

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
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ОБЩЕСТВЕННО- ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЕРЕВОД

Электронное учебно-методическое пособие



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ISBN 978-5-8259-1471-8

УДК 811.111'25:32(075.8)

ББК 81.432.1-8я73+66я73

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О.В. Мурдускина.

Никитина, Т.Г. Общественно-политический перевод : электрон.
учеб.-метод. пособие / Т.Г. Никитина, К.А. Касаткина. – Тольятти : Изд-во
ТГУ, 2019. – 1 оптический диск.

Учебно-методическое пособие включает обзор характеристик тек-
стов общественно-политической тематики, упражнения по переводу
с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский, спи-
сок обязательной и дополнительной литературы, а также приложения.

Предназначено для студентов направления подготовки бака-
лавров 45.03.02 «Лингвистика» направленности (профиля) «Перевод
и переводоведение» очной формы обучения.

Текстовое электронное издание.

Рекомендовано к изданию научно-
методическим советом Тольяттинского
государственного университета.

Минимальные системные требования: IBM PC-совместимый
компьютер: Windows XP/Vista/7/8; PIII 500 МГц или эквивалент;
128 Мб ОЗУ; SVGA; CD-ROM; Adobe Acrobat Reader.

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государственный университет», 2019

Редактор *Ю.С. Елисева*
Технический редактор *Н.П. Крюкова*
Компьютерная верстка: *Л.В. Сызганцева*
Художественное оформление,
компьютерное проектирование: *Г.В. Карасева, И.В. Карасев*

Дата подписания к использованию 25.10.2019.
Объем издания 2 Мб.
Комплектация издания: компакт-диск, первичная упаковка.
Заказ № 1-02-19.

Издательство Тольяттинского государственного университета
445020, г. Тольятти, ул. Белорусская, 14,
тел. 8 (8482) 53-91-47, www.tltsu.ru

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INTRODUCTION

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Общественно-политический перевод является одним из самых востребованных видов перевода. Изучение особенностей общественно-политических текстов, стратегии их перевода является неотъемлемой частью профессиональной подготовки переводчика.

Данное пособие ориентировано на подготовку студентов направления 45.03.02 «Лингвистика» и предназначено для обучения основам письменного и устного перевода общественно-политических текстов в рамках дисциплины «Общественно-политический перевод». Пособие может быть также использовано при профессиональной подготовке журналистов и студентов нелингвистических специальностей для приобретения навыков перевода.

Цель данного пособия – обеспечить студентов материалом для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы для формирования навыков перевода общественно-политических текстов. Она соответствует цели курса «Общественно-политический перевод» – формированию профессиональной компетентности студентов в области письменного и устного перевода общественно-политического текста с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский.

Пособие направлено на реализацию основных задач данной дисциплины. В нем освещаются основные понятия перевода общественно-политических текстов, рассматриваются трудности перевода данного типа текстов, описывается информационная структура общественно-политических текстов.

Пособие направлено на формирование важных профессиональных навыков переводчика: навыков реферирования и аннотирования текстов общественно-политической тематики, умения вырабатывать стратегию перевода и правильного оформления общественно-политических текстов, навыков сокращенной переводческой записи. Материалы и задания пособия коррелируются с установками одноименной дисциплины: оно включает материалы современной англоязычной прессы, в том числе онлайн-ресурсы.

Пособие состоит из трех частей, отражающих тематическое деление курса общественно-политического перевода. Структура ча-

стей отражает структуру аудиторных и самостоятельных занятий. Теоретическая часть пособия служит для знакомства с особенностями общественно-политических текстов (Theory for Part). Проверить знание этих особенностей можно с помощью вопросов (Questions for theory). В практической части пособия (Class Tasks on Translation and Translation Analysis) студентам предлагаются тексты определенного жанра и стиля для подробного разбора их структурно-композиционных и лингвостилистических особенностей. Далее следуют задания на преодоление определенных трудностей перевода общественно-политических текстов и на формирование глоссария переводческих соответствий.

Работу с текстом следует осуществлять поэтапно. Сначала рекомендуется выполнять задания, направленные на понимание информационной структуры и содержания текста: составить краткий план текста, составить план-конспект текста, выделить главное информационное ядро текста, изложить основную информацию текста в двух-трех предложениях, выделить фактологический и аналитический блоки информации, проследить их распределение в абзацной структуре, раскрыть главную идею текста.

Затем следует сосредоточиться на выявлении и преодолении лингвистических трудностей перевода общественно-политических текстов СМИ с помощью следующих заданий: составить тематический словарь, подобрать соответствия лексическим единицам, прокомментировать переводческие решения при переводе клишированных словосочетаний, прокомментировать переводческие решения при переводе фразеологических оборотов, прокомментировать переводческие решения при переводе стилистических единиц.

После подготовительной работы можно переходить непосредственно к переводу текстов: выполнить подробный перевод текста сходного жанра, выполнить реферативный перевод текста сходного жанра, выявить трансформации, применяемые при переводе текста, определить стратегию для перевода текстов определенного жанра, выявить соответствия, применяемые при переводе текста.

В каждой части пособия содержатся задания для самостоятельной работы, направленные на закрепление навыков перевода общественно-политических текстов. Пособие также снабжено при-

ложениями, где описаны параметры и критерии интерактивных форм работы в аудитории, ролевой игры и новостного доклада. В приложении также содержатся образцы переводческого глоссария и требования к оформлению портфолио.

Пособие способствует развитию профессиональных навыков и умений переводчика в сфере перевода общественно-политических текстов, в частности, навыка определения алгоритма перевода общественно-политического текста с учетом его специфики в аспекте языкового и композиционного оформления, умения адекватно применять в переводе тематическую лексику в соответствии с коммуникативно-прагматическими установками, умения выделять главную и второстепенную информацию в содержательной структуре текста, выявлять средства связности и сохранять их в тексте перевода, навыка поиска множественных соответствий в онлайн-словарях и интернет-источниках, умения применять предпереводческий анализ текста, навыка работы со специальной справочной литературой, словарями и интернет-источниками, навыка применения основных приемов перевода и способов достижения эквивалентности, навыков редактирования, форматирования и перевода текстов с помощью компьютерных программ, навыков сокращенной переводческой записи.

Текущий контроль проводится в форме докладов, контрольных работ и ролевой игры. Студенты также готовят портфолио и разноуровневые задания в рамках самостоятельной работы. Промежуточная аттестация проходит в форме устного экзамена с заданиями на устный и письменный перевод. При оценке групповых и парных заданий применяются критерии оценки устного и письменного перевода, указанные в оценке экзаменационных заданий. Оценивается работа каждого студента. Преподаватель оценивает выполнение заданий по критериям.

Контрольная работа. «Отлично» – 8–10 баллов. «Хорошо» – 6–7 баллов. «Удовлетворительно» – 4–5 баллов. «Неудовлетворительно» – менее 4 баллов.

Критерии оценки

1. **Полнота передачи содержания исходного текста** (максимум 2 балла). 2 балла – студентом адекватно передано 80–100 % обще-

го количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. 1 балл – студентом адекватно передано 50–80 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. 0 баллов – студентом передано менее 50 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода.

2. **Точность перевода** (максимум 2 балла). 2 балла – студент не допускает никаких добавлений или опущений значимой информации или допускает незначительные изменения. 1 балл – студент допускает некоторое количество добавлений или опущений значимой информации. 0 баллов – смысл исходного высказывания искажен в связи с добавлением в перевод или опущением значимой информации, что препятствует достижению коммуникативной цели.

3. **Лексическая правильность** (максимум 2 балла). 2 балла – студентом соблюдены все лексические нормы языка перевода, допущено не более 3 лексических ошибок. 1 балл – студентом соблюдены основные лексические нормы языка перевода, допущено 4–5 лексических ошибок. 0 баллов – студентом нарушено большинство лексических и стилистических норм переводящего языка, допущено 6 и более ошибок в нарушение данных норм.

4. **Грамматическая правильность** (максимум 2 балла). 2 балла – студентом соблюдены все грамматические нормы языка перевода, допущено не более 3 ошибок в нарушение данных норм. 1 балл – студентом соблюдены основные грамматические нормы языка перевода, допущено 4–5 грамматических ошибок. 0 баллов – студентом нарушено большинство грамматических норм переводящего языка, допущено 6 и более ошибок.

5. **Стилистическая адекватность перевода** (максимум 2 балла). 2 балла – студентом соблюдены все стилистические нормы языка перевода, допущено не более 3 стилистических ошибок. 1 балл – студентом соблюдены основные стилистические нормы переводящего языка, допущено 4–5 ошибок в нарушение данных норм. 0 баллов – студентом нарушено большинство стилистических норм в переводе, допущено 6 и более стилистических ошибок.

Итого максимум – 10 баллов.

Разноуровневые задания. «Отлично» выставляется студенту, если он выполнил правильно 80–100 % заданий; «хорошо» выставляется

студенту, если он выполнил правильно 60–80 % заданий; «удовлетворительно» выставляется при правильном выполнении менее 40–60 % заданий контрольной работы; «неудовлетворительно» – менее 40 % заданий.

Экзамен. Для допуска к экзаменам необходимо выполнить не менее 60 % ИДЗ.

«Отлично» – студентом адекватно передано 80–100 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. Переводчик не допускает никаких добавлений или опущений значимой информации или допускает незначительные изменения; соблюдены все лексические, грамматические и стилистические нормы языка перевода, допущено не более 3 ошибок в нарушение данных норм, отсутствуют смысловые ошибки. При устном переводе соблюдены требования к громкости, четкости, темпу речи.

«Хорошо» – студентом адекватно передано 60–80 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. Переводчик иногда допускает добавления или опущения значимой информации, допускает незначительные изменения; в основном соблюдены все лексические, грамматические нормы языка перевода, допущено не более 4–6 ошибок в нарушение данных норм, допущена 1 смысловая ошибка. Имеются незначительные нарушения стилистических норм. При устном переводе в основном соблюдены требования к громкости, четкости, темпу речи. Студент иногда употребляет хезитационные паузы длительностью 3–4 секунды.

«Удовлетворительно» – студентом адекватно передано 40–60 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. Переводчик часто добавляет или опускает значимую информацию, допускает изменения; допущено не более 7 ошибок в нарушение лексических, грамматических норм. Имеются значительные нарушения стилистических норм. При устном переводе темп речи медленный, речь нечеткая. Студент часто употребляет хезитационные паузы длительностью 5 и более секунд.

«Неудовлетворительно» – студентом адекватно передано менее 40 % общего количества фактов, содержащихся в исходном тексте, на языке перевода. При переводе допущены добавления или

опущения значимой информации, ее изменения; допущено более 7 лексических, грамматических и стилистических ошибок. Фонетические параметры речи нарушают понимание при устном переводе. Студент часто употребляет хезитационные паузы длительностью 5 и более секунд.

Критерии доклада, ролевой игры, портфолио представлены на стр. 70–74.

Part 1. TRANSLATING SHORT MASS MEDIA TEXTS ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TOPICS

Recommendations for Study for Part 1

Topic: Short reports and chronicles about social and political events

Purpose – acquiring practical skills of translating short reports and chronicles from English into Russian and from Russian into English on the basis of written and oral texts.

Tasks:

- to learn translating the texts of chronicles and short reports orally;
- to practise preliminary translation analysis of short reports;
- to develop the skills of understanding English news programs and selecting the main information;
- to develop the skills of interpreting on the basis of short news reports.

Knowledge:

- linguistic and pragmatic aspects of mass media texts;
- structural and linguistic peculiarities of chronicles;
- topical lexis and clichés on “Volunteering”.

Skills:

- preliminary translation analysis of short mass media texts on social and political topics;
- written translation of short news reports from English into Russian;
- written translation of short news reports from Russian into English;
- consecutive interpreting short news reports from English into Russian;
- consecutive interpreting short news reports from Russian into English.

Guidelines for Study

Translation and interpretation of short news reports and chronicles demands the knowledge of topical lexis, understanding the structure of short reports on political and social topics.

Study the theory of Part I “LINGUISTIC AND PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF THE MASS MEDIA TEXTS ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ISSUES”. Summarize the characteristics of media text in the theoretical description and find them in analytical texts for translation.

Since good translation of political and social news depends greatly on the knowledge of translation equivalents, it is advisable to compile mini-glossaries of translation equivalents (example of the glossary is in Supplement 1).

Study the lexis and clichés to the topic “VOLUNTEERING ORGANIZATIONS” and apply it to the translation of social and political news reports.

Make the tasks of finding translation equivalents, preliminary translation analysis and translation of news reports (Tasks 1.1–1.11, Independent Tasks 1.1–1.5).

Present news program to the topic. Parameters for the news program are in Supplement 2.

Independent tasks are translation of chronicles and reports, interpreting short news from English into Russian and from Russian into English and preparation of the news program.

Theory for Part 1

Theory task 1.1. Read information about media texts on social and political issues, summarize the main features of it.

Linguistic and pragmatical aspects of the mass media texts on social and political issues

Political and social issues appeared with the start of a human society and accompanied its development. Scientific study of political and social areas of life, social changes, political institutions and movements, policy-making is often based on the modern mass media coverage. Social and political issues draw attention of scientists, politicians, and wide public. They become the objects of scientific study of economic theory, jurisdiction, sociology, psychology, linguists and the theory of translation.

In connection with expansion and increase of mass media role in the modern world, the interest to political and social issues has greatly increased. Politization of public opinion becomes the goal of numerous political and social organizations and media sources. The purpose of manipulating information life is defined by imposing a certain ideology.

Knowledge of political and social events has become an integral part of “information life” of every person in modern society.

The language of media texts on social and political issues is neutral with elements of conversational lexicon. Colloquial words and expressions, including proverbs and sayings, provide an informal character of texts, make the perception easier, and help to keep contact with the readers. These elements help to express estimations and emotions about the events: anger, irritation, disapproval, irony. This causes a certain degree of the style degradation. Nevertheless, the degradation is restricted by the theme, the genre and the communicative intentions. Abusive and vulgar lexis is not admitted due to the norms of mass media discourse. Ethical restrictions do not allow using improper linguistic means to describe events or personalities. The lexis of such texts may include special terminology. The use of stylistic devices brings to expressiveness, creates novelty and originality of the media text. In mass media materials, there are many clichés, special terminology, culturally marked words, proper names, connotative elements, tropes and figures of speech, citations.

At present, the translation of political texts is in demand. The annual volume of the published political texts is big; they play a great role in international communications of states, parties and public figures. The topics of such publications are the activity of the international, governmental and public organizations, conflicts of the world, negotiations on international conflicts, social movements and economic changes. The events and topics are rendered through objective or emotional presentation. Translation of such texts can be considered a creative activity and professional issue. It is necessary to notice that while translating it is very important to reveal and transfer adequate sense and expressive features of the text.

One of the major features of language in the described texts is, on the one hand, standardization, and, on the other hand, expressiveness that draws attention of the recipient to this or that fact. The translator should discover the balance of these features and preserve them in the target language. It is necessary to observe the clarity and uniformity of the text.

While translating such texts interpreter or translator needs to overcome lots of difficulties in linguistic and extralinguistic character. For example, many idioms in the mass media language reflect current realia. A popular idiom phrase in the USA “cannot fight city hall” is used by the Americans

to express the uselessness of struggling against superior power. Topical vocabulary is often expressive: “hot-potato issue” – an urgent problem.

The text often uses advertising lexicon. For example, widely known expression “to sell an idea” is transformed as “the sale of the candidate”. The press can use slang. For example, illegal trade is often described with the expression “boot-legging”. Proverbs and sayings are often transformed for higher expressiveness: “service for service”.

Media texts of social and political content often use metaphors, comparisons and hyperboles: *big wigs*, *big noise*, *big wheels*, *biggies*, *big timers*, *the battle is as good as won*, *the battle is as good as lost*, *scared to death*, *tears his hair off*. These devices are used to dramatize the event. Metonymy replaces standard vocabulary with more expressive speech. For example: “Buckingham Palace is not expected to make an announcement on the matter”. Epithets emphasize the attitude to the subject and often turn into clichés. For example: America the beautiful, Bleeding Kansas. To avoid tautology journalists often use periphrasis. For example: “the one writing these words”. The same aim is achieved by the use of synonymic pairs. For example: men of conscience and good will.

A typical feature of the media text is anonymity, which gives the impression of impartiality and sometimes disguises the original sources of information: “some states believe that...”, “critics feel that...”, “it’s widely recognized that...”. Euphemisms are another frequent lexis group. For example, the verb “to fire” is considered rude; instead, the media texts prefer “to select out”, “to discharge”. The translator should try to preserve these elements or substitute them by pragmatically similar units.

Any speech product is based on a theme, a situation in which the communication occurs and the participants of this communication possess both linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge. It is a well-known fact that the volume of the Source Text and the Target Text (TT) are different, accordingly, the translator should have all necessary competences to make the content of the speech product clear for the reception. The concept of pragmatics in linguistics covers the questions connected with understanding the communicative process depending on language and extralinguistic factors. The pragmatics of translation is the result of translational process to reproduce pragmatic potential of the original.

Before starting translation of the media texts, it is necessary to assess the desirable effect on the addressee, disclose the communicative intention

of the text and the function of the text. The text about social and political events may have an ideological character and the purpose to influence the public. Expressiveness and connotation are often found in political and social texts. Adaptation is achieved by addition, omission, generalization, specification and translation commentaries. The main requirement for translation is adequacy. During translation there is a comparison of different cultures. Pragmatical adaptation represents changes, introduced into the text with the purpose to improve the reception of the TT.

Theory task 1.2. Answer the questions about media texts.

◇ **Questions for theory**

1. Who is interested in mass media texts?
2. What are the objects of modern mass media coverage?
3. Why has the interest to political and social issues increased?
4. What are the goals of numerous political and social organizations in media sources?
5. What are the features of language in media texts on social and political issues?
6. What are the ethical restrictions about the language?
7. Why is there a great need in translating political texts?
8. What are the features of mass media and translator's tasks?

**Class Tasks on Translation
and Translation Analysis for Part 1**

Task 1.1. Read the texts of the chronicle and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:

- the genre of the texts;
- the recipient of the texts;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1).

Translate the texts from English into Russian.

Chronicles

BEHIND TOP EDITOR IN PAY GAP PROTEST

Senior BBC women including Emily Maitlis, Sarah Montague and Clare Balding backed Carrie Gracie today after she resigned as China editor in a protest against pay inequality. Gracie, 55, quit her post with an open letter to BBC audiences published in The Times accusing the broadcaster of pursuing...

Is the BBC guilty of pay discrimination?

Carrie Gracie and many of her female – and male – colleagues believe that the BBC's pay policies are illegal and discriminatory. The corporation insists there is no evidence of systemic gender discrimination. Who is correct? The BBC's case rests on an equal-pay audit commissioned from the law firm Eversheds Sutherland and the auditor PWC...

Reshuffle

Theresa May is in her strongest position since the election disaster last year as she begins her cabinet reshuffle. May's reshuffle begins with confusion over chairman. Sir Patrick McLoughlin was today sacked as Tory party chairman to be replaced by the immigration minister Brandon Lewis as Theresa May began her new year cabinet reshuffle. James Brokenshire, the Northern Ireland secretary, has resigned from the government for health reasons.

Missing cat returns home after 15 years

A family have been left in shock after their cat, which went missing 15 years ago, has been found.

Women triumph at Hollywood awards ceremony

Tinseltown congratulates itself on being, you know, awesome. The cast of Big Little Lies, Laura Dern, Nicole Kidman, Zoë Kravitz, Reese Witherspoon and Shailene Woodley, with their awards.

Farage congratulates Ukip leader for affair after EU meeting

Nigel Farage said he represented the 17.4 million Leave voters at his meeting with Michel Barnier today.

Murray pulled out of the Australian Open last week

Murray undergoes hip surgery and targets Wimbledon return.

Parkinson's to rise a fifth by 2025 as society ages

Parkinson's disease is estimated to affect at least 137,000 people, up by 10,000 in the past five years.

Becker claims racism is acceptable in Germany after MP ‘insults his son’

Boris Becker criticized the politician for calling his son Noah a “little half-negro”.

Wealthy parents pick Harvard over Oxbridge as UK university costs soar

Many elite British public schools now offer half-term trips to Ivy League universities such as Harvard. The number of elite British private schools sending pupils to American universities has risen by a fifth.

(From The Times)

Task 1.2. Read the text of short sports reports and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:

- the genre of the text;
- the recipient of the text;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from English into Russian.

Liverpool target Nabil Fekir opens door to move away from Lyon

Mon 6 Aug 2018

Nabil Fekir has reignited speculation over his future by suggesting he could still move away from Lyon in this transfer window. Fekir was on the verge of a £53m transfer to Liverpool in June only to see his switch to Anfield placed on hold because of concerns over the France international’s fitness. Liverpool had hoped to announce the 25-year-old before the World Cup began and the deal was so advanced he had agreed personal terms on a five-year contract and also conducted an introductory interview with LFCTV, the club’s in-house television channel.

The attacking midfielder, who was a key transfer target for Jürgen Klopp this summer, ruptured a cruciate ligament in September 2015 that caused him to miss the majority of the 2015–16 campaign. He also missed several weeks of last season with a knee problem. Fekir, who has also now been linked with Chelsea, returned to training with Lyon on Monday after helping his country win the World Cup and, despite being happy at the Ligue 1 club, admitted he was unsure about his future.

“As you can see, I am in Lyon. I am very good here,” he told. (Lyon club website)

“But the transfer window is still long and everything goes very fast in football. We do not know what will happen in the future but I am very good at OL (Olympique Lyonnais). I feel great in the group. We have very good players, there is a good atmosphere.”

(From eurosport.com)

Task 1.3. Make a sight translation of the text into Russian.

Bad day, mate: why Australian flu is tearing through the UK

It's not just England's cricketers being demolished by the Aussies – a strain of flu that has proved deadly in the antipodes is pummelling the UK.

In Australia, the source of the flu strain, more than 300 people have died because of it. Influenza A virus subtype H3N2. Symptoms: fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, sore throat, difficulty sleeping, headache.

It just sounds like you've got a cold, pal. It's slightly more serious than that. The spread of Australian flu is potentially the worst outbreak in 50 years. It's why so many hospitals are struggling to cope.

It's not that bad, surely. Take a look at flusurvey.org.uk. It's a map of the country where people can register their symptoms. Registrations have suddenly spiked over the past couple of days. There's barely an uninfected region left in the whole country.

We are an island of snowflakes. I mean, not really. We're not talking minor sniffles here. It's thought that 17 people were admitted to intensive care because of Australian flu last week alone. In Australia, the source of the strain, more than 300 people have died because of it.

I can't think of a pithy comeback here. And worse is apparently to come. If this really is as bad as the 1968 Hong Kong flu outbreak – caused by the same subtype – then between 1 million and 4 million people could die from it.

Oh my God. On the plus side, it's unlikely to be as virulent as the Spanish flu outbreak 100 years ago. That is thought to have caused between 25 million and 50 million deaths.

(From The Guardian)

Task 1.4. Read the text and translate it into Russian to your group mate. Let your group mate make notes of your translation and render the text back into English in reverse translation.

Huge oil tanker at risk of exploding after collision; 1 body found

Beijing (CNN). An oil tanker that collided with a freight ship off the east coast of China was still on fire Monday and at risk of exploding, Chinese authorities said.

The Shanghai Maritime Bureau said Monday morning the vessel and leaked cargo were burning furiously and that fumes were hampering rescue efforts. It said that experts believed there was a risk the vessel could explode and sink.

“The poisonous gas ... is very harmful to rescue workers in the field.”

Thirty Iranians and two Bangladeshi citizens went missing from the Panama-registered tanker SANCHI after the collision Saturday. Lu Kang, a spokesman for China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Monday that one body had been found by search-and-rescue teams but the person’s identity hadn’t been confirmed.

“The environment and the conditions on the ground are not very favorable for search-and-rescue work and some crew members are still missing,” Lu said.

“We have also dispatched some cleaning vessels to the site to prevent any secondary disaster,” he added.

The Shanghai Maritime Bureau has drawn a 10-nautical-mile avoidance area around the SANCHI.

(From CNN)

Task 1.5. Read the text and make a reduced translation into Russian.

Trump fixes ‘enormously consensual’ presidency tweet

For a few minutes Sunday night, President Donald Trump claimed his has been an “enormously consensual” presidency.

The claim was a typo, part of a string of tweets excerpting a New York Post column praising Trump’s administration. The original post was soon replaced with a new one that contained the correct word, “consequential,” but that didn’t stop the president’s tweet from becoming the subject of online ridicule.

”This is turning out to be an enormously consensual presidency. So much so that there has never been a day that I wished Hillary Clinton were

President. Not one. Indeed, as Trump's accomplishments accumulate, the mere thought of Clinton in the W.H., doubling down on Obama's failed policies, washes away any doubts that America made the right choice," Trump originally wrote, citing a weekend column by the Post's Michael Goodwin. "This was truly a change election, and the changes Trump is bringing are far-reaching and necessary." Thank you Michael Goodwin!"

The tweet stood out in part because multiple women have accused the president of harassment or abuse. Trump was also caught on tape bragging about sexually assaulting women without consequence. The president has denied the accusations against him.

(From THE POLITICO)

Task 1.6. Read the economy news text and translate it into Russian, then compare it with your group mate's. Edit the text together and write down the improved version.

Holidaymakers hit as pound falls

Tourists travelling overseas this summer could be in for a more expensive holiday thanks to a sharp drop in the value of the pound.

Travellers are currently being offered \$1.26 for each pound, according to exchange company Travelex.

The pound earlier fell to its lowest level against the dollar for around 11 months.

On the official foreign exchange market, the pound was down 0.6 % at \$1.2940, its lowest since 5 September.

Against the euro, it was trading 0.4 % lower at €1.1195 – about a two-week low.

The pound's fall came after UK Trade Secretary Liam Fox said at the weekend that the chances of the UK leaving the European Union without a deal were growing.

He put the chance of failing to come to an agreement at "60–40".

The pound had already been hit at the end of last week by a similar warning from the Bank of England governor, Mark Carney, who told the BBC there was an "uncomfortably high" risk of the UK leaving the EU without a deal.

(From BBC)

Task 1.7. Find Russian equivalents to terms of volunteering:

volunteering, wellbeing, charities, policy and engagement manager, community, befriending elderly and isolated people, supporting families where children are at risk, positive contribution, reduce loneliness, ways out of poverty, partnerships with local councils, local volunteering.

Task 1.8. Read the text about volunteering and translate it into Russian.

Being a volunteer can transform your life – but not enough people know that yet

Volunteering can be great for wellbeing, but fails to appeal to men and younger people. Charities and councils need to reach out to those who have most to gain.

Many years ago, Jeff, now 59, had a serious accident at work that left him with permanent injuries. He’s now a volunteer with Sporting Chance, a project that engages older men in the north-east in activity and exercise groups, and runs regular bingo sessions. “Most people who have met me wouldn’t believe that I used to be introverted, especially with regards to my health,” he says. “I was quite shy.”

(From The Guardian)

Task 1.9. Make a mini-interview (3–5 questions) about volunteering on the basis of the text, in groups of 3 students perform and translate the interview (1st student – interviewer in Russian, 2nd student – interviewee in English, 3rd student – translator).

How an army of volunteers could help win the fight for the NHS

The change that Jeff has experienced in his life as a result of volunteering is something many of the 30,000 involved with our Volunteering Matters charity have also seen. They do all kinds of volunteering in their community, from befriending elderly and isolated people or supporting families where children are at risk, to giving someone a lift to a hospital appointment.

There is now broad agreement about the positive contribution volunteering can have for people’s health and wellbeing. Recently, for instance, I was cheered to hear delegates at a recent public health conference recognize how volunteering can improve health and wellbeing, including that of people with conditions like dementia. Volunteering helps reduce loneliness, now recognised as a serious health risk, and is one of the community-led approaches that can help improve mental health.

Volunteering has been acknowledged as part of the wider health policy, with the NHS five-year plan identifying a need to encourage community volunteering. It also has an important role to play in tackling social exclusion, through projects such as lunch clubs for older people, assisted gardening schemes, or young play leaders.

Volunteering can help to provide people with ways out of poverty, by giving them new skills and confidence, and aid social integration. This is of particular value to those who are most excluded from the labor market, such as recent migrants or people with disabilities.

But while the benefits of volunteering are clear, there is worrying evidence that the people who could benefit most from giving their time are precisely those least likely to be involved.

There are many reasons for people not to volunteer. For older people, the barriers can include poor health, poverty, lack of skills, poor transport links, or having caring responsibilities, such as looking after grandchildren. Younger people can be deterred by feeling they don't have the time to volunteer, or not knowing anyone else who volunteers. Many also think volunteering is just for older people with time on their hands. Volunteering has an image problem – particularly with men and younger people.

We've worked in a number of areas, including Hampshire, Greater Manchester, Sheffield and East Sussex, to identify what can be done to give everyone fair access to volunteering opportunities. We've worked with councils, the NHS and the voluntary sector to see what can be done locally to encourage people who would usually be least likely to volunteer.

What's the answer? More should be done to promote the value of volunteering to the particular needs of different groups. There is evidence on why people choose to volunteer, and we need to make better use of that information.

(From The Guardian)

Task 1.10. Work in pairs. Student 1 translates the text from English into Russian. Student 2 makes notes and then translate the recorded text from Russian into English.

Senators Signal Concerns Over China's Global Investments

By Siobhan Hughes and Josh Zumbrun

WASHINGTON. Several U.S. senators are pressing the Trump administration to detail what it is doing to deal with Beijing's financing of

international infrastructure projects that have left many countries indebted to China and potentially in need of bailouts.

In a letter to Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the senators asked officials how they will push the International Monetary Fund to address problems arising from China's global investment plan, the "Belt and Road Initiative."

About 70 countries are hosting projects funded under China's plan, with many of them in deep debt distress. Sri Lanka has already asked for an IMF bailout, and Pakistan is expected to request one this fall after indebtedness stemming in part from a \$62 billion project to upgrade Pakistan's infrastructure, including projects like a \$2 billion air-conditioned subway system.

"In light of the IMF's potential bailout of Pakistan in the coming months, we respectfully request a response to the following questions," wrote 16 senators, including David Perdue of Georgia and China hawks like fellow Republicans John Cornyn of Texas and Marco Rubio of Florida. Among the senators' questions: "As the largest contributor to the IMF, how can the United States use its influence to ensure that bailout terms prevent the continuation of ongoing BRI projects, or the start of new BRI projects?"

A Treasury spokesman confirmed receiving the letter. IMF spokeswoman Randa Elnagar said that "the IMF always performs a rigorous debt sustainability assessment before deciding to lend to a country."

China's massive "Belt and Road Initiative," which is intended to fund infrastructure projects like superhighways, railroads, harbors and airports, has been a growing source of concern in Washington. Congress fears that China is using the projects in a bid to project global dominance.

"As financially strapped countries negotiate with China to free themselves of mounting debt, Beijing has extracted onerous concessions, including equity in strategically important assets," the senators wrote. "Further, Beijing has repeatedly used economic pressure to affect foreign policy decisions."

In March, the Center for Global Development, an internationally-focused think tank in Washington, estimated that the program had left eight countries financially vulnerable because of the large amount of borrowing they'd done for China's projects.

The IMF is controlled by its 189-member countries and Mr. Mnuchin, as Treasury Secretary of the world's largest economy, also serves as the IMF's most powerful governor.

The IMF has taken a mixed view on Belt-and-Road spending, on the one hand welcoming the infusion of investment in countries that have significant infrastructure needs, while at the same time urging China to improve the governance of transparency of the program.

Chinese authorities have told the IMF that they believe these concerns are overstated.

Jin Zhongxia, China's executive director at the IMF, responded to the IMF's concerns in a statement last month, saying that President Xi Jinping has made clear that China will "promote the Belt and Road Initiative based on relevant international standards and rules." He also said that China "will continue to make serious efforts to fill data gaps."

(From The Wall Street Journal)

Task 1.11. Translate the article about International organization. Discuss the translation in mini-groups, edit it, find the best variants for different parts of the translation, and present you translation in class. Discuss and choose the best translation.

IVPA is committed to standards of excellence in the field of international volunteering and IVPA member organizations must uphold the IVPA's Principles and Practices as guidelines for good programming as well as meet stringent membership criteria.

IVPA is an association of volunteer sending organizations but does not organize or run its own volunteer programs.

HISTORY

In 1996, the La Fetra Foundation held a meeting with various international volunteer organizations to try to raise the standard of volunteer programs. The International Volunteer Programs Association (IVPA) was born out of that meeting, independent from any past or current IVPA members. Since then, IVPA has become a distinguished mark of excellence that promotes responsible and ethical standards in the international volunteer industry.

In its early years, IVPA was a forum for all volunteer organizations to exchange ideas and discuss best practices in the industry. By 2000, IVPA

represented around 50 organizations and had developed a set of Principles and Practices for the industry.

With the explosion of interest in volunteering after the tragedies of September 11, 2001, the Asian Tsunami and Hurricane Katrina, IVPA recognized a need for an accrediting organization to provide unbiased information about quality in the industry. In response to this need, the IVPA implemented a rigorous application process based on its Principles and Practices in 2007.

Today, IVPA and its members stand for responsibility in the field of international volunteering. The IVPA seal is a distinguishing mark of excellence for volunteer programs.

IVPA PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

Why Standards?

Why should standards be important? Standards offer assurance that your volunteer program is of the highest quality, including:

- informed choice for volunteers;
- safety and emergency preparedness;
- guidance for appropriate behavior in country;
- pressure for higher quality in the volunteer abroad field.

IVPA Principles and Practices

An organization's membership in IVPA is based on adherence to and acceptance of 35 Principles and Practices. IVPA supports and advocates these Principles and Practices as a means of ensuring program quality and appropriate volunteer behavior in international and intercultural settings. The criteria stated in the Principles and Practices are not intended to be exhaustive but also meant to give prospective volunteers a reliable basis on which to choose worthwhile program experiences.

Membership in the International Volunteer Program Association is based on general adherence to and acceptance of Principles and Practices. IVPA supports and advocates these Principles and Practices as a means of ensuring program quality and appropriate volunteer behavior in international/intercultural settings. They are also meant to give prospective volunteers a reliable basis on which to choose worthwhile program experiences.

(From IPVA)

Independent Study for Part 1

Independent task 1.1. *Read the texts of the chronicle and make a comparison of the recipient of the texts, the organization of information and possible translation difficulties. Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1). Translate the text from Russian into English.*

В Тольятти стартовал первый теннисный турнир года. Сегодня, 8 января, в «Тольятти Теннис Центр» начались матчи первого в 2018 году турнира – открытого турнира Самарской области.

В Тольятти пройдет второй день фестиваля органной музыки.

Сегодня, 8 января, на сцене тольяттинской филармонии пройдет концерт второго дня Рождественского фестиваля органной музыки.

МЧС предупредило о сильном ветре и гололедице в нескольких регионах ЦФО.

Энди Маррей перенес операцию и вернется к выступлениям летом.

Суд на Украине арестовал бывшего главу Минздрава Крыма.

Прибытие четырех рейсов в аэропорт Уфы задерживается из-за метели.

Британский премьер назначила Брэндона Льюиса председателем Консервативной партии.

Ателье Гарт pošлет олимпийскую форму для российских керлингистов.

Конькобежка олимпийской сборной Китая Ши Сяосюань дисквалифицирована за допинг.

СМИ: опасный предмет в ТЦ на севере Швеции оказался будильником.

Sku: британский министр по делам Северной Ирландии подал в отставку.

ЦБ РФ опубликовал новации в банковской системе 2018 года.

Военные инженеры подключились к ликвидации коммунальной аварии в Ростовской области.

Обращение Путина стало самым рейтинговым в эфире новогодней теленочи.

Шульц: переговоры о коалиции в ФРГ проходят в конструктивной атмосфере.

(From *РИА Новости* <http://ria.ru/lenta>)

Independent task 1.2. *Read the texts of the chronicle and make a comparison of the recipient of the texts, the organization of information and possible translation difficulties. Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1). Translate the texts from Russian into English.*

1. Дональд Трамп померился ядерной кнопкой с Ким Чен Ыном

Президент США в своем «твиттере» ответил на заявление лидера КНДР о том, что у того постоянно находится на столе ядерная кнопка, активирующая удар способными дотянуться до всех США ракетами. «Ким Чен Ын только что заявил, что “у него на столе всегда есть Ядерная Кнопка”. Передайте ему уже кто-нибудь из его голодной и разорённой страны, что у меня тоже есть Ядерная Кнопка, но гораздо больше и мощнее, а ещё она работает!» – написал Дональд Трамп. Как сообщает ТЖ, ранее издание The New York Times процитировало Ким Чен Ына: «Это не пустая угроза, а реальность – у меня есть ядерная кнопка на столе в моём кабинете. Вся материковая часть США находится в радиусе нашего ядерного удара». Тон высказываний Трампа расходится с тем, как ведёт себя президент Южной Кореи Мун Джэин. Лидер США эскалирует конфликт, допуская его военное разрешение. Тогда как глава Южной Кореи считает, что следует идти на диалог, так как избежать большого числа жертв при открытом конфликте с КНДР не получится.

2. В России с 1 января запрещены алкогольные энергетики

С 1 января 2018 года в России прекращены выпуск и продажа алкогольных энергетиков. Отныне их производство разрешено только для экспорта, передает РИА Новости. К категории таких напитков относится алкогольная продукция с содержанием этилового спирта менее 15 процентов, в которой присутствуют тонизирующие вещества. Вопрос о запрете подняли в Совете Федерации после случаев массового отравления суррогатным алкоголем в 2016 году. Самым громким из них стало отравление жителей Иркутска спиртосодержащей жидкостью «Боярышник». В результате ЧП скончались 76 человек. Кроме того, важным фактором в пользу запрета эксперты называют привыкание к алкоголю, которое вызывают такие тонизирующие напитки. К слову, в Москве и Подмоскowie их продажа запрещена еще с середины 2015 года.

3. В отделениях Сбербанка в Поволжье появится бесплатный Wi-Fi

МТС запускает в Поволжье пилотный проект по обеспечению доступа к сети Интернет по технологии Wi-Fi 70 отделений Сбербанка, организационно подчиненных Поволжскому банку. На первоначальном этапе проект запущен в Астраханской, Волгоградской, Саратовской, Ульяновской, Самарской, Оренбургской и Пензенской областях. В рамках проекта МТС обеспечит каналы связи и оборудование для организации точек бесплатного доступа в Интернет по технологии Wi-Fi в зонах обслуживания клиентов, переговорных и других помещениях, предназначенных для массового присутствия посетителей. Реализация проекта запланирована на четвертый квартал 2011 года. «Основное назначение бесплатного Wi-Fi-доступа в клиентских зонах – обеспечить максимальный комфорт посетителям банка. Выгодные условия жилищного и потребительского кредитования, новые современные сервисы привлекают в ряды клиентов банка молодую аудиторию, активно использующую Интернет в своей повседневной жизни. Именно на них в первую очередь рассчитан данный сервис. В качестве пилотного проекта мы выбрали 70 наиболее крупных отделений. В случае успешной реализации проекта мы будем планировать распространение опыта и на другие отделения банка в Поволжье», – отметил Дмитрий Курдюков, председатель Поволжского банка Сбербанка России.

(РИА Новосту <http://ria.ru/lenta>)

Independent task 1.3. *Read the text about volunteering in Russia, translate and present it as translation commentaries about the recipient of the text, the organization of information and translation decisions. Present a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).*

Волонтерство в России: с чего оно началось и как будет развиваться

Международный день добровольцев, который отмечается 5 декабря, отмечается при содействии Ассоциации менеджеров, Национального совета по корпоративному волонтерству, благотворительных фондов и Международной ассоциации добровольческих усилий IAVE.

Первым в России центром развития добровольчества стал созданный в начале 1990-х годов благотворительный фонд «Москов-

ский дом милосердия». Он был учреждён по инициативе группы депутатов Моссовета, чтобы консолидировать добровольческие усилия граждан в помощи нуждающимся. МДМ с 1991 по 1995 год оказал адресную помощь более чем 850 тыс. благополучателям, специализируясь на 37 видах социальных услуг. Добровольчество рассматривалось как инструмент социального, культурного, экономического и экологического развития, в равной мере обогащающий благополучателей и волонтеров, мотивированных на заботу об окружающих и содействие решению общественных проблем. Дополнение в этот концепт привнесла XIII Всемирная конференция по добровольчеству IAVE в Токио, где прозвучала идея о роли добровольчества как краеугольного камня для построения гражданского общества.

Перед волонтерами стояли задачи по правовой защите, охране окружающей среды, спасению памятников культуры. Для просвещения и приобщения населения к гражданским ценностям были созданы «Школа милосердия», «Школа социального работника и педагога», «Школа лидеров». Государство всё чаще воспринимает волонтеров как партнёров, вовлекая их в решение общественно значимых задач. Волонтеры же, со своей стороны, приучаются «созидать» самостоятельно, не перекладывая ответственность полностью на государство.

Работодатели все активнее поощряют добровольческую деятельность сотрудников. Корпоративное волонтерство благоприятно сказывается на репутации компании и сплачивает коллектив, а самим сотрудникам такая деятельность позволяет расширять свои навыки и проявлять лидерские качества. Ковалев привел в пример всероссийский волонтерский экологический марафон «360 минут», который за шесть лет из инициативной группы в сто человек вырос до уровня масштабной акции, привлекающей тысячи добровольцев для благоустройства туристической среды и сохранения памятников природы. Волонтерство представляет собой концепцию свободных действий и инициатив, важно сохранить её в этом виде, чтобы государственные решения в данной области принимались вместе с людьми, а не вместо людей. Среда, в которой ценится и уважается добровольческая деятельность, должна формироваться госу-

дарством за счёт устойчивой инфраструктуры и правовых законодательных рамок, тогда как контроль над принятием решений должен оставаться за гражданами.

Статистика. Каждый второй россиянин занимается благотворительностью. Британский благотворительный фонд CAF в седьмой раз опубликовал рейтинг мировой частной благотворительности (World Giving Index). Россияне стали щедрее: доля жертвующих в некоммерческие организации выросла в два раза и составила 18 % населения. Это на 11 % больше, чем в прошлом году. 26 350 рублей собрала студенческая организация HSE Outreach на благотворительном bake sale 6 декабря. 188,8 кг одежды собрала студенческая экологическая организация «Зеленая Вышка» во время акции «REодежда». Собранные вещи будут отправлены в благотворительные магазины и учреждения или на переработку.

(НИУ ВШЭ)

Independent task 1.4. *Listen to the latest news on the sites BBC, CNN, VOA, record the contents using the translating notations, and translate the news items into Russian.*

Independent task 1.5. *Listen to the latest news on the sites Bescmu.ru, Newstube.ru, RT.ru, record the contents using the translating notations, and translate the news items into English.*

Part 2. TRANSLATING ANALYTICAL MEDIA TEXTS ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TOPICS

Recommendations for Study for Part 2

Topic: Analytical reports and articles, interviews, talk shows

Purpose – acquiring practical skills of translating analytical media texts and programs on social, economic and political topics from English into Russian and from Russian into English.

Tasks:

- to practise translating the texts of analytical articles and reports;
- to practise analyzing the informative structure of analytical texts;
- to practise reduced and summary translation;
- to practise preliminary translation analysis of analytical media text;
- to develop the skills of understanding English talk shows and interviews and selecting the main information;
- to develop the skills of interpreting on the basis of interviews and talk shows.

Knowledge:

- parameters of analytical texts and programs;
- structural and linguistic peculiarities of analytical texts;
- topical lexis and clichés on “Foreign visits, sports, economy”.

Skills:

- preliminary translation analysis of analytical mass media texts on social, economic and political topics;
- written translation of analytical texts from English into Russian;
- written translation of analytical texts from Russian into English;
- consecutive interpreting and sight translation of interviews, speeches and talk shows from English into Russian;
- consecutive interpreting and sight translation of interviews, speeches and talk shows from Russian into English.

Guidelines for Study

Translation and interpretation of analytical texts about social, economic and political events relies upon the knowledge of argumentation and structuring the text. It is necessary to understand the role of information as primary or secondary.

Study the theory of Part 2 “Media interpreting”. Summarize the characteristics of media text in the theoretical description and find them in texts for interpreting.

Continue working on the glossaries of translation equivalents (example of the glossary is in Supplement 1). Study the lexis and clichés to the topic “FOREIGN AND HOME AFFAIRS, ECONOMY, SPORTS” and apply it to the translation of social and political reports and articles.

Make the tasks of finding translation equivalents, preliminary translation analysis and translation of interviews and feature articles (Tasks 2.1–2.6, Independent Tasks 2.1–2.7).

Participate in a role play of interviewing and conducting a press-conference. Parameters for the role play are in Supplement 3.

Independent tasks are translation of interviews, articles and reports, interpreting speeches from English into Russian and from Russian into English.

Theory for Part 2

Theory task 2.1. Read information about media texts on social and political issues, summarize the main features of it.

Interpreting media texts on social and political issues

There are different kinds of media interpreting: sight translation, translation with the visual support, consecutive and simultaneous translation, reduced translation and translation summary.

Interpreting demands the skill of making notes. The interpreter may service different events: press-conference interpreting, translation of interviews (with simultaneous interpreting and consecutive interpreting), translation-support (escort interpreting) and community interpreting. Media translation

and interpreting involves different modes: consecutive, sight, whisper, with or without record, with or without support of the text, etc.

Press-conference interpreting represents translation of public speeches within international sessions with the use of two and more foreign languages. Thus, there is a bilateral translation, which presupposes the preservation of the speech style. For example, formal level on the source language can be rendered into a corresponding level. Communicative events, in which conference translation is used includes press-conferences, political, scientific and business forums, political meetings. Conference interpreting involves highly skilled professionals, members of professional associations. It is important to follow the code of ethics and observe strict professional standards.

In social sphere conference translation can serve as intercultural intermediary of various administrative establishments and social organizations.

Media interpreting is used in multicultural and polyethnic environment. Thus, the interpreter has to coordinate various contexts of intercultural communication, human and institutional differences in cultural, social, economic and legal areas. In this connection, media translation is a kind of a social service. The communication means can give an interpreter the opportunity to participate in telephone distance interpreting. Media translation can also involve negotiations interpreting: these are small business meetings of the editing staff in magazines, newspapers and media agencies. Here, persons or groups are present at the same place and discuss one problem: that the translator works with the communicators and becomes an equal partner.

Media interpreting can be unilateral (that is to be carried out in one direction, into either native or foreign language), which is used for translation of public speeches, and bilateral (that provides switching from one language to the other), which is used for political negotiations, interviews, press-conferences, talk-shows, etc.).

The mode of bilateral translation is more complicated, since the speech differs in tempo, style, social and cultural register, which should be rendered correctly for the recipients. Media interpreting also differs depending on language directions.

Direct interpreting from the native language and indirect translation from foreign language have different problem issues. The first one can increase the quantity of translational mistakes, while the second one may cause difficulties in understanding. Often these two kinds can combine.

Media translation can be assisted by special equipment (for example, simultaneous interpretation in a cabin or recordings). Application of new technologies can be seen in tele-interpreting, during which the interpreter is in direct contact with the speakers, but not with listeners.

Media translation can also offer different temporal frames. Simultaneous interpretation is carried out simultaneously with listening to the initial message. This is, for example, whispering into the ear of the client during press-conference. Consecutive translation is carried out after listening to the fragment of speech. The interpreter listens to speech, conducts the record, and during pauses interprets relying on his records.

Complete consecutive interpretation may render all the details, reduced consecutive translation renders only the main ideas.

Recording or translational semantographics is professional fixation of information with the use of special signs and abbreviations, which is very useful in perception of a long piece of speech: it can cover one phrase or sentence, or even the whole paragraph of the text or speech.

Written translation can combine with interpreting: for example, tele- and radio media productions can be heard and then translated, or it can be done with the support of the written text-source, while sound and a video serve as reference.

The demands on the quality of media interpreting are great. There is no opportunity to edit, and the price of a mistake can be great. The interpreter needs excellent professional skills, reaction, ingenuity, resourcefulness, good knowledge of the subject, fine short-term memory of names, figures, etc. and etiquette.

The interpreter needs confidence, which arises from knowledge and experience gained through responsible work.

Theory task 2.2. Answer the questions about media interpreting.

◆ Questions for theory

1. What are the situations of media interpreting?
2. Why is it highly demanding?
3. What are the kinds of interpreting used in media?
4. What are the features of press-conference interpreting?
5. What are the skills needed for media interpreting?
6. Why is simultaneous interpreting more difficult than the consecutive one?
7. What is translation recording?

Class Tasks on Translation and Translation Analysis for Part 2

Task 2.1. Read the text of the interview and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:

- the genre of the text;
- the recipient of the text;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from English into Russian.

POLITICO Interview: Melody Barnes by POLITICO STAFF 05/16/2010

“The Politics of America’s Youth”

Interview of MELODY BARNES, Director of the President’s Domestic Policy Council, conducted by MIKE ALLEN, White House Correspondent, POLITICO

MR. ALLEN: Hello there, I’m Mike Allen, POLITICO’s Chief White House Correspondent, and this are our video series, “America’s Youth”. We’re here in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in the White House Complex with Melody Barnes, Director of the President’s Domestic Policy Council.

Ms. Barnes, thank you for having us in.

MS. BARNES: It's a pleasure to have you. It's a pleasure to be talking to you today.

MR. ALLEN: So, Ms. Barnes, you're an architect of Let's Move, the First Lady's campaign against childhood obesity. Now, as Director of the Domestic Policy Council, your cup runneth over. You have an oil spill, you have education, you have health reform. How did you fit this in?

MS. BARNES: Well, it all keeps us out of trouble. It keeps us busy. Well, this is just a wonderful, wonderful initiative. Back at the beginning of February, the President announced that he was forming a taskforce, the first ever taskforce, on childhood obesity to complement the First Lady's "Let's Move Campaign." And in the course of 90 days, he asked us to set an action plan or a road map for the federal government, state and local governments, as well as the private sector, and to engage communities and provide recommendations for parents and caregivers so that we could all work towards a new goal on reducing childhood obesity.

MR. ALLEN: Now, you talk about the childhood obesity epidemic. How is it an epidemic?

MS. BARNES: Well, when you think about it, in the 1970s, about 5 percent of our child and adolescent population was considered obese. Now, about 20 percent of that population is obese. So, that's a huge, huge increase in not many – in not too many years.

What we want to do is to reduce the number of children who are considered obese dramatically. We want to get back down to those 1970 levels, and we know, in doing that, we'll be able to solve a whole host of other health-related concerns. I mean, right now, we spend about \$150 billion annually on diseases that emanate out of obesity, like heart disease and diabetes. So, if we can catch this on the front end, then we can solve those problems and prevent them from occurring on the back end.

MR. ALLEN: Now, the White House Taskforce on Childhood Obesity is now out with its report to the President and it's called "Solving the Obesity Problem within One Generation." Is that practical? Is that a literally achievable goal or is that something to shoot for?

MS. BARNES: No, that is literally achievable. That is the goal that the First Lady set for us back in February, that's the task that the President gave us, and that's what the 70 recommendations that are included in this taskforce report provide – actually put us on a road map to achieving. So

we know that we can get there. We were there before, and by following these recommendations, we know that we can get there again. And again, when the President asked us to do this, he said to us, first of all, you have to engage the public. So, we started talking to the public. We received over 2,500 recommendations from parents, from doctors, from nurses, from community leaders. The President also said, look, you – we can't do this alone. This isn't the federal government coming into your home and telling you what to do.

MR. ALLEN: Mm-hmm.

MS. BARNES: So, we had to engage with that same landscape of individuals, the private sector, parents, doctors, nurses, those who are producing foods, the food and beverage industry, those who are working in schools to provide school lunches. So, we got the best information from all of those individuals, as well as the 12 departments and agencies that worked with us on this taskforce report, and all of that expertise has gone into this, and that's what going to make this goal actually doable.

MR. ALLEN: Now, that broad buy-in that you're talking about is one way to diffuse possible criticism, you know, you're telling people how to raise their kids. Like, do you get criticism like that? What other sort of pushback are you getting from these sort of big ideas?

MS. BARNES: Well, you know, it's been really wonderful, I think because the First Lady started talking about this issue in the context of the White House garden and working with young people from local elementary schools, watching them work in the garden, plant the plants, harvest the garden, cook the food and start to talk to people about this issue, and also talk about it from the perspective of being a parent her own experience with her daughters and talking to their doctor, I think people can relate to that.

And we know that people across the ideological spectrum, Republicans to Democrats to moderates to Independents, all regions of the country recognize that this is a serious problem. So, we already have an American public that's attuned to this issue because we've been talking to them about it, and who recognize what's going on in their own community. And as a result, I think they are welcoming this and welcoming the tone with which we issue these recommendations, again, empowering people, empowering parents, empowering caregivers with information, with actionable ideas so that they can take control of what's going on in their households.

Task 2.2. Find translation equivalents to words and word combinations to the topic FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Whenever possible find multiple variants.

Ex.: the invitation of his counterpart – приглашение коллеги, приглашение принимающей стороны, приглашение соратника и т. д.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forthcoming session • on a 4-day state visit • Foreign Secretary • make an official visit • State Secretary • accepted an invitation • Foreign Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broadening contacts • joint communiqué • to pay a return visit • a wide range of problems • hold a meeting • overcoming political differences • questions of mutual interest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchanged views • signed a protocol • a number of bilateral issues • embassy sources • held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality |
|---|--|--|

Task 2.3. Read the text of short reports on politics and economy and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:

- the genre of the text;
- the recipient of the text;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from English into Russian.

US jobs growth slows by more than expected in July

3 August 2018

The US economy added fewer jobs than expected in July after a surge of hiring in the previous months.

Employers added 157,000 jobs in July – 33,000 fewer than expected and well below the 248,000 created in June.

Economists had forecast that the number of jobs created would be close to 190,000 for the month.

The US Department of Labor also said the unemployment rate fell from 4.0 % to 3.9 % in July, near to the 18-year low it reached in May.

Manufacturers led the job gains in June – a sign that the intensifying trade disputes between the US and other countries are not yet hurting hiring, analysts said.

The healthcare and hospitality sectors also added positions, but there were marked losses at toy and game retailers, as chains such as Toys “R” US shuttered their doors.

Previous job gain estimates for May and June were revised upwardly, to 268,000 and 248,000 respectively.

Those revisions “take some of the sting out” of the unexpectedly low rise in July, said Mark Hamrick, senior economic analyst at Bankrate.com, which tracks interest rates.

(From BBC)

Task 2.4. Make a sight translation of the text into Russian.

Trade rocks already unstable U.S., China relations

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS ON JULY 7, 2018 INFLUENCE & POLICY, SLIDER

President Donald Trump’s trade battle with China will exacerbate relations with Beijing that are already fraying on several fronts as the U.S. takes a more confrontational stance and an increasingly powerful China stands its ground.

The gloves came off Friday as the world’s two largest economies imposed tariffs on billions of dollars of each other’s goods amid a spiraling dispute over technology. It comes at a time when Washington needs China’s help in ending its nuclear stand-off with North Korea. Trump’s much-vaunted personal rapport with Chinese President Xi Jinping, whom he hosted at his Mar-a-Lago resort three months after taking office, won’t help patch up differences, experts and former officials say. “The notion that there’s a personal relationship which will somehow supersede China’s strategic interests and the well-being of the Communist Party – including its ability to manage its own economy consistent with its political interests – is absurd,” said Daniel Russel, top U.S. diplomat for East Asia under President Barack Obama.

“There’s no scenario in which an affectionate relationship, real or imagined, is going to stay Xi’s hand,” Russel said.

Troubles in the bilateral relationship go beyond trade. China has chafed about the scope of U.S. relations with Taiwan; U.S. complaints

about its construction of military outposts on islands in the South China Sea; tougher screening of Chinese investment in the U.S.; visa restrictions; and accusations that it's the main source of opioids.

(From Associated Press)

Task 2.5. Read the text and translate it into Russian to your group mate. Let your group mate make notes of your translation and render the text back into English in reverse translation.

Bank of England raises UK interest rates

2 August 2018

The rate has risen by a quarter of a percentage point, from 0.5 % to 0.75 % – the highest level since March 2009.

While the decision means that the 3.5 million people with variable or tracker mortgages will pay more, the rise will be welcomed by savers. Mark Carney, the Bank's governor, said there would be further "gradual" and "limited" rate rises to come. However, Mr. Carney told the BBC that the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) would cut rates if needed. "There are a variety of scenarios that can happen with Brexit ... but in many of those scenarios interest rates should be at least at these levels and so this decision is consistent with that," he said. "In those scenarios where the interest rate should be lower, well then the MPC which meets eight times a year would, I'm confident, take the right decision to adjust."

Suren Thiru, head of economics at the British Chambers of Commerce, said: "While a quarter-point rise may have a limited long-term financial impact on most businesses, it risks undermining confidence at a time of significant political and economic uncertainty."

Why are they doing this now?

The Bank's MPC had been expected to raise interest rates in May, but held fire because the economy went through a weak patch at the start of the year – partly because of the harsh weather conditions, dubbed the Beast from the East.

The Bank is now confident that the dip was temporary and that economic growth will recover from the 0.2 % rate seen in the first quarter to 0.4 % in the second quarter and maintain that pace later in the year.

Homeowners with a variable rate or tracker mortgage will face an increase in payments.

The Bank is sticking to previous guidance that there will be further interest rate rises, but Mr. Carney said these will be “limited and gradual”. “Rates can be expected to rise gradually. Policy needs to walk, not run, to stand still,” he said. However, the Institute of Directors said the Bank had “jumped the gun” by raising the rate now. It said: “The rise threatens to dampen consumer and business confidence at an already fragile time. Growth has remained subdued, and the recent partial rebound is the least that could be expected after the lack of progress in the year’s first quarter.”

Five interest rate facts

1. More than 3.5 million residential mortgages are on a variable or tracker rate.

2. The average standard variable rate mortgage is 4.72 %.

3. On a £150,000 variable mortgage, a rise to 0.75 % is likely to increase the annual cost by £224. A Bank rate rise does not guarantee the equivalent increase in interest paid to savers. Half did not move after the last rate rise. No easy access savings account at a major High Street bank pays interest of more than 0.5 %. The Bank said a pick-up in the economy is being supported by household spending, which the Bank said had been “erratic” earlier in the year. It also believes the recent series of store closures on the High Street does not reflect a lack of appetite for shopping.

In its Quarterly Inflation Report, the Bank said: “Although in the past year the number of retail closures have increased and retail footfall has fallen, contacts of the Bank’s agents suggest that mainly reflects shifts in consumer demand to online stores and from goods to services.”

Commenting on Brexit, Mr. Carney said the Monetary Policy Committee “recognizes that the economic outlook could be influenced significantly by the response of households, businesses and financial markets to developments related to the process of EU withdrawal.” He said: “Negotiations are now entering a critical period, with the UK and EU both seeking an agreement by the end of the year.” Although the range of potential outcomes is wide, what matters for monetary policy is how people react to developments. He said British households so far have been “resilient – but not indifferent – to Brexit news”.

What is the outlook?

The Bank sees continuing “modest” economic growth of 1.4 % this year and an increase to 1.8 % next year. The unemployment rate is

expected to fall further from 4.2 % and wage growth is expected to pick up. Inflation is forecast to fall back to 2 % – the Bank of England’s target – by 2020. The Bank is sticking to its guidance that interest rates will continue to head higher, but only at gradual pace and to a limited extent. The financial markets have taken this on board and are forecasting one, and perhaps two, rises of 0.25 % before 2020. It also seems unlikely the UK will return to interest rates of 5 % and above. In its inflation report, the Bank published what it thinks is the natural interest rate for the UK economy. It puts that at between 2 % and 3 %. That relatively low rate is partly due to an ageing population. Older people tend to save more, and in the future that will provide a greater pool of savings for lending to households and industry and help prevent the economy from overheating.

(From BBC)

Task 2.6. Read the text of the article about sports and find the relevant information to the following plan:

1. The main event and the problem.
2. The main participants of the event and their actions.
3. The consequences of the event.
4. Opinions about the event, the journalist’s point of view if it is defined.

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from English into Russian.

Was Russia 2018 the Greatest of All World Cups?

By Rory Smith, July 13, 2018

MOSCOW. Some time around France’s virtuoso victory against Argentina and Belgium’s breathtaking comeback against Japan, the planet seemed to come to a decision. Russia 2018, it was universally decided, had not just been a good World Cup, and not just a great World Cup. It had, in fact, been the best World Cup.

That assessment may not last, of course: once we have all had a chance to reflect, it may not quite live up to the standards of the 1982 tournament, most people’s market leader whenever this conversation arises.

Have they gone well enough to carry FIFA and the World Cup through the next eight years of upheaval without suffering considerable damage? Certainly, this has been not just an enjoyable tournament, but a significant one, one whose broader consequences may echo for a few years yet. In more ways than one, Russia 2018 really was a game changer.

The Rise of Collectivism

If there is little doubt this has been an outstanding tournament, it seems fair to say there has been no outstanding team. Either France or Croatia would be a more than worthy winner, of course, but one has played a notch below its potential brilliance and the other right at the very edge of its capabilities. Neither would be considered, by most, a team for the ages in the mold of Spain's 2010 vintage.

Nor has it been a World Cup dominated by individuals: Kylian Mbappé has shone the brightest, and Luka Modric the longest, but in a sport increasingly in thrall to stars, almost all of those teams that had been constructed in the service of the great and the good failed to ignite.

Mohamed Salah and Robert Lewandowski went home in the group stage, and Lionel Messi, Cristiano Ronaldo and Andres Iniesta soon after. Neymar made it to the quarterfinals, but won few friends along the way. His addiction to melodrama was a discordant note at a World Cup that has seen thankfully little controversy.

Instead, it has been a tournament for collectives: for Uruguay's resilient, defiant defense; for England's ingenious, coordinated set pieces; for Belgium's lethal, perfectly orchestrated counterattacks. Russia's work rate brought the host country within a penalty shoot-out of the semifinals; Japan and Mexico, with its brave, breakneck style, might have made the quarters.

The days when the World Cup represented the pinnacle of the sport, the highest form of soccer, are long gone. Now it is best seen as a snapshot of where the game is. This year – one of shocks and surprises and the great being brought low – the picture is pretty clear.

The gap between the very best teams, the traditional giants, and everyone else is shrinking, and shrinking fast, reduced almost to nothingness by the spread of knowledge, the sophistication of coaching and, crucially, by the end of the tiki-taka era.

In the short term, that is likely to be true; in the long run, it is to be hoped that exposure to the elite will raise standards across the board. The World Cup's next few years will be difficult: first Qatar, then expansion. That does not mean, however, that the glory days are definitely over. Russia 2018 might have been the best World Cup for years. This will not necessarily be the last time we say that.

(From New York Times)

Independent Study for Part 2

Independent task 2.1. *Read the texts about foreign visits and define the recipient of the texts, the organization of information and possible translation difficulties.*

Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1).

Translate the texts from Russian into English.

1. Китайский премьер Ли Кэцян начинает трехдневный визит в Россию

Ли Кэцян и Дмитрий Медведев 13 октября обсудят ключевые вопросы сотрудничества в рамках 19-й регулярной встречи, которая пройдет при участии 20 членов правительств двух стран. По итогам переговоров будут подписаны около 50 соглашений в сфере торговли, инвестиций, энергетики, транспорта, финансов и в других областях.

ПЕКИН, 12 окт. — РИА Новости. Председатель Госсовета Китая Ли Кэцян по приглашению российского премьера Дмитрия Медведева совершит с 12 по 14 октября визит в Россию. Это его первый визит в Россию в качестве китайского премьера.

Ожидается, что во время пребывания в России Ли Кэцян встретится с президентом России Владимиром Путиным, премьером Дмитрием Медведевым, председателями обеих палат российского парламента Валентиной Матвиенко и Сергеем Нарышкиным.

Российский и китайский премьеры 13 октября обсудят ключевые вопросы сотрудничества в рамках 19-й регулярной встречи, которая пройдет при участии 20 членов правительств двух стран. По итогам переговоров будут подписаны около 50 соглашений в сфере торговли, инвестиций, энергетики, транспорта, финансов и в других областях. После церемонии подписания документов состоится пресс-конференция глав правительств.

2. РФ и Турция подписали восемь документов по итогам визита Путина

В Анкаре прошло пятое заседание Совета сотрудничества высшего уровня (ССВУ) между Российской Федерацией и Турецкой Республикой. Российскую делегацию возглавил президент Владимир Путин, турецкую — президент Реджеп Тайип Эрдоган.

Восемь документов подписаны между Россией и Турцией по итогам государственного визита Президента РФ Владимира Путина в Турцию.

В Анкаре прошло пятое заседание Совета сотрудничества высшего уровня (ССВУ) между Российской Федерацией и Турецкой Республикой. Российскую делегацию возглавил президент Владимир Путин, турецкую – президент Реджеп Тайип Эрдоган. Предыдущее, четвертое, заседание ССВУ состоялось 22 ноября 2013 года в Санкт-Петербурге.

Помимо меморандума о взаимопонимании между «Газпромом» и турецким концерном Botas подписан меморандум о взаимопонимании между «Российским энергетическим агентством» Минэнерго и Минэнерго Турции в области энергоэффективности, энергосбережения и возобновляемых источников энергии.

Подписан меморандум о взаимопонимании между «Росатомом» и Минэнерго Турции о подготовке кадров для атомной отрасли и смежных отраслей. Кроме этого, подписан протокол 13-го заседания смешанной российско-турецкой межправкомиссии по торгово-экономическому сотрудничеству. Подписано совместное заявление министров экономики России и Турции по продвижению торгово-экономического и инвестиционного сотрудничества между Россией и Турцией.

Подписи поставлены под меморандумом о взаимопонимании в сфере малого и среднего предпринимательства между Минэкономразвития России и государственной Организацией по развитию и поддержке малого и среднего предпринимательства Турции.

Стороны также подписали меморандум о взаимопонимании между министерствами труда и социальной защиты обеих стран о сотрудничестве в сфере труда, социального обеспечения и занятости. Еще один договор подписан между Россией и Турцией о взаимной правовой помощи по уголовным делам и выдаче. По информации пресс-службы президента России, Россия является для Турции вторым (после Германии) по значению внешнеторговым партнером. В свою очередь, Турция занимает седьмое место во внешней торговле России. В 2013 году товарооборот составил 32,7 миллиарда долларов. В 2014 году взаимная торговля увеличилась на 0,5 % (за первые девять

месяцев – 23,7 миллиарда долларов). Общий объём накопленных российских прямых инвестиций в Турции составляет 1,7 миллиарда долларов, турецких в России – 1 миллиард долларов.

3. Президент ФИФА встретился с Путиным в ходе визита в Россию

Президент ФИФА Йозеф Блаттер в ходе рабочего визита в Россию по подготовке к чемпионату мира 2018 года встретился с Владимиром Путиным, Виталием Мутко и Алексеем Сорокиным. Обсуждались вопросы, связанные со стадионами для ЧМ-2018. Также была затронута тема крымских команд в российском чемпионате.

Президент ФИФА Йозеф Блаттер встретился с российским президентом Владимиром Путиным в ходе своего рабочего визита, связанного с подготовкой к чемпионату мира по футболу 2018 года.

На встрече с Мутко и Сорокиным Блаттер обсудил возможность уменьшения количества стадионов, на которых состоятся матчи ЧМ. Кроме того, обсуждались вопросы, связанные с вместительностью арен. Также в ходе переговоров была затронута тема крымских футбольных клубов, играющих в чемпионате России.

(From РИА Новости)

Independent task 2.2. *Read the rules of reduced translation and make a translation summary of the text.*

☞ *Reduced translation of media texts is based on the differentiation of primary and secondary information. Primary information defines the event, the problem or the theme. It is defined through precision elements, such as names, dates and numerical characteristics (for example, quantities). Secondary information includes interpreting the events, the problems and the themes. The interpretation can be presented through opinions and evaluation. Analytical information is presented as prehistory, explanation of reasons, prognosis and speculations. The task of the translator is to distinguish primary information of precision and analytical elements and preserve it in the text. Reduction is also achieved through compression of the text at the level of the sentence. This is achieved through using abbreviations, periphrasis, omission of the functional elements, simplifying the sentence structure, etc. The result of the compression should not differ in the sphere of application, language style. Reduced translation starts with distinguishing primary and secondary information, the division of the text into semantic parts. Then it is recommended to use periphrasis and compression.*

Как ЧМ-2018 повлияет на экономику России и бизнес

15 июля 2018. Ведомости. Татьяна Ломская, Анастасия Иванова, Александр Воробьев, Алена Сухаревская

ЧМ-2018 завершился, запомнившись не только выходом российской сборной в четвертьфинал, но и качеством организации. Турнир стал лучшим за все время проведения мундиалей, заявил президент FIFA Джанни Инфантино.

По оценке Центробанка, чемпионат мира ускорит рост российского ВВП в этом году на 0,1–0,2 п.п. в основном во II квартале благодаря росту розницы, продаж гостиничных, ресторанных и транспортных услуг. Потребительский спрос в июне–июле вырастет на \$5 млрд, ожидает главный экономист российского офиса Bank of America Владимир Осаковский.

Больше всего от притока туристов выиграют отели, торговля и транспорт, отмечается в обзоре Moody's. Номинальный ВРП большинства этих регионов чемпионат увеличит на 1–2 % в этом году: больше других выиграют небольшие Мордовия и Калининградская область. Инвестиции в инфраструктуру составят в этом году большую часть всех инвестиций в Мордовии, а зависимый от транзитных энергопоставок Калининград сможет воспользоваться новыми объектами энергоснабжения. По данным оргкомитета, матчи ЧМ посетили 1,3 млн человек, из которых 570 000 – иностранцы. На время чемпионата количество авиабронирований по России выросло на 32 %, подсчитали аналитики Aviasales. Перед матчами цены на авиабилеты росли в разы по сравнению с другими днями, отметили аналитики Tutu.ru: в среднем – в 3–5 раз, но доходило и до 12 раз. Вторая крупнейшая российская авиакомпания – S7 Airlines – перевезла примерно 100 000 пассажиров, чьи полеты были связаны с чемпионатом, говорит ее представитель. Но на фоне годового трафика S7 (около 15 млн пассажиров) это небольшой прирост. «Уральские авиалинии» перевезли около 60 000 болельщиков, отмечает их представитель. По предварительным оценкам, чемпионат дополнительно привлек свыше 2 млн пассажиров, отметил представитель РЖД.

Пассажиропоток аэропорта Шереметьево за месяц чемпионата вырос на 15 % по сравнению с тем же периодом 2017 г., Домодедово – на 14,7 %, Внуково – 17,1 %, аэропорта Сочи – на 18 %, а всех

аэропортов в Екатеринбурге, Самаре, Ростове-на-Дону, Нижнем Новгороде – на 35 %, рассказывают представители аэропортов, «Базэл аэро» и холдинга «Аэропорты регионов». По данным сервиса онлайн-бронирования OneTwoTrip, более половины (52 %) болельщиков останавливались в традиционных гостиницах. Далее по популярности идут проживание у друзей и знакомых (28 %), аренда квартир (15 %), а 4 % решили ночевать в палатке или автомобиле. Более 277 000 болельщиков (76 % из них – иностранцы) снимали жилье в России на время матчей через сервис Airbnb, рассказали его аналитики: это в 4 раза больше, чем годом ранее.

Оборот ресторанов и кафе по всей России вырос во время чемпионата на 16 %, количество чеков – на 10 %, а средний чек – на 5 %, подсчитала компания «Эвотор» (производитель умных онлайн-касс и облачных решений), в городах проведения чемпионата – на 31, 22 и 8 % соответственно. Почти у всех магазинов и общепита в центре Москвы оборот вырос до пиковых предновогодних значений, отмечает управляющий партнер Colliers International Николай Казанский. В магазинах и супермаркетах продажи также подскочили. Например, в магазинах «Азбука вкуса» внутри Садового кольца и рядом с «Лужниками» – в 1,5–2 раза, рассказывает представитель сети: в основном болельщики покупали готовую кулинарию, снеки, алкогольные и безалкогольные напитки.

Чемпионат мира помог и российским сотовым операторам. Они отчитываются о небывалом росте пользователей роуминга и продаж специальных тарифных пакетов для иностранцев, однако не раскрывают, сколько им удалось заработать. Интернет-трафик операторов чемпионат увеличил всего на 1 % в месяц, т. е. примерно на 0,1 % в год, признает менеджер одного из операторов связи.

(From Vedomosti)

Independent task 2.3. *Read the texts about home politics, translate them into English, comment on your translation choices and strategies.*

Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1).

1. Должность председателя суда предлагают сделать выборной

Должность председателя суда могут сделать выборной, а срок его полномочий ограничат двумя годами. Соответствующий законопроект, как стало известно «Парламентской газете», 9 января

в Госдуму внесет сенатор Сергей Калашников. Документ направлен на уменьшение зависимости судей от председателя суда. Сейчас председатель районного суда и его заместители назначаются президентом сроком на шесть лет по представлению Председателя Верховного Суда и при наличии положительного заключения региональной квалификационной коллегии. «У нас сложилась практика, которая полностью противоречит принципу независимости суда, так как в судебную систему встроена совершенно неконституционная фигура председателя суда», — сказал «Парламентской газете» автор законопроекта, первый зампред Комитета Совета Федерации по экономической политике Сергей Калашников. От председателя суда зависят жизненные блага подчиненных, поэтому его функция явно не соответствует тем потребностям, которые испытывает судебная система.

2. В Великобритании назначили нового главу Консервативной партии

Новым главой Консервативной партии Великобритании назначен министр по вопросам миграции Брендон Льюис. Такое решение, как сообщило РИА Новости в канцелярии премьера, приняла в понедельник глава кабинета Тереза Мэй и одобрила королева Елизавета II.

Ранее лидер консерваторов Патрик Маклохлин заявил об отставке.

Льюис с новым назначением покидает пост министра по миграции.

3. Лидер британских консерваторов ушел в отставку

«Королева одобрила назначение Льюиса министром без портфеля. Он также станет новым председателем Консервативной партии», — сообщил представитель канцелярии. Ранее СМИ сообщали, что Мэй назначит лидером партии министра транспорта Криса Грэйлинга, а аппарат Консервативной партии даже опубликовал твит с поздравлениями. Однако твит вскоре был удален, а сообщения СМИ не подтвердились. В настоящее время в резиденции премьера на Даунинг-стрит проходит совещание, на котором глава британского правительства назовет обновленный состав кабинета министров. Отставки предсказывались для Грининга, Маклохлина, лидера палаты общин Андреи Лидсом, министра транспорта Криса

Грэйлинга и для министра по делам бизнеса, энергетики и промышленной стратегии Грега Кларка. Пост главы аппарата британского правительства, фактического заместителя премьер-министра, оставшийся вакантным после отставки Дэмиана Грина, может занять министр здравоохранения Джереми Хант. В понедельник в отставку также подал министр по делам Северной Ирландии Джеймс Брокеншир, однако это связано не с изменениями в правительстве, а с проблемами со здоровьем министра.

4. В Центробанке рассказали о новых правилах банковской системы в 2018 году

В Банке России рассказали о переходе к пропорциональному регулированию банковской системы. Соответствующая информация приводится в комментарии на сайте мегарегулятора. В течение наступившего года кредитные организации должны увеличить капитал до 1 млрд рублей и начать работу по универсальной лицензии. Минимальный капитал банков с базовой лицензией установлен на уровне 300 млн рублей. Для таких банков предусмотрена также упрощённая отчётность. Переход к пропорциональному регулированию банков Центробанк планирует завершить к 1 января 2019 года.

Для системно значимых банков, активы которых составляют порядка 60 % общих активов отечественной банковской системы, появится второй из двух нормативов ликвидности. Норматив будет представлять собой отношение имеющегося в наличии стабильного фондирования к его необходимому объёму. Его минимальное значение предусматривается на уровне 100 %.

С 1 января все кредитные организации также должны будут перейти на международный стандарт финансовой отчетности (МСФО) 9.

Новые правила позволят оценить суммы, время и риски от неопределённости будущих потоков финансовых средств конкретного предприятия.

В конце прошлого года Банк России сообщил, что около двухсот банков должны определиться с видом лицензии, которую они получат по закону о пропорциональной банковской системе.

Independent task 2.4

👂 Listen to the interviews on the sites BBC, CNN, VOA, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into Russian. These are examples of popular symbols, use them and other symbols that you develop for your notation:

: – to talk, speak, interview etc.; = – agreement, coordination, correlation;
OK – support, approve, etc.; ○ – total, everything, sum, etc.;
→ – future, movement, etc.; ← – past, stagnation, etc.;
↓ – downturn, decrease, etc.; ↑ – uprising, increase, upheaval, etc.

Independent task 2.5

👂 Listen to the latest interviews on the sites Вести.ru, Newstube.ru, RT.ru, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into English.

Independent task 2.6

👂 *Listen to D. Trump's press conference at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=? VS?bg' i dE3>, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into Russian.*

Independent task 2.7

👂 *Listen to the press-conference on the visit of V. Putin to Serbia <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SfIV-YbXy7E>, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into English.*

👁️ *Watch that you render no less than 60 % of all of the facts in the source text in your translation. You should not miss or add significant information, which can alter the contents of the source text. Some minor alterations are possible if they are used for the purposes of the pragmatic adaptation. All lexical, grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language should be preserved. More than 3 mistakes are lessening the quality of translation. The speech should correspond to the norms of loudness, distinctness and tempo. Excessive emotions, mimics and gestures should be avoided. Pauses should be avoided, it is better to use the gap-fillers.*

Part 3. TRANSLATING ENTERTAINING MEDIA TEXTS

Recommendations for Study for Part 3

Topic: Essays, reviews, advertisements

Purpose – acquiring practical skills of translating entertaining media texts and programs from English into Russian and from Russian into English.

Tasks:

- to practise translating the texts of entertaining articles and reviews;
- to practise analyzing the informative structure of entertaining texts;
- to practise reduced and summary translation;
- to practise preliminary translation analysis of entertaining media texts and intellegences;
- to develop the skills of understanding English entertaining programs and selecting the main information;
- to develop the skills of interpreting on the basis of entertaining programs.

Knowledge:

- parameters of entertaining texts and programs;
- structural and linguistic peculiarities of entertaining programs and texts;
- topical lexis and clichés on “Show Business”.

Skills:

- preliminary translation analysis of entertaining media texts;
- written translation of entertaining texts from English into Russian;
- written translation of entertaining texts from Russian into English;
- consecutive interpreting and sight translation of entertaining programs from English into Russian;
- consecutive interpreting and sight translation of entertaining programs from Russian into English.

Guidelines for Study

Translation and interpretation of entertainment media texts demands a good grasp of the language and the skills of using figurative and expressive language.

Study the theory of Part 3 “Entertaining Media and Intelligences”. Summarize the characteristics of entertaining media texts in the theoretical description and find them in texts for translation.

Continue working on the glossaries of translation equivalents (example of the glossary is in Supplement 1).

Study the lexis and clichés to the topic “Show Business” and apply it to the translation of entertaining media texts.

Make the tasks of finding translation equivalents, preliminary translation analysis and translation of entertaining articles (Tasks 3.1–3.5, Independent Tasks 3.1–3.5).

Make a portfolio and present it in class. Parameters for the portfolio are in Supplement 4. The portfolio should present translated sources, which can be found in Supplement 5. The work on the portfolio summarizes the work on the course.

Independent tasks are translation of interviews, articles and reports, interpreting speeches from English into Russian and from Russian into English.

Theory for Part 3

Theory task 3.1. Read information about entertaining media texts and intelligences, summarize the main ideas of it.

Entertaining media

Analyzing modern media one can see such a significant segment, as entertaining media.

Strictly speaking, entertaining media is not unified, it is based on events of culture, show business, cinematography, celebrity gossip and other information read and viewed for entertainment.

In fact, the overwhelming majority of entertaining TV uses opinion and competition of participants, commands or certain groups. Entertaining media as science or art corresponds to the traditional sphere of culture, with the basic purpose of recreation.

Prevalence of recreative function does not mean absence of other functions. In fact, entertaining genres are multifunctional. Reading the

entertaining material, the recipient enriches life experience, adjusts his life to the norms of the society. The reader is offered a choice of roles and functions, which is especially visible in TV entertaining shows: games, lotteries, quizzes, competitions, and talk shows.

The focus of such media is on the celebrities, or, in other words, media persons. These are the stars of theatre, cinema, sports and show business, popular politicians, celebrities, government officials. Entertaining media evolves around the images of media persons. Another feature is the use of some provoking situation or scandal, which leads to increasing the attention of the audience. The core element of the informative structure is the attitude of the journalist and the participants to the media event. For example, this can be sympathy or criticism, achieved through dramatization.

The recipient is looking for an ideal model of caring about health, appearance, relationships, etc. These genres are a hybrid of information and entertainment. In modern information environment, people are much less interested in social phenomena and problems, but more attracted to entertainment. The themes are social and cultural; there is no reporting, but rather discussion and expression of opinion. In modern media, even political information is delivered in the form of entertainment. Emotions, humor and the gaming elements are used to produce the reception with pleasure, enjoyment, emotional comfort and relaxation.

One of the genres combining official and entertaining information is essay. It is an original and complex form of literary publicistics, which involves the attention of readers. The essay is a prosaic composition of small volume and free composition, expressing individual impressions and reasons of a concrete situation or issue without an exhaustive treatment of a subject. As a rule, the essay offers a new, subjective presentation of the event, problem or person. Essays can be philosophical, critical, popular scientific or fictional. Essay style is characterized by figurativeness, aphoristic nature and the use of colloquial.

The theme of an essay can be events of aesthetic, cultural and ethical values. The event should compel the reader to think; therefore, people of different generations and different spheres of a public life understand such texts differently, focusing on particular ideas and judgment. In an essay, there is a mix of logics and figurative information. The theme of an

essay is always concrete; the heading can be a starting point in reflections of the author.

Structure or composition of an essay is free. The essay can imitate a confession, a record, notes, memoirs, curriculum vitae, letters and others genres.

Style of an essay can have elements of art, publicistic, science and even colloquial communication. The prevailing type of speech in the essay is reasoning or reflection. The author of an essay relies on real facts and tries to solve the problems of cognitive and practical character. At the same time, its composition has an aesthetic value. The essayist is not objective as the essay is a product of two intentions: to describe the reality and present the view of it.

The communicative purpose of the essayist defines the text and influences the emotions and intelligence of the recipients, imposes ideas and feeling; convince the recipient in correctness of the author's opinion. The text is a reflection of spiritual and emotional activity of the writer.

Another popular genre, which is widely used in entertaining text, is advertisement. Advertisements can be used in intelligences or mix with other entertaining texts. The basic function of advertising texts is presentation or promotion of ideas, services and goods in the market to increase their sales. Advertising texts can be informative, explanatory and reminding. They allow consumers to remember the brand, specify advantages of the product, use images, present opinion of experts.

Language of advertising texts is relying on synonymy and polysemy, the use of expressive language. The structural elements of the advertisement include the heading, the slogan, the text, the echo phrase and contact information.

Theory task 3.2. Answer the questions about media texts.

◆ Questions for theory

1. Who is interested in entertaining media?
2. What are the objects of entertaining media coverage?
3. Why is the interest in entertaining media increasing?
4. What are the functions of entertaining media texts?
5. What are the features of language in entertaining media?
6. What are the compositional features of an essay?

7. Why is it difficult to translate essays?
8. What are the strategies of translating advertisements?

Class Tasks on Translation and Translation Analysis for Part 3

Task 3.1. *Read the text of the essay and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:*

- the genre of the text;
- the recipient of the text;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from English into Russian.

Onward and Upward with the Arts

August 6 & 13, 2018 Issue

Nicole Holofcener's Human Comedies

The director's films find humor and poignancy in bad behavior

By Ariel Levy

Holofcener's characters are smart, funny, sexy, and prone to self-sabotage.

The film-maker Nicole Holofcener has a cat named Peggy, with one back leg that doesn't touch the ground when she moves: the limb twists sideways, so that it shoots into the air as the cat hop-steps through life.

This is the kind of creature Holofcener is drawn to: weirdly alluring, mangled by life, and unable to resist lashing out against her own best interests. In Holofcener's second film "Lovely and Amazing" a frustrated artist, played by Catherine Keener, takes a job at a one-hour-photo store so that her husband will stop nagging her to earn some money; her boss there is a high-school student, whom she makes out with in her car, parked in front of his mother's house. In "Friends with Money", Olivia (Jennifer Aniston) has quit her job as a teacher and started cleaning houses. She steals seventy-five-dollar face cream from a client and rubs it on her feet;

at night, she smokes pot and compulsively calls the married man who jilted her, hanging up when he says hello.

Holofcener is fifty-eight, a slim, small woman with long reddish-brown hair who dresses like an unusually clean teen-age boy: jeans, sneakers, striped T-shirts, corduroy jackets. She likes to complain that nobody has seen her films.

At N.Y.U., Holofcener made her first film about Lawrence's second marriage. "It was one of the worst experiences of my life," she said. "I used to wish I'd get hit by a car, because I was in so far over my head. I'd be crossing the street, thinking, 'Come on, hit me!'" Her anxiety was so acute that she was often afraid she'd vomit. "When that film was done, it was bad – and I didn't know!" she said. During a screening, she heard a friend seated a few rows behind her say, "When will this end?" She laughed, remembering. "My dad, Charlie, who had unfortunately spent six years supporting my artistic endeavors, said something like 'Maybe you should think about another career.' I thought, O.K., maybe I'm just going to be a writer. I can stay home and write, and if I have to throw up I'm near the bathroom."

Holofcener's critics complain that not much happens in her films. As a reviewer in the *Guardian* once argued, "By keeping her scenes short and jumping constantly between her protagonists, Holofcener creates an illusion of momentum." Even devoted fans like Frances McDormand concede, "She's not great on plot, but nobody can touch her on character and dialogue."

In Holofcener's new film, however, plenty happens: a child dies, a romance commences, a cigar is stubbed out on a forehead. The themes are still very much Holofcener's.

"I mean, I'd like to have more money to make these films," Holofcener said in her living room, sitting in an Eames chair that was a gift from Moskowitz and her husband. "I always say, 'I don't care.' Then, later, I wish I had more, and I feel like, 'Am I in show business?' But I can't help liking the kind of movies I like – even though I try." Holofcener stood, and headed to the laundry room, where she keeps a collection of "sad ladies" – vintage paintings and drawings of women whose expressions range from forlorn to miserable. She loves them, but to keep them in the main part of the house might make visitors uncomfortable.

(From *The New Yorker*)

Task 3.2. Find translation equivalents to words and word combinations to the topic *SHOW BUSINESS*. Whenever possible find multiple variants.

Ex.: show biz – шоу бизнес, развлечения, сфера развлечений

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • performers • fashion industry • intellectual property rights • event • talent agency • light entertainment • scribbler | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soap opera • a special • suspense film • theatrical • topline • topline • showrunner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wrap • yawner • zitcom • two-hander • tyro • warble • sitcom |
|--|--|--|

Task 3.3. Read the text of headlines and make a preliminary translation analysis according to the points:

- the genre of the texts;
- the recipient of the texts;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the headlines (Supplement 1).

Translate the headlines from English into Russian.

Kim Kardashian wears tight leotard on day out with North... after fans slam her thoughtless attitude to ‘anorexia’ and Tyson Beckford calls her ‘botched’.

Love Island’s Megan Barton Hanson goes braless under a playful ‘nakey nakey’ crop top as she enjoys her first night in the UK with Wes Nelson.

David Ginola, 51, is seen with baby daughter for the first time as he dotes on the tot during low-key outing with model girlfriend Maëva Denat, 28.

Billie Piper is pregnant: mother-of-two is expecting her first child with rocker boyfriend Johnny Lloyd.

Love Island’s Josh reveals he was TOO TIRED for sex with Kaz after wrap-party... as he speculates winners Jack and Dani suffered the same fate.

Chrissy Teigen hits back at mummy shamers as she dotes on two-month-old son Miles in sweet snap while holidaying in Bali.

Mila Kunis says she and husband Ashton Kutcher almost DIED on their honeymoon after a series of epic blunders caused them to say ‘I quit’.

Emily Ratajkowski sizzles on Instagram as she plugs backless burgundy one-piece from her line.

Lisa Armstrong ‘loses a stone in weight’ as she embarks on healthy lifestyle following her split from Ant McPartlin.

(From Daily Mail)

Task 3.4. Read the text of caricatures at <http://www.andydavey.com/blog/2013/12/04/political-cartoons-of-the-year>, translate them from English into Russian.

Task 3.5. Read the text of sports article, translate it from English into Russian.

How Playing Sports, Even Poorly, Can Make You More Successful in Business

Even lousy athletes learn leadership skills that help them in their careers.

Judy Mandell

If you think the only benefit of playing sports is pleasure and amusement, think again! There’s mounting evidence that playing sports can transfer into your professional career and help you climb to the top.

Greg Spillane believes playing football at San Diego State University taught him a lot about business and leadership. Now, as the Chief Operating Officer at Events.com, a cloud-based application connecting people with the experiences they love, Mr. Spillane tries to hire former athletes because he believes that they understand and value hard work, accountability, competition, and being part of a team.

“In football, there are winners and losers on almost every play,” says Mr. Spillane. “Whether it’s two linemen battling over the line of scrimmage, a receiver matched up against a cornerback, or a running back taking on a blitzing linebacker, somebody is always trying to beat you. In business, you are competing against other companies in your space. Your employees are your team and you spend your time preparing to beat your competition. Having people on your team who are competitive, who can work within a

team environment, and who understand the importance of hard work can give you a heads-up in business. To succeed in a competitive world you have to be relentless in your desire to win.”

What if you're a lousy athlete?

As a former athlete (a competitive high school swimmer), now an executive in the sports industry (director of media strategies & communications at ONE World Sports, based in Stamford, CT), and also a parent of two teenage boys who are very active in sports, Rachel Gary is an advocate of sports participation, regardless of skill level. “Many of the traits needed to succeed in sports are similar to those needed to succeed in business, including goal-setting, confidence, discipline and leadership skills,” says Ms. Gary. “It is in sports where one learns to work as a team, to earn the respect of fellow teammates and opponents, to learn how to set and achieve goals, to appreciate the importance of winning gracefully, and how to rise again after a difficult loss.”

Psychologist Robert Troutwine, President of Troutwine & Associates, a consulting firm that evaluates athletes and coaches in the NFL, NBA, and MLB as well as college teams, points to research that shows that the struggling athlete learns many of these skills more so than the highly gifted athlete. “To persevere when one is not good at something shows a great deal of character,” says Mr. Troutwine. “To continue to strive under conditions of failure shows determination, the ability to handle frustration, and resiliency.”

While superstar athletes may learn certain life skills that could translate into their future careers, such as public speaking due to experiences interacting with the press, Meredith Whitley, assistant professor and coordinator of Sport-Based Youth at Adelphi University in Garden City, NY and Manhattan, contends that athletes with lesser abilities may learn different life skills that are equally important in their future careers, such as dealing with adversity and regulating one’s emotions despite minimal playing time.

Research in the field of sport-based youth development has shown that sport settings that are designed to teach both sport skills and life skills have the greatest impact – short-term and long-term. “That transfer does not automatically occur,” says Whitley. “We must create environments in sport settings where athletes are actively planning and practicing the transfer

of life skills into other domains. This is applicable for all individuals, regardless of gender, ability, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.”

(From The Observer)

Independent Study for Part 3

Independent task 3.1. *Read the essay and define the recipient of the text, the organization of information and possible translation difficulties.*

Create a short glossary to the text (Supplement 1).

Translate the text from Russian into English.

Наш девиз – четыре слова: жить ВКонтакте – это клёво

«Клуб 12 стульев»

Захар ГУСТОМЫСЛОВ

Когда-то у людей белой кости и с голубой кровью было принято писать на фамильных гербах девизы. Что-нибудь велеречиво-героическое. Типа: «Предан без лести», «Славу увеличивать деяниями», «Не слыть, но быть», «Жизнь – Царю, честь – никому»...

Нынешние статусы пользователей в соцсетях – выродившиеся потомки таких девизов. Ну, хочет человек своё кредо на нынешний момент выразить – кто ж ему запретит. А поскольку самому родить что-то выдающееся сложно (да, сказать по правде, и лень), всегда к услугам многочисленные сайты, предлагающие уже готовые клише. Любые, на выбор. Сентиментальные, пафосные, заумные, иронические, няшные...

Самые востребованные статусы, естественно, в разделах «популярные».

И что же популярно нынче у моих соотечественников? Ознакомившись с контентом, я, честно говоря, был разочарован.

Кто рано встаёт, тот точно не я.

Когда я ем – я глух и нем, проворен, быстр и дьявольски хитёр.
Всё надоело. Пойду, брошусь под... одеяло.

Если третий день подряд не хочется работать – значит, сегодня среда.

Некоторым кажется, что я ненормальный. А многие уже поняли, что им не кажется.

Чем больше я сплю, тем меньше от меня вреда.

Меня звали приключения, великие дела, удивительные открытия – но диван кричал громче всех.

Люби себя, чихай на всех – и в жизни ждёт тебя успех.

...Ну и так далее. До «береги честь смолоду», конечно, далеко-вато. Даже с поправкой на интернетовскую специфику тенденция просматривается не слишком жизнеутверждающая. Вряд ли все обладатели подобных «девизов» такие уж пофигисты, какими выставляются, но что делать, если именно такой имидж сейчас в тренде.

За англицизмы в тексте прошу меня простить.

(Литературная Газета)

Independent Task 3.2. *Read the texts of advertisements and make a preliminary translation summary according to the points:*

- the genre of the texts;
- the recipient of the texts;
- the organization of information;
- possible translation difficulties;
- prognosis of translation decisions.

Create a short glossary to the texts (Supplement 1).

Translate the texts from English into Russian.

AUTOMOBILES

Bramble's Auto Sales

Check our new website www.bramblesauto.com

2013 Lincoln Navigator: all possible equip., locally owned, priced to sell

2005 GMC: crew cab, short box, diesel, leather, high mileage, \$8,000

Deveny Motors

1013 S. Burlington

402-462-2719

ADMINISTRATIVE & PROFESSIONAL

HEDC is hiring an Executive Director!

The Hastings Economic Development Corporation is now accepting résumés for an Executive Director. The ideal candidate will be a decision-maker, an administrator, an idea person, and community champion! The director is responsible for, but not limited to, business and community

development strategies, workforce and housing programs, and incentives. Please send resumé and cover letter to careers@hastingsedc.com.

More information at hastingsedc.com.

FOR RENT APARTMENTS

1 & 2 bedroom: very nice, no smoking, no pets. 402-469-7046

REMODELED 3 bedroom, 2 bath, \$800. 2 bedroom, upstairs, \$675.

Both with w/d, tenant pays electricity. 408-781-2032

2 BEDROOM: main level, all utilities paid, off street parking, \$700 rent/deposit. 402-463-0458

COMPUTER REPAIR NEEDS

We Work On All Major Brands! Fast Turnaround Time. Apple – Lenovo Service Center. Networking Services. 1001 W. 2nd St. Hastings. 402-463-3456

HOME APPLIANCES & ELECTRONICS

Get Moving

- vehicle lifts
- stair glides
- porch lifts
- ramps

FOR SALE HOUSES

Benchmark IV. Real Estate 402-463-2361

CARE CENTER

BLUE HILL

Providing quality care in a small town environment. Blue Hill Care Center is now hiring full-time and part-time RN's, LPN's, Certified Nursing Assistants, and a Director of Nursing.

Our company offers a great benefit package and is currently offering \$2,000 sign on bonus for RN's, \$1,500 sign on bonus for LPN's, and \$500 sign on bonus for certified nursing assistants. We have new competitive wages and come meet the new management staff. Angela Caubarrus, Administrator. We have great staff and residents and would love it if you would come join our team. Call Angela at 402-756-2080 for more details or apply online at www.bluehillcarecenter.com.

CLOCK REPAIR DETAILING

Grandfather Clock Service. In home or pick up. Reasonable, trustworthy, satisfaction guaranteed. Mantle, Cuckoo, Quartz. 308-830-0502

VILLAGE TIME. Since 1986. Clocks, watches cleaned, repaired. Authorized service center. Will pick up, deliver. 308-832-0671. Accredited Better Business Bureau

CONSTRUCTION

Kulhanek Construction Roofing, siding, garages, home remodeling, fences, additions, windows, and decks. Keith 402-469-3755, Dave 402-469-3875

NDT DETAIL

Don't have time to clean your car? Call 402-519-0332

Independent Task 3.3. *Translate sentences with examples of figurative, colloquial and expressive language from the POLITICO Interview.*

INTERVIEWER: MIKE ALLEN, White House Correspondent, Politico

GUEST: KARL ROVE, author of "Courage and Consequence"

1. You're a little bit, you know, lost here, man. This is New York City.
2. The "courage" I refer to is principally that of President Bush, and the "consequences" are both the consequential times in which he governed and the consequences of the big decisions that he made.
3. And what do you think how have people responded to the fact that Karl Rove, who had always been very on-message, very disciplined, very guarded, suddenly is being very candid?
4. But you were depicted as having your hands in everything, being all-knowing, all controlling.
5. But, look, Washington is a town that creates myths for its own existence and its own amusement, and I was a subject of myth, sort of like Grendel in Beowulf – you know, not seen very often but often talked about.
6. The second thing is that I would – I think I would – have learned more patience because, for example, 2001, Bush puts together an energy task force, and it finally produces legislation and a bill, but it takes four years.
7. I don't think you can. I don't think you can, in fact, because McKenzie gets trumped by the triumvirate of Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton.
8. Now, President Obama's aids are feeling the heat right now for lack of speed.

9. But having said that, if the Democrats force through health care, there will be a Republican House in November. No “ifs,” “ands,” or “buts.”
10. Okay, pull back the camera from health care.
11. The stimulus bill is a disaster because the President was unengaged from the process.
12. There, I cannot imagine that there is a smart economist in the Obama CEA, the Council of Economic Advisors, and I know there are smart people inside the National Economic Council, who have to wake up every morning and say, “That is a piece of crap that we’ve got out there. Why didn’t we do it better?”

Independent task 3.4

🔊 *Watch the videos about entertainment on The Hollywood reporter at <https://www.hollywoodreporter.com/video>, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into Russian.*

Record your interpretation and analyze it according to the criteria:

- the total of the facts in the source text;
- observance of stylistic norms;
- the lack of pauses or a small amount of pauses (no more than 3 seconds);
- loudness according to the norm (for example, not too loudly);
- use of gestures (they can complicate the perception of translation);
- use of mimicry (extra or contradicting the statement, or hindering understanding);
- the duration of translation (should approximately correspond to the original).

Independent task 3.5

🔊 *Watch the videos about entertainment on The First Channel at <https://www.1tv.ru/shows/promoroliki/kino-i-serialy>, record the contents using the translating notations, translate the news items into English.*

Record your interpretation and analyze it according to the above-mentioned criteria.

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Glossary format

| The word | The word meaning including polysemantic variants | Translation equivalents | Examples in context |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <i>Ex.: International</i> | <i>Involving more than one country; a sports event involving more than one country, or a person who competes in it: a one-day international; relating to or including more than one nationality</i> | Международный, мировой, интернациональный, межнациональный, внешний, интернэшнл | Current international road safety efforts – международные усилия, предпринимаемые в настоящее время в целях безопасности дорожного движения |

News Report

News report presents the news on social and political issues similar to real news reports on TV, while the student acts as a text-compiler, translator and journalist.

During this report the student has to make the following tasks:

- find the news sources and select the necessary information for the report in English;
- translate the chosen articles and reports into Russian, prepare a mini-glossary;
- present the news report in class (3–5 minutes in English in fast speech).

Report can be presented in the following formats:

- 1) brief representation of news event in the form of the chronicle;
- 2) detailed representation of news events in the form of the reporting in volume of 5 minutes of fast spontaneous speech.

Students listening to the news report need to make translation record and translate the text into Russian. The reporter checks the translation relying on his own home translation and mini-glossary. It is also possible to prepare the questions to the report. In the end of listening students estimate the report.

Criteria for the news report: “Excellent” – 8–10 points. “Good” – 6–7 points. “Satisfactory” – 4–5 points. “Unsatisfactory” – less than 4 points. 10 points are maximum to following criteria:

- 1) volume (3–5 minutes), completeness of information on the news event – maximum 2 points;
- 2) structure, logics and clarity – maximum 2 points;
- 3) volume of the processed information, translation into Russian and mini-glossary – maximum 2 points;
- 4) quality of language presentation (phonetic, grammatical, lexical correctness, fluency of speech) – maximum 2 points;
- 5) manner of presentation (contact to the audience, loudness, distinctness, contact during checking the report) – maximum 2 points.

Role play

Role play gives an opportunity to participate in a round table, a talk show, interview, press conferences. Role play is conducted in a mini-group of no more than 7 students. General time of sounding – approximately 15–20 minutes. Tempo of speech is fluent.

The roles are:

- Students 1, 2 – Russian-speaking participants.
- Students 3, 4 – English-speaking participants.

Useful phrases: *My understanding is that... My sense is that... Can you paint a picture for us of what...? Can you shed any light on...? Not to my knowledge.*

I'm not inclined to get into it at the moment. Sorry.

- Students 5, 6 – Russian-English and English-Russian interpreters.

Useful phrases: *Can you repeat the question...? Can you rephrase the sentence? Can I interrupt you here?*

- Student 7 – host and organizer.

Useful phrases:

We're very pleased to have you here. We're honored to have you here.

Good afternoon, and thank you all very much for your time.

Thanks for joining us and answering some of the questions that we had.

Good morning everybody. I really don't have any opening remarks. Let's get right to the issue at hand.

I'll turn it over to...

And with that, I'll open up for questions.

POSSIBLE SITUATIONS FOR ROLE GAMES

The journalist of the British edition “The Guardian” takes interview from minister of culture of Russia about the acute issues of modern cultural policy. Two translators – for translation of questions of the journalist from English into Russian and from Russian on English – are appointed.

Participants of a round-table talk (the minister of economy of the Russian Federation, the minister of economy of the USA, the economists, the leading journalists) discuss the questions of modern economy.

Press conference concerning political events of current year. Participants of press conference are representatives of the political spheres in Russia and abroad.

Participants of a talk show (the leading journalists, representatives of social organizations in Russia and the European countries) discuss social problems. Participants speak Russian and English, each participant has a translator.

CRITERIA

“Excellent”: the student has a wide range of topical vocabulary, correct grammar, can initiate conversation, develop the theme. Translation roles presuppose 80–100 % of total fact rendering. The translator observes time parameters of translation and norm of linearity of speech.

“Good”: the student can support the conversation on familiar topic, but uses only the basic lexicon, without variability. The student cooperates with partners of game, but does not show the initiative for development of conversation. For translational roles: the student adequately transfers 50–80 % of total of the facts with minor alterations; some pauses are used (no longer than 3 seconds).

“Satisfactory”: the student makes mistakes in unprepared speech; uses limited lexis, which limits his participation in conversation; for interpreter’s roles: the student preserves 30–40 % of the information, breaks the basic time parameters.

“Unsatisfactory”: the student is not able to cooperate with partners in game; the student in interpreting role preserves less than 30 % of information.

Portfolio

The portfolio is presented during the last week of course study during the class and must be supported by the printed version. The student shows the portfolio, answers the questions on translation, comments on the translation if needed. The paper should be formatted according to the requirements. The front page should contain the information about the student, the subject, the chair and the institute.

The portfolio includes the following components:

- 1) translation of a political text from English into Russian in volume of 2500 characters and symbols;
- 2) reduced translation of a political text from English into Russian in volume of 5000 characters and symbols;
- 3) translation of a political text from Russian into English in volume of 3000 characters and symbols;
- 4) annotation of 3 political texts in Russian;
- 5) translational record of the TV-news lasting for 15 minutes.

Translation should be edited, accompanied by the analysis (approximate volume 1000–2000 words), a glossary (approximately 20–30 terms), translational comment (approximately 1000–2000 words).

CRITERIA

“Excellent” – all tasks of the portfolio are made. The translations contain no more than 2 mistakes.

“Good” – 4 tasks of a portfolio are made with some stylistic mistakes, 1–2 semantic mistakes.

“Satisfactory” – 3 tasks of a portfolio are made with rough semantic mistakes.

“Unsatisfactory” – less than 3 tasks are made, the translations have a plenty of semantic and stylistic mistakes.

Portfolio should demonstrate the skills in the area of text translation.

Students should learn the algorithm of information search for media text translation; the features of the genres and the use of grammatical and lexical units; the basic features of speech culture; the basic means and ways of finding the relevant information. It is necessary to know the most reliable dictionaries, sources of information, electronic resources on the

subjects of translation; general characteristic of oral and written media texts; their composition and content structure, basic computer programs necessary for formatting the translation of media texts. Portfolio shows that the student learned to understand and translate the information of media texts, to present summaries, to distinguish various types of texts, to find actual information, to differentiate the basic and the minor information; to define the theme and the idea of the media text, to reconstruct the logic structure in translation. The portfolio shows that the student can annotate and review media texts, apply the basic Microsoft Office programs for editing, formatting and translating.

The student gains the skill of using professional literature and internet-sources, experience of annotation and reduced translation, speech production, logical expression in writing according to characteristics of speech (communicative intention, logicity, connectivity, semantic and structural completeness, conformity to cultural, language and stylistic norms, the skills of editing).

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