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Кафедра перекладознавства і контрастивної лінгвістики

імені Григорія Кочура

**Кам’янець А. Б.**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО КУРСУ**

**“ПЕРЕКЛАД НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНИХ ТЕКСТІВ”**

для студентів напряму підготовки:

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Рецензент:

Бик І. С. доц., канд. філол. наук,

зав. кафедри іноземних мов

факультету міжнародних відносин

Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка

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**ЗМІСТ**

ВСТУП 4

Тема 1. Development of terminologies in English and Ukrainian 5

Тема 2. Terms: creation and translation 5

Тема 3. Grammatical problems of translation 9

Тема 4. Translation problems arising from different

background knowledge of the source and target audiences 14

Тема 5. Translation of metaphors and allusions in sci-tech texts 18

Тема 6. Legal translation 24

Рекомендована література 29

**ВСТУП**

Методичні рекомендації до курсу “Переклад науково-технічних текстів” відтворюють змістову структуру курсу “Переклад науково-технічних текстів”, який викладається у Львівському національному університеті імені Івана Франка для студентів 3-го курсу спеціальності “англо-український переклад”, і містять зразки практичних завдань із перекладу, що їх студенти виконують упродовж семестру для закріплення теоретичних знань і набуття практичних навиків перекладу науково-технічних текстів. Практичні завдання згруповано за відповідними темами. Кожний текст для перекладу фокусується на одному чи кількох конкретних типах перекладацьких проблем – наприклад, переклад безеквівалентних термінів, переклад культурно-специфічних понять тощо – але водночас має й інші аспекти, що можуть виявитися проблемними для перекладача, оскільки у всякому тексті лексика, граматика і прагматика поєднуються в нероздільну цілість, відтак кожний текст неминуче містить різнопланові проблеми перекладу. Уміщені тут тексти для перекладу належать здебільшого до науково-популярного жанру, радше ніж до суто наукового, з тих міркувань, що вчитися перекладати науково-технічні тексти студентам-філологам краще саме на популярних зразках, оскільки доконечною передумовою якісного перекладу є фундаментальне розуміння тексту-джерела.

Наприкінці подано перелік теоретичних джерел, в яких частково або повністю висвітлено більшість питань, що належать до програми цього курсу.

Тема 1.

**DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGIES IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN**

Definition of terminology. Primary and secondary term formation. Term creation in the English language in 16-17th centuries. Inkhorn controversy. Major periods in the development of the Ukrainian terminology. The role of the Scientific Language Institute (1921-1930). The process of the Union for Liberation of Ukraine.

Тема 2.

**TERMS: CREATION AND TRANSLATION**

Different ways of term creation. Types of correspondence between terms in English and Ukrainian: full equivalents, partial equivalents. Translator’s false friends. Non-equivalent terms. Translation of non-equivalent terms.

ЗАВДАННЯ:

1. Translate the texts into Ukrainian paying special attention to non-equivalent terms:

1) The first step in the long but exciting journey toward ubiquitous computing is to create marketable computer devices called tabs, pads, and boards, which are roughly an inch, a foot, and a yard in size. Perhaps 100 tabs, 10 to 20 pads, and one or two boards per room will likely be a fixture of the office of the future.

Tabs are tiny, inch-sized clip-on badges that employees will wear – similar to an employee’s ID badge, except that they will carry an infrared transmitter and have a power of a PC.

As an employee moves within a building, the tabs can keep track of his or her precise location. Doors magically open up when they are approached, lights come on as people enter a room (and turn off automatically as they leave). Receptionists can actually locate anyone in the building. An intercom badge allows employees to verbally communicate orders or make inquiries to the master computer.

 2) The hostile conditions in outer space, where people are continually threatened with cosmic rays, solar winds, small meteorites, and subfreezing temperatures, make life-support systems notoriously expensive.

This will not deter some thinkers, however, from laying out reasonable scientific hypotheses about the cost of constructing space colonies, such as setting up a colony on the moon or terraforming another planet (i.e., making them more earth-like in their climate).

Another challenge is to terraform Mars or Venus, our closest neighbors in space, a formidable task given their hostile atmospheres. Scientists who have seriously considered terraforming Venus say that it is out of the question. Temperatures on Venus soar to a blistering 900 degrees F (hotter than a baker’s oven) because its carbon dioxide atmosphere has trapped enormous quantities of energy from the sun. It is the greenhouse effect gone amok. In addition, a spaceship would be crushed like an egg-shell – Venus’s dense atmosphere is a staggering ninety times that of the earth – and the spaceship would probably disintegrate because of the corrosive sulfuric acid in the clouds.

2. Translate the text into Ukrainian paying special attention to technical terms:

**GOOGLE CARS DRIVE THEMSELVES, IN TRAFFIC**

Anyone driving the twists of Highway 1 between San Francisco and Los Angeles recently may have glimpsed a Toyota Prius with a curious funnel-like cylinder on the roof. Harder to notice was that the person at the wheel was not actually driving.

The car is a project of Google, which has been working in secret but in plain view on vehicles that can drive themselves, using artificial-intelligence software that can sense anything near the car and mimic the decisions made by a human driver.

With someone behind the wheel to take control if something goes awry and a technician in the passenger seat to monitor the navigation system, seven test cars have driven 1,000 miles without human intervention and more than 140,000 miles with only occasional human control. One even drove itself down Lombard Street in San Francisco, one of the steepest and curviest streets in the nation. The only accident, engineers said, was when one Google car was rear-ended while stopped at a traffic light.

Autonomous cars are years from mass production, but technologists who have long dreamed of them believe that they can transform society as profoundly as the Internet has.

Robot drivers react faster than humans, have 360-degree perception and do not get distracted, sleepy or intoxicated, the engineers argue. They speak in terms of lives saved and injuries avoided – more than 37,000 people died in car accidents in the United States in 2008. The engineers say the technology could double the capacity of roads by allowing cars to drive more safely while closer together. Because the robot cars would eventually be less likely to crash, they could be built lighter, reducing fuel consumption. But of course, to be truly safer, the cars must be far more reliable than, say, today’s personal computers, which crash on occasion and are frequently infected.

The Google research program using artificial intelligence to revolutionize the automobile is proof that the company’s ambitions reach beyond the search engine business.

During a half-hour drive beginning on Google’s campus 35 miles south of San Francisco last Wednesday, a Prius equipped with a variety of sensors and following a route programmed into the GPS navigation system nimbly accelerated in the entrance lane and merged into fast-moving traffic on Highway 101, the freeway through Silicon Valley.

It drove at the speed limit, which it knew because the limit for every road is included in its database, and left the freeway several exits later. The device atop the car produced a detailed map of the environment.

The car then drove in city traffic through Mountain View, stopping for lights and stop signs, as well as making announcements like “approaching a crosswalk” (to warn the human at the wheel) or “turn ahead” in a pleasant female voice. This same pleasant voice would, engineers said, alert the driver if a master control system detected anything amiss with the various sensors.

The car can be programmed for different driving personalities – from cautious, in which it is more likely to yield to another car, to aggressive, where it is more likely to go first.

Christopher Urmson, a Carnegie Mellon University robotics scientist, was behind the wheel but not using it. To gain control of the car he has to do one of three things: hit a red button near his right hand, touch the brake or turn the steering wheel. He did so twice, once when a bicyclist ran a red light and again when a car in front stopped and began to back into a parking space. But the car seemed likely to have prevented an accident itself.

The project is the brainchild of Sebastian Thrun, the 43-year-old director of the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, a Google engineer and the co-inventor of the Street View mapping service.

In 2005, he led a team of Stanford students and faculty members in designing the Stanley robot car, winning the second Grand Challenge of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, a $2 million Pentagon prize for driving autonomously over 132 miles in the desert.

 The advent of autonomous vehicles poses thorny legal issues, the Google researchers acknowledged. Under current law, a human must be in control of a car at all times, but what does that mean if the human is not really paying attention as the car crosses through, say, a school zone, figuring that the robot is driving more safely than he would?

And in the event of an accident, who would be liable – the person behind the wheel or the maker of the software?

The Google researchers carefully examined California’s motor vehicle regulations and determined that because a human driver can override any error, the experimental cars are legal.

Тема 3.

**GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION**

Similarities and differences between the grammatical structures of English and Ukrainian. Functions of word order in English and Ukrainian. Preserving the original theme and rheme in translation from Ukrainian into English. The analytical nature of English as a translation problem. Translation of absolute participial constructions. Translation of noun clusters.

ЗАВДАННЯ:

1. Translate the text into English paying special attention to tenses and syntax:

У Кіотського протоколу є чимало противників – здебільшого російські та американські політики, котрі у вимогах документа вбачають спробу обмежити економічний розвиток США та РФ. Побутує також думка, що деякі екологи зумисне малюють страхітливими наслідки глобального потепління, щоб отримувати дедалі більше коштів з різних фондів на свої програми.

Останнім часом вчені висловлюють сумніви в тому, що головною причиною глобального потепління є антропогенний вплив.

Росіяни не єдині, хто висловлює сумніви щодо антропогенного чинника як головного в глобальному потеплінні. Так, британський науковець доктор Пітер Кокс критикує нинішній підхід до боротьби з глобальним потеплінням. На його думку, вчені звертають замало уваги на таку складову викидів, як двооксид сірки. А саме ці викиди, запевняє науковець, відбивають сонячне світло і таким чином майже врівноважують дію парникових газів. Якщо скорочувати викиди парникових газів, а з ними й двооксиду сірки, то у перспективі може спостерігатися ефект глобального затемнення, котре, своєю чергою, призведе до більшого нагріву поверхні планети.

**2. Translate the sentences into English preserving the original theme and rheme:**

1) У 1986 році побачили світ два випуски журналу, які дуже високо оцінили фахівці Львова та Кракова.

2) Після політичної кризи в країні відбувся економічний спад в усіх основних галузях.

3) У 1980-х роках з’явились нові технології, що здійснили революцію в інформаційній сфері.

4) У статті розглянуто проблеми перекладу алюзій і запропоновано низку перекладацьких стратегій.

5) У розділі 1 висвітлено концепцію стратегічного планування й наведено причини, чому таке планування важливе для органів державної та місцевої влади, неприбуткових організацій та громад.

6) У статті досліджено метафоричні вислови в публіцистичному тексті й доведено, що в конкретному тексті вони виконують маніпулятивну функцію.

**Example:**

1) У 1986 році побачили світ два випуски журналу, які дуже високо оцінили фахівці Львова та Кракова.

1986 saw the publication of two issues of the journal, which were highly evaluated by experts from Lviv and Krakow.

3. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian explicating the logical link between the absolute participial construction and the remaining part of the sentence:

1) In fact, the theory has been developed in a dozen different directions, with its proponents differing among themselves over many fundamental questions.

2) The book’s presentation and design are extremely clear, with the introductory chapter justifying the methodology used.

3) This being the case, there is no reason for the feature to be included into the theory.

4) Other things being equal, an increase in wage rates will increase the cost of labour relative to the cost of other factors.

5) I will just, this review threatening to become as long as the book under review, point to a few formulations I see as of a particular concern to the readers.

6) The International Monetary Fund has projected world growth at 4.3 per cent with advanced economies growing by 2.7 per cent.

**Example:**

1) In fact, the theory has been developed in a dozen different directions, with its proponents differing among themselves over many fundamental questions.

Насправді цю теорію розвинули в дюжині різних напрямів, **оскільки** її прихильники мають різні погляди стосовно багатьох фундаментальних питань.

**4. Translate the noun clusters into Ukrainian:**

defendant-triggered procedure

labour market segmentation

air traffic control tower

Advanced Research Projects Agency

American National Standards Institute rating

Defence Research Policy Committee

Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network

5. Correct the Ukrainian translations. Explain the possible reasons for the mistranslations:

1) It was publicly justified by the US President on the basis of dubious charges of Iraqi possession of WMDs, which evaporated altogether within a few months, with no supporting evidence ever found in US-occupied Iraq.

Президент США публічно виправдав це, керуючись сумнівними звинуваченнями стосовно володіння Іраком зброї масового знищення, яка цілком випарувалася за кілька місяців без допоміжних доказів, що її все-таки було знайдено в окупованому Америкою Іраку.

2) In both cases, the Bush administration showed little regard for the complex cultural settings, deeply rooted ethnic rivalries generating conflicts within conflicts, dangerously unsettled regional neighborhoods (especially involving Pakistan and Iran), and the unresolved territorial disputes, all of which severely complicated US actions in Afghanistan and Iraq and ignited wider regional anti-American passions.

В обох випадках Адміністрація Буша виявила мало поваги до складних культурних традицій, глибоко насадила етнічні суперництва, породжувала конфлікти за конфліктами, небезпечно вибивала з колії сусідів одного регіону (особливо це стосується Пакистану та Ірану) та створювала невирішені територіальні суперечки.

3) But the more difficult part of that renewal of relevance remains the urgent need to redress its already noted and potentially very serious systemic vulnerabilities.

Але чим важчою залишається частина стосовно відновлення релевантності, то тим терміновішою є необхідність виправити вже помічені та потенційно дуже серйозні системні вразливі місця.

4) Thus, international cooperation is more likely to decline, with some powers seeking to promote exclusive regional arrangements as alternative frameworks of stability for the enhancement of their own interests.

Таким чином, скоріш за все, міжнародна співпраця піде на спад, де деякі країни будуть намагатися впроваджувати виняткові схеми заходів як альтернативну основу для стабільності та заради задоволення власних інтересів.

**6. Translate the text into Ukrainian:**

**HEALTH REFORM MYTHS**

Let me address two big myths about the proposed health reform, myths that are believed by many people who consider themselves well-informed, but who have actually fallen for deceptive spin.

The first of these myths, which has been all over the airwaves lately, is the claim that President Obama is proposing a government takeover of one-sixth of the economy, the share of G.D.P. currently spent on health.

Well, if having the government regulate and subsidize health insurance is a “takeover,” that takeover happened long ago. Medicare, Medicaid, and other government programs already pay for almost half of American health care, while private insurance pays for barely more than a third (the rest is mostly out-of-pocket expenses). And the great bulk of that private insurance is provided via employee plans, which are both subsidized with tax exemptions and tightly regulated.

The only part of health care in which there isn’t already a lot of federal intervention is the market in which individuals who can’t get employment-based coverage buy their own insurance. And that market, in case you hadn’t noticed, is a disaster – no coverage for people with pre-existing medical conditions, coverage dropped when you get sick, and huge premium increases in the middle of an economic crisis. It’s this sector, plus the plight of Americans with no insurance at all, that reform aims to fix. What’s wrong with that?

The second myth is that the proposed reform does nothing to control costs. To support this claim, critics point to reports by the Medicare actuary, who predicts that total national health spending would be slightly higher in 2019 with reform than without it.

Even if this prediction were correct, it points to a pretty good bargain. The actuary’s assessment of the Senate bill, for example, finds that it would raise total health care spending by less than 1 percent, while extending coverage to 34 million Americans who would otherwise be uninsured. That’s a large expansion in coverage at an essentially trivial cost.

And it gets better as we go further into the future: the Congressional Budget Office has just concluded, in a new report, that the arithmetic of reform will look better in its second decade than it did in its first.

Furthermore, there’s good reason to believe that all such estimates are too pessimistic. There are many cost-saving efforts in the proposed reform, but nobody knows how well any one of these efforts will work. And as a result, official estimates don’t give the plan much credit for any of them. What the actuary and the budget office do is a bit like looking at an oil company’s prospecting efforts, concluding that any individual test hole it drills will probably come up dry, and predicting as a consequence that the company won’t find any oil at all – when the odds are, in fact, that some of the test holes will pan out, and produce big payoffs. Realistically, health reform is likely to do much better at controlling costs than any of the official projections suggest.

Тема 4.

**TRANSLATION PROBLEMS ARISING FROM DIFFERENT BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOURCE AND TARGET AUDIENCES**

Translation of proper names: geographic names, names of educational and research institutions, names of periodicals, names of corporations and companies, names of associations. Translation of units of measurement. Translation strategies that can be used to compensate for the lack of the necessary background knowledge on the part of the target audience.

**ЗАВДАННЯ:**

**1. Translate the text into Ukrainian paying special attention to proper names:**

The period between the late 1970s and early 1980s was not a positive era for public transport in Switzerland. By the early 1980s, its modal split had fallen to an all-time low of well under 20 %, whilst motorised private transport was mushrooming by between 4 and 5 % a year. Lausanne-based Professor Rodolphe Nieth had already developed the idea of the so-called Swissmetro system, an underground railway operating under semi-vacuum conditions and designed to replace the existing, outdated rail system and whisk passengers from Geneva to Zürich at speeds of 400 km/h. Trams, too, were facing the axe, with Zürich, Basel, Bern and Geneva the only cities to have tramways still operating on one-meter gauge tracks through the city centres; politicians felt that such areas should be made as ‘car-friendly’ as possible and that disruptive tram systems should be abolished. The future for public transport certainly looked bleak. By contrast, in 1975 the Swiss National Railways opened the *Heitersberg Tunnel* between Aarau and Zürich, its first major construction investment in decades, and in 1982, following many years of testing and some 46 years after the Dutch had introduced one, Switzerland’s rail system was finally given a timetable of services at regular intervals, leaving a minority of die-hards clinging to the belief that public transport was not yet completely obsolete.

**2. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian paying special attention to phrases that require explicitation:**

1) When I asked the Prime Minister at a news conference whether he had abandoned hope of realising that goal during the time left to him at **Number 10**, he replied rather forlornly that there didn’t seem to be many people arguing for joining the euro now.

2) The UK has welcomed Nato’s decision to take control of the no-fly zone operation, and the UAE’s announcement that it is contributing aircraft. **Downing Street** said this demonstrated the “strength and breadth of the coalition”.

3) Chinese opposition to imperial domination surfaced violently in the **Boxer Rebellion** at the turn of the twentieth century and gradually led to a nationalistic revolution and civil wars.

4) Uranium fission plants, precisely because they contain tons of high-level nuclear waste in their core, produce volatile amounts of heat even after shutdown. It is this residual heat that can eventually melt the solid steel and enter the groundwater, creating a steam explosion and the nightmare of the **China Syndrome** accident.

## 3. Translate the text into Ukrainian explicating, where necessary, source-culture specific concepts:

## WILL AMERICA’S UNIVERSITIES GO THE WAY OF ITS CAR COMPANIES?

FIFTY years ago, in the glorious age of three-martini lunches and all-smoking offices, America’s car companies were universally admired. Everybody wanted to know the secrets of their success. How did they churn out dazzling new models every year? How did they manage so many people so successfully (General Motors was then the biggest private-sector employer in the world)? And how did they keep their customers so happy?

Today the world is equally in awe of American universities. They dominate global rankings: on the Shanghai Ranking Consultancy’s list of the world’s best universities, 17 of the top 20 are American, and 35 of the top 50. They employ 70% of living Nobel prizewinners in science and economics and produce a disproportionate share of the world’s most-cited articles in academic journals. Everyone wants to know their secret recipe.

Which raises a mischievous question. Could America’s universities go the way of its car companies? On the face of it, this seems highly unlikely. Student enrolments are higher than ever this year, as Americans who cannot find jobs linger or return to education. Cambridge, Massachusetts, shows no outward sign of becoming Detroit. Yet there are serious questions about America’s ivory towers.

Two right-wing think-tanks, the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) and the Goldwater Institute, have both produced damning reports about America’s university system. Two left-wing academics, Andrew Hacker and Claudia Dreifus, have published an even more damning book: “Higher Education? How Colleges are Wasting Our Money and Failing Our Kids and What We Can Do About It”. And US News & World Report, a centrist magazine, says in its annual survey of American colleges that: “If colleges were businesses, they would be ripe for hostile takeovers, complete with serious cost-cutting and painful reorganisations.”

College fees have for decades risen faster than Americans’ ability to pay them. Median household income has grown by a factor of 6.5 in the past 40 years, but the cost of attending a state college has increased by a factor of 15 for in-state students and 24 for out-of-state students. The cost of attending a private college has increased by a factor of more than 13 (a year in the Ivy League will set you back $38,000, excluding bed and board). Academic inflation makes medical inflation look modest by comparison.

As costs soar, diligence is tumbling. In 1961 full-time students in four-year colleges spent 24 hours a week studying; that has fallen to 14, estimates the AEI. Drop-out and deferment rates are also hair-curling: only 40% of students graduate in four years.

The most plausible explanation is that professors are not particularly interested in students’ welfare. Promotion and tenure depend on published research, not good teaching. Professors strike an implicit bargain with their students: we will give you light workloads and inflated grades so long as you leave us alone to do our research. Mr Hacker and Ms Dreifus point out that senior professors in Ivy League universities now get sabbaticals every third year rather than every seventh. This year 20 of Harvard’s 48 history professors will be on leave.

America’s commitment to research is one of the glories of its higher-education system. But for how long? The supply of papers that apply gender theory to literary criticism remains ample. But there is evidence of diminishing returns in an area perhaps more vital to the country’s economic dynamism: science and technology. The Kauffman Foundation, which studies entrepreneurship, argues that the productivity of federal funding for R&D, in terms of patents and licences, has been falling for some years. Funding is spread too thinly. It would yield better results if concentrated on centres of excellence, but fashionable chatter about the “knowledge economy” stirs every congressional backwoodsman to stick his fingers into the university pie.

The Goldwater Institute points to a third poison to add to rising prices and declining productivity: administrative bloat. Between 1993 and 2007 spending on university bureaucrats at America’s 198 leading universities rose much faster than spending on teaching faculty. Administration costs at elite private universities rose even faster than at public ones. For example, Harvard increased its administrative spending per student by 300%. In some universities, such as Arizona State University, almost half the full-time employees are administrators. Nearly all university presidents conduct themselves like corporate titans, with salaries, perks and entourages to match.

**Example:**

…in the glorious age of **three-martini lunches**…

…у славну епоху **розкішних обідів з трьома мартіні за кошт фірми**…

Тема 5.

**TRANSLATION OF METAPHORS AND ALLUSIONS** **IN SCI-TECH TEXTS**

Metaphoric terms and their translation. Functions of metaphors in technical texts. Translation of metaphors in technical texts. The notion of allusion. Functions of allusions in technical texts. Translation of allusions.

ЗАВДАННЯ:

1. Translate the sentences with metaphoric terms into Ukrainian:

1) During the housing boom, lenders created **mortgage mills** and put people into overpriced homes with mortgages that were difficult to understand and even more difficult to maintain. They often didn’t bother to verify incomes or an applicant's long-term ability to keep up with the mortgage payments.

2) **Smart cars** have already been built which can monitor one’s driving, and the driving conditions nearby. **Small radars** hidden in the bumpers can scan for nearby cars. Should you make a serious driving mistake (e.g., change lanes when there is a car in your “blind spot”) the computer would sound an immediate warning.

3) Basically, everything that a politician might do to make voters happier in the near term will have horrible long-term consequences. Stimulate the economy too much now and you wind up with ruinous inflation down the road. Preserve failing companies and you wind up with Japanese stagnation. Cushion the decline in living standards with easy money now and you just move from a **housing bubble** to a **commodities bubble**.

2. Translate the texts with metaphors into Ukrainian:

1) Up until sometime around 1974, the American economy was able to experience awesome growth **by harvesting low-hanging fruit**. There was cheap land to be exploited. There was the tremendous increase in education levels during the postwar world. There were technological revolutions occasioned by the spread of electricity, plastics and the car.

But that **low-hanging fruit is exhausted**, and since 1974, the United States has experienced slower growth, slower increases in median income, slower job creation, slower productivity gains, slower life-expectancy improvements and slower rates of technological change. The American society, for the moment, has hit **a technological plateau.**

2)Moore’s law, one of the foundations of the information revolution, cannot last forever. The future of the world economy and the destiny of nations may ultimately hinge on which nation develops a suitable replacement for silicon. The question – When will Moore’s law collapse? – **sends shudders** throughout the world economy.

3) On the international stage, Blair **tore the ligaments** of his own party and almost **broke the legs of his premiership** trying **to do the strategic straddle** **across the Atlantic**. Looked at from a generous perspective, he has maintained the historic alliance with the United States while making Britain less marginalised in Europe than it was under the Conservatives. What he has not done is recast Britain’s relations with the world as fundamentally as he once hoped. His ambition to be the Prime Minister who **cemented Britain into the heart of Europe** by joining the single currency is surely **dust.**

4) Not only has the economic crisis **blown holes** in the finances of nearly all EU states, it has also revealed a deep reluctance on the part of those least affected to bail out the hardest hit.

The crisis has **driven not just one but two divisive wedges** into the European economy. First there is the **fundamental political rift** between the 17 EU members who joined the monetary union and the 10 who didn’t. Then, within the euro zone, there is the **widening economic rift** between the German-dominated **core** and the ailing periphery—the countries cursed with the unflattering acronym PIGS (Portugal, Ireland, Greece, and Spain).

5) When the United States presented itself as the undisputed champion of anticolonialism at the end of World War II, America became the preferred alternative – primarily in contrast to Great Britain – for those states seeking to bring themselves into modernity via free enterprise. A state perceived by others **to be riding the crest of history** finds it less difficult to secure its interests.

6) **The perilous waters** that finally [**submerged** George Papandreou](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/greece-reaches-agreement-on-unity-government-papandreou-will-resign/2011/11/06/gIQAaNQ6sM_story.html) now **lap at the throats** of the other leaders of the developed world. Like the former Greek prime minister, they soon must admit – to voters determined not to hear the message – that they have been making promises of low taxes and high benefits that they could never afford to keep.

Papandreou was the first European leader **to walk the plank**, with Italy’s [Silvio Berlusconi **being maneuvered up**](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/italys-berlusconi-faces-crucial-vote-amid-mounting-debt-crisis/2011/11/08/gIQAkZBWzM_story.html) as the next in line. The only choice left to other leaders of nations accustomed to living beyond their means and refusing to think seriously about it may be how their own political demises will occur.

3. Translate the texts with allusions into Ukrainian:

1) The fact is, today’s economy offers us **a Faustian bargain**: it can give consumers deals largely because it hammers workers and communities. We can blame big corporations, but we are mostly making this bargain with ourselves. The easier it is for us to get great deals, the stronger the downward pressure on wages and benefits. The easier it is for us to find better professional services, the harder professionals have to hustle to attract and keep clients. The more efficiently we can summon products from anywhere on the globe, the more stress we put on our own communities.

2) **In Wonderland, the White Queen told Alice** **that believing “six impossible things before breakfast” is quite in order**; but in Europe it is not. Over the past 18 months, the fiction that chronically dysfunctional, spendthrift Greece could, even with massive handouts, reform its way back to economic health has cost Europe’s taxpayers billions that would have been better spent on offsetting the costs of an early and orderly write-down of the unpayable debts of a country of little importance.

3) Last week, local station CBS 13 reported: “Residents of Tracy, Calif., will now have to pay every time they call 911 for a medical emergency. But there are a couple of options. Residents can pay a $48 voluntary fee for the year, which allows them to call 911 as many times as necessary. Or there’s the option of not signing up for the annual fee. Instead they will be charged $300 if they make a call for help.”

Welcome to **the lean years**.

## 4) The University Has No Clothes

### The notion that a college degree is essentially worthless has become one of the year’s most fashionable ideas.

Pity the American parent! Already beleaguered by depleted 401(k)s and gutted real-estate values, Ponzi schemes and toxic paper, burst bubbles and bear markets, he is now being asked to contend with a new spectre: that college, the perennial hope for the next generation, may not be worth the price of the sheepskin on which it prints its degrees.

# 5) Beware of Greeks accepting gifts

The ancient Greek people were the true masters of the poisoned gift. In Virgil’s iconic tale the Trojans ignore the suspicions of the wise priest Laocoön who warned them all: Beware of Greeks bearing gifts. But the Trojans, numbed by the prospect of their success in battle, ignored his advice and the rest is a tidy little nugget of history.

When the eurozone came into the lives of the Greeks in 2001, they, in turn, could not look a gift horse in the mouth. Immediately they went on a bit of a spending spree – salaries for some were even doubled on the spot.

6) **Here comes the sun**

Ultimately, all energy comes from the sun. Even oil and coal are, in some sense, concentrated sunlight, representing the energy that fell on plants and animals millions of years ago. As a consequence, the amount of concentrated sunlight energy stored within a gallon of gasoline is much larger than the energy we can store in a battery. That was the fundamental problem facing Edison in the last century, and it is still the same problem today.

4. Translate the text into Ukrainian paying special attention to metaphors and allusions:

**THE EURO HAS NO CLOTHES**

Is the euro to the early 21st century what the League of Nations was to the early 20th: a fine idea that became a **political orphan** and was condemned to unravel?

As Ireland follows Greece in the **great bailout domino game**, and Portugal and Spain loom, the euro can no longer take its survival for granted just because its collapse would be unthinkable.

Both the League of Nations and the euro were conceived for worlds that vanished. The League emerged in 1919 from the **ashes** of World War I with the aim of preventing another war. But its idealism was an early victim of Hitler’s violent nationalism. Changed forces in Europe could not be checked by its covenant.

Jacques Delors’s “Report on Economic and Monetary Union,” laying out the path to a single euro currency, was presented in early 1989 just as all changed utterly.

Within months, the Berlin Wall fell, Germany was reunited, the Soviet empire imploded and Yalta’s **imprisoned** European nations were freed.

The report noted that “a transfer of decision-making power” from member states to the European Community (now Union) would be needed in “the fields of monetary policy and macroeconomic management.” A currency, in other words, needs a political authority: History is unequivocal about that. The euro was conceived to complete European integration.

But with the Cold War’s end, broadening of the E.U. trumped deepening. A 12-member community grew to 27. A united Germany no longer needed deliverance through Europe from Hitler’s painful legacy: Pan-Europeanism gave way to penny-counting. Ex-communist nations that had been **pawns** of Moscow did not want to be pawns of Brussels. A transnational currency was birthed as European federalism ebbed.

This is the backdrop to the euro’s **agony**, for which the latest **anesthetic** is the $113 billion emergency loan to Ireland.

Certainly Alan Greenspan’s easy money, the fatal collapse of any serious regulatory culture in the United States, the “new paradigm” nuttiness as the housing bubble grew and all the intoxicating pre-meltdown ka-ching provided the context for the Greek and Irish crises. Oversight **went** **A.W.O.L.**

It’s also true, and here the German Chancellor Angela Merkel is right, that the 16-member euro zone can’t carry on this way, socializing the private losses of the banking system and engaging in a kind of multi-billion-dollar **shell game** that does away with moral hazard. (O.K., the U.S. has done much of the same.) After the $975 billion European Financial Stability Facility that brought no stability and now Ireland, where will the next bailout come from?

No, as Merkel says, somebody’s got to take a haircut. She wants a euro zone 2.0 birthed in 2013 – and E.U. finance ministers made clear this weekend that private creditors would not escape paying after that date. Nobody’s saying it, but Merkel wants some kind of fiscal union to ensure that states henceforth adhere to strict fiscal guidelines or are punished, along with bondholders.

Politics is pushing Merkel. She’s trying to answer the baying of the Bild tabloid: “Will we have to pay for all of Europe?” **Hell hath no fury like a German not getting his money’s worth.** She’s also, undercover, acknowledging that Delors’ “transfer of decision-making power” is the inevitable consequence of the euro.

But how shallow, paltry and mean-spirited has this German reaction to the euro crisis been!

I don’t recall one word from Merkel about the idea of Europe, about why sacrifices for the euro are consistent with Germany’s moral debt to Europe and stake in its united future. “If the euro fails, then Europe fails,” she says. But what, pray, is Europe to the Frau Bundeskanzlerin? A burden, it seems, a conundrum — anything but an idea.

No wonder Delors addressed a withering question to Germany in October: “Are the values which we inherited from the fathers of Europe still present?” No, they’ve given way to German contempt for “euro zone sinners.” These “sinners” are not going to endure joblessness and cuts for a tick from the German headmistress.

The **Faustian bargain** Germany made for unification was giving up its beloved Deutsche mark for the euro. Now the euro is Berlin’s responsibility. Germany must consume more, carp less and conceive bigger.

If it doesn’t, we’ll see euro-zone defaults and the **amputation** of some of the zone’s **struggling extremities**.

Of course, Arkansas defaulted and the dollar survived. The United States stood behind its currency.

There’s the rub. Nothing like a United States of Europe has ever been built before, a half-billion people brought together not through conquest but by the idea of **“ever closer union.”** In a way it’s an inspirational blueprint for mankind; and so it would be foolish to think it would go smoothly.

Yes, the League of Nations collapsed, but it did lead to the United Nations. The euro may also unravel but the idea is too good not to return in force. Between the League and the U.N. lay catastrophe. From here to euro 2.0 is not going to be pretty.

Тема 6. **LEGAL TRANSLATION**

The notion of legal translation. History of the English legal language. Translation problems arising due to differences between the source and target legal systems. Translation of non-equivalent English legal terms. Specific features of the English legal language. Translation of pronominal adverbs, Latinisms, purely technical terms and semi-technical terms, doublets and triplets, modal verb “shall”, nouns with -er, -or, and -ee endings.

ЗАВДАННЯ:

1. Correct the Ukrainian translations:

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2. Translate the texts into Ukrainian paying special attention to pronominal adverbs, technical terms, doublets and triplets, modal verb “shall”, and nouns with -er, -or, and -ee endings.

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6) Amendments and supplements to this AGREEMENT shall be valid providing they are made in writing and duly signed by the parties. After signing the present AGREEMENT, all previous negotiations and correspondence on the questions settled by the AGREEMENT shall become null and void.

3. Translate the text into Ukrainian:

**ARTICLE 4 CONDITIONS OF THE APPOINTMENT**

**4.1 Relationship with the CONSTRUCTORS**

As a consultant, the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT shall have no contractual connection with the CONSTRUCTORS appointed by the OWNER. Communication shall be made via the OWNER, however he may permit meetings and direct communications to take place, about which he shall be kept informed. In all cases, the observations and the recommendations of the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT shall not oblige the OWNER to take action and he shall be free to adopt them in whole or in part.

**4.2 Organisation of meetings**

With the single exception of the site visits referred to at § 3.6, the work of the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT shall be carried out at EVRY, at the head office of ACCOR DTH, or somewhere else in the Paris region. The OWNER shall take all necessary measures to comply with this method of working as any change would require the prior formal agreement of the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT.

**ARTICLE 5 REMUNERATION FOR SERVICES – PAYMENTS**

**The remuneration** of the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT shall be made by the OWNER and the timing of the invoices shall be as defined on page 1 of the contract.

There shall be added to the fees:

- Site visits (except those covered at article 3.6)

- Travelling costs

- Any additional work as referred to at article 6

**Payments**, in accordance with the payment instalments specified, shall be made by cheque or bank transfer within a period of 45 days from the date of invoice and shall be made payable as indicated in the contract, except for the first instalment which shall be paid on the date the contract is signed or, at the latest, within 15 days of signing.

**Travelling and accommodation expenses** for site visits or for meetings held more than 100 km from DGTH ACCOR'S head office shall be invoiced by ACCOR to the OWNER, for the reimbursement of costs actually incurred.

**ARTICLE 7 CONTRACT PERIOD – CANCELLATION CLAUSE**

The contract shall take effect on the date it is signed and shall remain in force until handover of the hotel by the OWNER, provided that the project runs within the programme specified in the contract, with a maximum overrun of six months.

The contract may automatically be cancelled and the Owner shall be liable:

1. In the event that the project is delayed by more than six months, unless otherwise agreed between the contracting parties and confirmed in an amendment to the contract.

2. In the event that the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT does not receive, within a period of two months, any fees which may be due to him in accordance with the instalments laid down in the contract.

In either of these events, any amounts already paid to the HOTEL TECHNICAL CONSULTANT shall be retained by him and the OWNER shall be required to pay him a lump sum as compensation equal to 30% of the remaining fees which would have been paid if the contract had been completed.

As the Hotel Technical Consultancy contract is linked to the signing of a contract for the operation of the hotel *(see § 1.2),* the cancellation of the contract for the operation of the hotel, for whatever reason, by either of the contracting parties, shall automatically cause the cancellation of this Hotel Technical Consultancy contract.

**ARTICLE 8 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

This contract shall be governed and interpreted in accordance with French law.

In the event of disagreement on the interpretation and/or the execution of this contract, such disagreement shall be settled by the Arbitration and Mediation procedures of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, by one or more arbitrators appointed in accordance with those procedures. The arbitrator's or arbitrators' decision shall be final, the parties agreeing to waive the appeal phase, whatever the decision or the subject of the dispute. The arbitration shall take place in Paris, in French.

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