.
6. Кудипошлють сів на пароплав, поплив і приплив.

Variant 5.

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Троянди на її щоках зів'яли, від стрункої, знадливої постаті не лишилося й сліду після народження двох дітей, і вона стала

в домі чоловіка просто машиною, з якої було стільки користі, скільки від рояля небіжчиці леді Кроулі.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. The major function of the texts of fiction

a) aesthetic
b) denotative
c) significational

2. An introduction of the cataphoric signifying elements of the sentence to sustain the logical information to the rhematic syntactic position

a) elipsis
b) emphasis
c) parcelling

3. A structure in which every successive word, phrase or sentence is emotionally stronger or logically more important than the preceding one

a) climax
b) anticlimax
c) pan

4. A stylistic device which is based on polysemy or homonymy to achieve a humorous effect

a) zeugma
b) pun
c) climax

5. Colloquial words which expressiveness makes them emphatic and emotive

a) slang
b) dialectal words
c) terms

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. The coach was waiting, the horses were lush, the roads were good.

2. Out came the chaise — in went the horses — in sprung the boys — out got the travellers.

3. The wicky, wacky, wocky bird, he sings a song that can't be heard.

4. Зачекайте хвилинку.

5. Нам треба більше робочих рук.
6. Ви ж просто Шаляпін, такий голос маєте!

Variant 6

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Про Піггі можна сказати лише кілька слів. Коли дівчата його так прозвали (Піггі — порося [англ.]), незаслужена ганьба лягла на благородну свинячу породу. Характер Піггі складався з рис, властивих іншим тваринам: він був гладкий, але мав душу щура, вдачу кажана, великодушність кота...

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. Faithful meaning of the utterance
a) connotation
b) sign
c) proposition

2. Inversion of the subject predicate position in the sentence
a) anticlimax
b) chiasmus
c) oxymoron

3. A stylistic device which presents a combination of opposite meanings within a sentence which exclude each other
a) antithesis
b) synonyms
c) oxymoron

4. Repetition of the initial successive element
a) anadiplosis
b) anaphora
c) epiphora

5. Negative or affirmative statements, possible answers being implied by the question itself
a) epiphora
b) rhetorical questions
c) chiasmus

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:
1. “It was you who made me a liar,” she cried silently.
2. The saddest words of tongue or pen.
3. You’ve got nobody to blame but yourself.

4. Він живе у трьох кроках звідси.
5. Чого ти, чуєш, розсівся перед моїми літами, перед моїм смутком і сивиною?
6. Будь ти проклятий навіки, Чорте-зі-Свічечкою!

Variant 7

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Джордж був її Європою, її імператором, її союзними монархами і її найяснішим принцом-регентом. Він був її сонцем і місяцем. По-моєму, Емілія навіть вважала, що парадну ілюмінацію і бенкет у палаці лорд-мера влаштовано не на честь союзних монархів, а тільки для Джорджа Осборна.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. Syntactical type of repetition
a) inversion
b) parallel construction
c) chiasmus

2. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect
a) onomatopoeia
b) morpheme
c) assonance

3. A variety of periphrasis which is used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one
a) allegory
b) euphemism
c) metonymy

4. Epiphora is
a) a repetition of final words in the sentence
b) a repetition of words at the beginning of the sentence
c) a repetition of words in the middle of the sentence

5. Construction which is used to intensify or contrast any part of the sentence giving it an emotive charge
a) emphatic construction
b) parenthetical clause
c) polysyndeton

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. A: Try and be a lady.
G: Aijah ! That's been said a hundred billion times.
2. Dance music was bellowing from the open door of the Cardigan's cottage.
3. Don't use big words. They mean so little.
4. Він мав свій куток, свій шматок хліба.
5. Час іде.
6. Вітер утомився цілоденною борнею.

Variant 8

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Вікно виходило на одну з тих густо населених вулиць Іст-Сайда, де, як тільки настають сутінки, відкриває свій вербувальний пункт Сатана. ... Діти пустували в оселі Пороку. Над цим майданчиком для ігор завжди ширяв великий птах. Гумористи стверджували, що то лелека. Але жителі Крісті-стріт краще знали орнітологію: вони називали його коршаком.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. The use of common nouns or their parts as proper name

a) irony
b) antonomasia
c) allegory

2. A structure in which every successive word, phrase or sentence is emotionally stronger or logically more important than the preceding one

a) climax
b) anticlimax
c) pun

3. A stylistic device which is based on polysemy or homonymy to achieve a humorous effect

a) zeugma
b) pun
c) climax

4. A type of coordinative connection that presupposes simultaneity or succession

a) copulative

b) disjunctive
c) adversative

5. A deliberate split of longer syntactic units into shorter ones separated by full stops

a) break
b) parcelling
c) detachment

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. For several days he took an hour after his work to make inquiry taking with him some examples of his pen and inks.
2. A: Try and be a lady.
G: Aijah ! That's been said a hundred billion times.
3. Dance music was bellowing from the open door of the Cardigan's cottage.
4. Уночі палало село.
5. Небо насупилось хмарами.
6. На синіх долонях вечора темним смутком горбатився старий вітряк.

Variant 9

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Щоб синові такого крутія Радонові Кроулі, тому негідникові, гравцеві, шахраєві і вбивці, Матільда віддала більшу частину свого багатства? Це не по-християнському! Їй-богу, не по-християнському! В тому мерзотникові втілені всі вади світу, крім облуди, яка дісталася його братові!

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect

a) onomatopoeia
b) morpheme
c) assonance

2. A variety of periphrasis which is used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one

a) allegory
b) euphemism
c) metonymy

3. Deliberate omission of either pronominal or adverbial linking elements of the sentence

a) break
b) ellipsis
c) apokoinu

4. A stylistic device which is based on polysemy or homonymy to achieve a humorous effect

a) zeugma
b) pun
c) climax

5. The type of syntactic coordination implying choice between two mutually exclusive elements

a) copulative
b) disjunctive
c) adversative

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentences:

1. There was something bayonetlike about her, something not altogether unadmirable.
2. He ... took a taxi, one of those small, low Philadelphia-made-un-american-looking Yellows of that period.
3. He stood immovable like a rock in a torrent.
4. Його кров вас покарає.
5. Лукаса переслідувало відчуття, ніби за ним стежать.
6. З неба ж широко-величного радісно дивилось на них сонце й сміялось.

Variant 10

I. Translate a piece of fiction into English.

Тим часом як Бекі Шарп літала десь у провінції на власних крилах, стрибала по гілках і, уникаючи всіляких пасток, успішно і безкарно знаходила собі їжу, Емілія зручно вилежувалася у своєму гнізді на Рассел-сквер. Якщо вона і виходила в світ, то тільки під наглядом старших, ніяке лихо, здавалося, не могло її спіткати у багатому, веселому, затишному домі, що надійно захищав її від життєвої хуртовини.

II. Read the definitions and choose a necessary term.

1. Repetition of semantically identical words or phrases

a) emphatic construction

b) syntactical tautology
c) parenthetical clause

2. A repetition of conjunction which is used to connect sentences, clauses or words and make the utterance more rhythmical

a) emphatic construction
b) polysyndeton
c) syntactical tautology

3. A deliberate break of the sentence structure into several isolated parts, separated by a period

a) rhetorical questions
b) parcellation
c) anaphora

4. A repetition of words or phrases at the end of successive clauses or sentences

a) chiasmus
b) anaphora
c) epiphora

5. A sentence or phrase inserted into the syntactical structure without being grammatically connected with it

a) emphatic constructions
b) syntactical tautology
c) parenthetical clause

III. Define stylistic devices in the following sentence:

1. He was laughing at Lottie but not.
2. He wore a grey double-breasted waistcoat, and his eyes gleamed like raisins.
3. He would make some money and then he would come back and marry his dream from Blackwood.
4. Київ — місто каштанів.
5. Кудипошлють сів на пароплав, поплив і приплив.
6. Не було порятунку ні від Бога, ні від чорта, ні від людей.

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