

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKA XALQ TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI

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1. Practical training lessons on theory and practice of translation (2 hours)

Exercises on lexical problems of translation

Exercise 1. Translate the following, paying attention to the meanings of the verb to MAKE. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. You're making a big mistake, Mrs. Grey. (B.P.)
2. I always make a cup of tea last thing. She drinks it in bed...(K.M)
3. It made me feel worse than ever. (K.M.)
4. They were made for each other. (O.R.D.)
5. "I'm not going to make any speech," the Boss said. (R.P.W.)
6. Clutterbuck's father makes all the beer round here. (E.W.)
7. "And flags, Diana. There should be flags left over from last time." "I made them into dusters," said Dingy... (
8. Presently, the door opened again, and two more boys looked in. They stood and giggled for a time and then made off. (E.W.)
9. "Me, a butler," said Philbrick, "made to put up tents like a blinking Arab." "Well, it's a change," said Paul. "It's a change for me to be a butler," said Philbrick. "I wasn't made to be anyone's servant." (E.W.)
10. As if to make their appeal the more imperative, the following appeared in one of the papers the very next day...(M.T.)
11. The clerk makes for the door, whistling the latest popular love ballad. (B.Sh.)

Exercise 2. Translate the following, paying attention to the meanings of the verbs to GET, to WANT. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. You can always get money. (B.P.)
2. How did you get into my apartment? (R.L.)
3. "Is it quite easy to get another job after - after you've been in the soup?" asked Paul. "Not at first, it isn't, but there're ways". (E.W.)
4. "So he sat down there and wrote me a letter of recommendation... I've got it still." (E.W.)
5. By this time anonymous letters were getting to be an important part of my mail matter. (M.T.)
6. "I've got to help the gardeners..." (E.W.)
7. All this was a great deal easier man Paul had expected; it didn't seem so very hard to get on with the boys, after all. (E. W.)
8. "Florence, will you get on to the Clutterbucks on the telephone and ask them to come over..." (E.W.)
9. [Mary doesn't feel well in the morning. Her husband is trying to comfort her] "I'll get you something ... Stay down". "I can't. I've got to get the children to school" ...After a moment she said, "Ethan, I don't think I can get up. I feel too bad".

Exercise 3. Translate the following paying attention to the underlined words. How does the context influence the choice of a variant?

1. The river is getting low and will soon dry up. (L.D.)
2. They were still talking in low voices. (J.F.)
3. The coal's getting low, we must order some more. (L.D.)
4. You've changed such a lot since I last saw you. (L.D.)
5. He [David] was glad he had finally decided to dress up a little - the jeans suit, a shirt and scarf - when he went downstairs ...He [the old painter] too had changed: a pale summer coat, a white shirt, a purple bow tie. (
6. I somehow felt that I had one prominent advantage over these gentlemen and that was - good character.
7. ...what sort of characters Messrs. Woodford and Hoffman are...(M.T.)
8. A salary of four pounds a week would not, he was conscious, remake his fortunes... He walked on, and became conscious that he had passed a face he knew. (J.G.)
9. Jack held out his hands for the conch and stood up, holding the delicate thing carefully in his sooty hands..I couldn't stand him, personally..." (J.F.)

Exercise 4. Give Russian equivalents for the following proper names. Explain your choice.

King Charles I	Charles Dickens
King George III	George Osborne
King James I	James Watt
Queen Mary	Mary Barton
Queen Elisabeth	Elisabeth Gaskell
St Paul's Cathedral	Paul Dombey

Exercise 5. Transcribe and transliterate the following names. Which of the variants is accepted in Russian?

Evelyn Waugh, Somerset Maugham, Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, George Byron, William Thackeray.

Exercise 6. Give equivalents for the following geographical names. What means did you use to render them into Russian?

London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Connecticut, Kentucky, Hollywood, Hereford, Hertford, Liverpool, the Mersey, New York, New England, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Cape of Good Hope, the Rocky Mts, the Lake District

Exercise 7. Translate, paying attention to elements having no equivalents in Russian. By what means do you render them?

1. AUGUSTUS. What! Must you go? THE LADY. You are so busy.
AUGUSTUS. Yes: but not before lunch, you know. I never can do much before lunch. And I'm no good at all in the afternoon. From five to six is my real working time. (B.Sh.)

"I'm going to build a cottage for myself up at Red Hill... I might even stay there part time in the winter and commute to work." "That's a long commute," Dan observed doubtfully. (B.P.)

2. Then Henry suddenly asked if we'd like to stay to lunch. (J.F.)
3. I am now more than glad that I did not pass into the grammar school five years ago, although it was a disappointment at the time. (M.S.)
4. He was one of those boys who thinks he knows it all. Public school and all that... (J.F.)
5. ...starlets were especially attracted to him because of his seriousness. (M.S.)
6. ...it's out of the question to shoot an old Harrovian...(E.W.)
7. I got a pardon straight from the White House. (R.Ch.)
8. After this, this journal customarily spoke of me as "Twain, the Montana Thief." (M.T.)
10. ...the flight was delayed for half an hour. There was fog at Heathrow. (J.F.)
11. Philbrick, evidently regarding himself as one of the guests, was engaged in a heated discussion on greyhound racing with Sam Clutterbuck. (E. W.)
12. "In there. That's the Common Room." (E.W.)
13. Lord Augustus Highcastle ... is comfortably seated at a writing-table with his heels on it, reading The Morning Post. (B.Sh.)
14. One August bank holiday in the late nineties they traveled fifty miles to compete in a town where prizes of solid cash were to be given... (A.C.)

Exercise 8. Translate the following words and phrases into Russian:

a spin doctor, a rogue state, a control freak, a class act, an awards ceremony, a drugs haul, an open borders policy, a leading question, a loaded question, a trick question, the wind-chill factor, substance abuse, an inspirational speaker, a motivational speaker; null and void, beck and call, law and order, assault and battery, safe and sound, first and foremost, trials and tribulations, dig and delve, hale and hearty, peace and quiet, vim and vigor, pots and pans, cease and desist, rack and ruin, without let or hindrance, to/for all intents and purposes (fossils — words that are preserved in their old meanings only it certain expressions): short shrift, hem an haw, rank and file raring/rarin'

to go, not a whit, out of kilter, newfangled, at bay spick and span, to and fro, kith and kin.

Exercise 9. Translate the following words and phrases into English:

культурно-исторический памятник, идейно-теоретическая подготовка, морально-этическая проблема, культурно-массовые мероприятия, научно-технический прогресс, морально-психологическое давление, морально-устойчивая личность.

Exercise 10. Translate into Russian:

- 1) John built a modern house with garage and a large garden.
- 2) Their home was always filled with interesting people — artists, writers and musicians.
- 3) I never really feel at home in Mark's house — it's so formal and filled with antiques that I'm always afraid of breaking something.
- 4) There is a saying in English, "It takes a heap of living to make a house a home."
Explanation: ("heap of" means "a lot of," i.e. you have to live in a house a long time to feel that it is a "home.")

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

- 1) Желая примирения, Иванов протянул руку своему бывшему сопернику.
- 2) Джим не смотрел, куда бежит, споткнулся и сильно повредил большой палец на левой ноге.
- 3) Большая старушка опиралась на руку медсестры,
- 4) Ты не понимаешь, с кем имеешь дело, — она пальцем не шевельнет, чтобы тебе помочь.

Exercise 12. Translate into Russian:

- 1) Tom is a great asset to the basketball team because he's got such long arms.
- 2) The child clutched the candy tightly in his hand, afraid that his mother would take it away from him.
- 3) Did you notice the pianist's long and slender fingers?
- 4) By the fourth week of ballet class Mary had learned to dance on toe.

Exercise 13. Translate into English:

- 1) От всей души ему сочувствую.
- 2) Вадим такой хороший парень, душа нараспашку, открытый, честный человек.
- 3) От души желаю вам удачи!
- 4) Он мне ничего не говорит, но в душе чувствую, что он затаил на меня злобу за то, что я не принял его приглашения.
- 5) Такая счастливая пара! Вчера они справили 25-й юбилей свадьбы — все эти годы живут душа в душу.
- 6) Мне очень понравились курсы в университете в Калифорнии, но к концу семестра появилась жуткая тоска по родине, я стала тосковать по семье.

Exercise 14. Translate into Russian:

- 1) He's quite a cold person, and seems totally devoid of any emotions.
- 2) The detective realized that the murder was not committed by the victim's brother, but by a hit man — there was a contract on his life.

2. Practical training lessons on theory and practice of translation (2 hours)

Exercises on grammatical problems of translation

EXERCISE 1. Render the following sentences and analyze the translation of the article.

1. Do you think it will make a difference to us? –A difference? It will make the difference.
2. We roamed about Sonning for an hour or so.
3. The latch clicked, a hand seized him by the shoulder and he was rudely shaken.
4. The old man took a step back with the air of the one very much surprised and a trifle mixed.
5. The father threatened to cut the boy off with a shilling if he disobeyed him.
6. Why did you keep back the fact.
7. My father postponed the departure for a week.
8. He would never forget the time when he was made a member of the society.
9. Why should the little man be annoyed?
10. He needed the five dollars.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences. Mind the changes of the parts of speech.

1. The classroom lacks fresh air, it wants a good airing.
2. She had some difficulty in finding the house.
3. You are in the medical. I believe?
4. I peeped at Jim: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail.
5. He walked down the street in a queer jerky way.
6. Hurried reading results in the learner's forgetting's half of what he reads.
7. I could hear the boy patting the smooth neck of the horse and addressing him with all kinds of endearments.
8. He's an Englishman born and bred.
9. She is the gentlest creature living. 10. Secretly they felt it unreasonable of Ann to have left them without a word, without even a struggle.

Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the syntactical changes.

1. It was a very fine evening and my mother and he had another stroll by the sweet-briar, while I was in to get my tea.
2. Sally gave him a smile. It was as sweet and innocent as it had ever been.
3. Yet could I, as things were, rely on George to be cheerful and lucid.
4. She was not a cultivated reader, an amusing plot being all she asked from a book.
5. She was doing her hair differently allowing it to fall back and straight over her shoulders.
6. She stared at him, her eyes filled with a deep unspoken sorrow.
7. Beecher fell back, his body quivering frantically.

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences paying attention the Passive Voice.

1. Next morning the event was reported in all the newspapers.
2. Such slanderous propaganda must be done away immediately.
3. He was waited for in vain.
4. The lumber room was the region concerning which no questions were answered.
5. Tea that evening was partaken of in a fearsome silence.
6. The sin of taking a frog and putting it into whole-some bread and milk was enlarged on at a great length.
7. James alone was left by the bedside.
8. I summaged the things up into much the same state that they must have been before the world was created.
9. Montmorency's ambition in life is to get in the way and be sworn at.
10. Kat's life was cut short by a dreadful disease that ran in the family.

Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences. Render the sentences, paying attention to the translation of the Absolute Construction.

1. Beecher, lying on his stomach with his head pillowed on his arms, felt Tuckahoe fist.

2. He sat straight up in the car, his outward eye fixed on the road, his inward eye seeing nothing.
3. They sat leaning forward, their elbows on the counter.
4. Fiesta sat with her hands cupping her chin, staring at a corner of the little kitchen.
5. I wonder why the aunt did not hear Bobby complaining about his boots being tight.
6. Mabel hurried out of the car and walked away, tears streaming down her face.
7. She looks at the stage with a furrow between her brows, seeing nothing, her hands squeezed together in her lip.
8. They struggle along the road, the rain beating in their face.
9. With the prices going higher and higher and the wages frozen, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the British housewife to make both ends meet.
10. In the first place the lumber room was large and dimly lit, one high window opening on to the forbidden garden being its only source of illumination.

Used literature

1. Aznaurova E.S. Translation theory and practice Tashkent-1989
2. Salomov G.T. Tarjima nazariyasiga kirish. Toshkent. 1978.
3. Omon Muminov. Translation history. Toshkent - 2005
4. Omon Muminov. A Guide to simultaneous translation. Toshkent - 2005

3. Practical training lessons on theory and practice of translation (2 hours)

Exercises on phraseological problems of translation

Phrase logical problems of translation

Translating a phraseological unit is not easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, synonymy, polysemy of phrase logical units and presence identical units, which makes it necessary to take into account of the context. Besides, a large number of phraseological units have a stylistic – expressive component in meaning, which usually has a specific national feature. The following types of phraseological units may be observed: phrasemes and idioms.

An idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by integral meaning of the whole and by weakened meanings of the components, and in which the dependant and the indicating elements are identical and equal to the whole lexical structure of the phrase. A unit of constant context, consisting of a dependent and a constant indicators may be called **a phraseme**.

In the process of translating phraseological units functional adequate linguistic units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles.

The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

1. Complete conformities.
2. Partial conformities.
3. Absence of conformities.

1. Complete conformities. Complete coincidence of form and content in phraseological units is rarely met with.

Black frost (phraseme)-qora sovuq

To bring oil to fire. (Idiom)-Alangaga yog' quymoq.

3) To lose one's head. (Idiom)-Gangib qolmoq.

II. Partial conformities. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexicogrammatical differences with identity of meaning and style, they are close, but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words.

1. Partial lexic conformities by lexic parameters:

- a) To get out of bed on the wrong foot. (Idiom)-Chap yoni bilan turmoq.
- b) To have one's heart in one's boots. (Idiom) -Yuragi orqasiga tortib ketmoq.
- c) To lose one's temper. (Phraseme) - Sabri tugamoq.
- d) To dance to smb's pipe. (Idiom) - Birovning nog'orasiga o'ynamoq

2. Partial conformities by the grammatical parameters.

- a) To fish in troubled waters. (Idiom) - Loyqa suvda baliq tutmoq.
- b) From head to foot. (Idiom) - Boshdan oyog'igacha.
- c) To agree like cats and dogs. (phraseme) - It-mushukdek yashamoq.
- d) To keep one's head. (idiom) - O'zini yo'qotmaslik.
- e) Strike iron while is hot.. - Temirni qizig'ida bos.
- f) Egyptian darkness. - Qop-qorong'I zimiston.
- g) Armed to teeth. - Tish-tirnog'igacha qurollangan.
- h) All is not gold that glitters.- Barcha yaltiragan narsalar oltin emas.

III. Absence of conformities.

Many English phraseological units have no equivalents in Uzbek and Russian. In the first instance this concerns phraseological units based on realia. When translating units of this kind it is advisable to use the following types of translation: **Verbatim word for word translation. Translation by analogy. Descriptive translation.**

A verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking does not bear a specific national feature.

1. To call things by their true names. (Idiom) The arms race. (phraseme) Cold war. (Idiom)

Translating by analogy. This way of translating is resorted to when the phraseological unit has a specific national realia. "Dick", said the dwarf, thrushing his head in at the door—"my pet", my pupil, the apple of my eye hey!- Dik, azizim, tolibim, ko'zimning nuri-xursandchiligidan xitob qildi mitti odam eshikka boshini squib. To pull somebody's leg. (Idiom) _ Mazax qilmoq.

Descriptive translation. Descriptive translation translating phraseological units by a free combination of words is possible when the phraseological unit has a particular national feature and has no analogue in the language it is to be translated into. To enter the House. (Phraseme) – Parlament a'zosi bo'lmoq. To cross the floor of the House. -Bir partiyadan boshqa partiyaga o'tmoq.

Translate into your native tongue.

1. A bone of contention. 2. I wash my hands all further responsibility. 3. To be one foot in the grave. 4. The architect of one's own fortunes. 5. I do not like Rogers, but I must pocket the pride and ask him for a loan. 6. I want to see the shoes before I agree to the price. I do not intend to buy a pig in a poke. 7. Do not get on the high horse. You and I could be very good friends. 8. To sleep like a dog. 9. What are you looking so blue about? 10. To kill to birds with one stone. 11. To rob peter, to pay Paul. 12. To let bygones to bygones. 13. To throw a stone in one's own garden. 14. To hide one's teeth. 15. Kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. 16. Come to grief. 17. To kick a bucket. 18. On the seventh heaven. 19. It was all Greek to me. 20. To flush to the roots of one's hair. 21. To be reduced to a skeleton. 22. To grin like a Cheshire cat. 23. To pull oneself together. 24. Between the devil and the deep sea. 25. Too be at a loss. 26. o hang in the balance. 27. To pull the devil by the devil. 28. To walk on air. 29. To be in the dark. 30. The architect of one's own fortunes. 31. To wear the breeches. 32. To keep one's eye on somebody. 33. To pay for a trishaw. 33. To lose one's temper. 34. It was all Greek to me. 35. To make both ends meet. 36. To give one airs. 37. Take it easy. 38. To have lost the power over somebody. 39. To breathe deeply. 40. To go riding with anybody.

Phrase logical problems of translation (translate into Russian)

1. Hot air; 2. a false alarm; 3. a blind alley; 4. also run; 5. fallen angel; 6. eye appeal; 7. a knock down argument; 8. a straight arrow; 9. the black art-; 10. a letter of attorney; 11. keep in the back ground; 12. one-armed bandit; 13. not to be able to hit a barn door; 14. sit on a barrel of gun-powder; 15. bear and bear; 16. like clock-work; 17. on the coat-tails; 18. a fresh-water college; 19. with a fine-tooth comb; 20. come off second-best; 21. cut threat competition; 22. head cook and bottle-washer; 23. bring one's courage to the sticking point; 24. a drug story; 25. cut one's eye – teeth; 26. frighten the daylights out of somebody; 27. be used as a door-mat; 28. give somebody a good dressing-down; 29. back-seat driving; 30. a five-finger exercises; 31. a hand- to -mouth existence; 32. as creasy as bed-big; 33. come down to bed-rock; 34. give somebody the bellyache; 35. better one- eyed than stone- blind; 36. back to the drawing board; 37. explode a bombshell; 38. play boo-peep; 39. goldfish bowl; 40. to the bow-wows; 41. the blue eyed boy; 42. rah-rah boys; 43. be on the bread- line.

Used literature:

1. Aznaurova E.S. Translation theory and practice Tashkent-1989
2. AARUP, Hanne. "Theory and practice in the teaching of interpreting" Perspectives: studies in translalology 1993: 2, pp 167-174
3. Salomov G.T. Tarjima nazariyasiga kirish. Toshkent. 1978.
4. Omon Muminov. Translation history. Toshkent - 2005
5. Omon Muminov. A Guide to simultaneous translation. Toshkent - 2005
6. Бархударов Л.С «Язык и перевод» М. 1996.

4. Practical training lessons on theory and practice of translation (2 hours)

Exercises on syntactical problems of translation

Complete Syntactic Correspondence

By complete syntactic correspondence is understood the conformity in structure and sequence of words in word combinations and sentences.

Complete syntactic correspondence is rarely to be found in the languages examined here. However, the pattern adj+N is used in word combination:

Red flags - Qizil bayroqlar. The same may be said of sentences in cases when the predicate of a simple sentence is expressed by an intransitive verb:

He laughed. – U kuldi.

Partial syntactic correspondence

By partial syntactic correspondence in word combinations is understood the conformity in meaning but discrepancy in the structure of phrase.

Partial syntactic correspondence in word combinations are found in the following patterns:

1. Attributes formed by the collocation of words. Owing to the fact that English is poor in grammatical inflections, attributes are widely formed by means of mere collocation of words in accordance with the pattern N1+N2 which expresses the following type of relations.

Attributive

English	Uzbek	Russian
Glass – tube	shisha – naycha	стеклянная трубочка
N1+ N2	N1+N2	Adj +N

In this example English and Uzbek translation is unmarked while Russian is marked.

Possessive:

House – plan	a) uy plani	план дома
N1+N2	N1+N2 (i)	N1+N2 (a)
	б) uyning plani	
	N1(ning) + N2(i)	

As it is seen from the examples, Uzbek and Russian are marked while English is unmarked. Besides, Russian there is a transposition of words. Gran silo incident - elavatorlagi hodisa; инцидент в элеваторе. The Uzbek version is marked by means of the suffix - lagi; Russian - by a functional word and the case ending. Besides there is a transposition of words. The English version is unmarked. Actions to its subject:

Works club	ishchilar klubi	клуб рабочих
N1+N2	N (lar + ning) +N2(i)	N2+N1

The Uzbek and Russian versions are marked, while English is unmarked. Besides, in Russian the transposition is observed.

As it is seen in the examples cited, languages differ as to the way they express this relations, though they maintain identical relations between the components of word-combinations.

1. Word-combinations, whose first component is expressed by a numeral,.

One book	bitta kitob
Two books	ikkita kitob
Three books	uchta kitob
Four books	to'rtta kitob
Five books	beshta kitob

The order of words in these combinations is the same in all the three languages, though the manner of expressing plurality differs in the second components.

Compare:

English	Uzbek
Num+Npl	Num+Nsing

As it seen in English and Russian the second components are grammatically marked, though the markers do not coincide.

In Uzbek it is unmarked.

3. Partial syntactic correspondence is also observed in complete polycomponent prepositive attributes with inner predication as in the following examples:

This to be or not to be struggle-hayot-momot kurashi

Go-to-hell voice dag'al ovoz

By partial syntactic correspondence in sentences is understood the divergence in the order of words, omission or partial substitution of parts of sentences:

It is forbidden to smoke here

Bu yerda chekish man qilingan.

With what he blew out his candle.

U shamni o'chirdi

Absence of syntactic correspondence

By absence of syntactic correspondence we mean lack of certain syntactic constructions in the Target language, which were used in the Source language. In English these concern syntactic constructions with non-finite forms of the verb which compose the extended part of a sentence with an incomplete or secondary predication. The semantic function of predicative constructions can be formulated as intercommunication and inter conditionality of actions or states with different subjects. These constructions have no formal grammatical connection with the main part of sentences, though there is always conformity between them. The degree of attendance of action or conditions in predicative constructions determines the choice of complex, compound or simple sentences in translation.

Compare: I heard the door open...

Eshik ochilganini eshitdim.

In the English sentence the predicative construction which functions as an object is composed of a noun in the common case and an infinitive.

In Uzbek this construction corresponds to the word-combination "eshik ochilganini" which carries out the same function, though there is neither structural nor morphological conformity; it is a word combination expressed by a noun and participle. Thus, an English predicative construction when translated into Uzbek gets normalised. In Russian this construction is expressed by a complex sentence with a subordinate object clause.

Testing questions

1. What can you say about the types of morphological correspondences?
2. What can you say about the types of syntactic correspondences?
3. What language groups does Uzbek language belong to?

Used literature:

1. Aznaurova E.S. Translation theory and practice Tashkent-1989
2. AARUP, Hanne. "Theory and practice in the teaching of interpreting" Perspectives: studies in translalology 1993: 2, pp 167-174
3. Salomov G.T. Tarjima nazariyasiga kirish. Toshkent. 1978.
4. Omon Muminov. Translation history. Toshkent - 2005
5. Omon Muminov. A Guide to simultaneous translation. Toshkent - 2005
5. Бархударов Л.С «Язык и перевод» М. 1996.

Internet sources :

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5. Practical training lessons on theory and practice of translation (2 hours)

Revision exercises.

Task1. When do we use these phrase logical units in our life?

1. To curl one's lips.
2. To raise one's eyebrows.
3. To fix one's eyes.
4. To nod one's head.
5. To shake one's head.
6. To shrug one's shoulders.
7. To pat one's head.
8. To show one's demonstrative finger.
9. To raise one's fist.
10. To stretch one's tongue.

Task 2. Which word or phrase in each group does not belong and why?

1. Astonished, amazed, ashamed, surprised.
2. Frighten, delight, depress, upset.
3. Frighten, amuse, entertain, please.
4. Angry, irritated, annoyed, bored.
5. Surprising, astonishing, boring, strange.
6. Funny, bad, immoral, wrong.
7. Funny, amusing, entertaining, disgusting.
8. Disgusting, filthy, horrible, humorous.
9. Delight, doubt, joy, fun.
10. Surprise, fear, anxiety, terror.

Task3. Explain the difference between phrasal verbs in each sentence. How do different prepositions change the meaning in the context?

1. a) Bunting's tennis shoes **gave him away**.
b) He will have to **give up** his strange habit.
c) **Give out** the papers to teachers, please.
d) **Give back** the money in time!.
2. a) **Cut** all the cards **out** and distribute them, please.
b) The cloth **cut up** into three suits.
c) I was **cut off** while talking.
d) He **cut out** his rival.
3. a) He **set with** many set backs.
b) Smoking **sets up** in irritation.
c) I have never **set eyes on** him since.
d) He will never **set foot in** my house.
4. a) He **pushed back** his glasses.
b) Every time he tried to stand up he was **pushed down**.
c) Plants are **pushing out** new leaves.
d) He saw a gap in the ground and **pushed through**.

Task 4. Read this advice for visitors to Britain. Some of the information is true and some is false. Which of them is true or false?

1. When you enter a railway carriage, shake hands with everyone.
2. You can pick up all the fruit in a greengrocer's to choose the best.
3. In a pub, you go to the bar to order your drinks, and pay for them immediately.
4. The best way to make friends in a pub to say, "Can I buy everyone a drink?".
5. If you need help in a shop, clap your hands to call the assistant.

6. Don't be surprised if taxi drivers or shop assistants call you "love" or "darling".
7. There is an excellent campsite for caravans and tents in the garden of Buckingham Palace.
8. If you are stuck in a traffic jam, it is customary to sound your horn.
9. It is perfectly acceptable to read someone else's newspaper over their shoulder.
10. You always say "Have a nice day!" when you say goodbye.
11. You must not wear your national clothes, when you visit to GB.
12. If one person is crying, do not pay attention to him.
13. If you lose your way, please call your father.
14. You have not a ticket in your hand on the bus, try to escape.
15. Try to go only super markets, markets, shops. You can learn more and more.

Task 5. Join the sentences using because or when and the past perfect.

1. They left the window open. Someone broke into their house.
2. She had a busy day. She went to bed early.
3. We had a good meal. I left a large tip.
4. The train already left. He arrived at the station.
5. She lost her chequebook. She couldn't write a cheque.
6. The phone rang several times without any answer. He hung up.
7. I had to stay at home. It was raining hard.
8. She arrived a crowd had been waiting for several hours to greet her.

Task 6. Look at the words in the box and put them under these headings: ways of preparing food, ways of cooking, food, kitchen equipment.

Avocado bake bean boil bowl casserole cream chop cook cut dish fork fry frying pan green peppers grill ham hamburger heat hot dog knife mix mussels oil onion oven oysters pasta peel pepper pie pizza plate pour roast salt saucepan seafood slice spoon spread turkey chicken tomato kettle cream pot scrape crabs beef egg meat wine dish fish nut cupboard omelet press beef juice sour cream herbs

Task VII. Learn necessary advice from super hints.

1. To make your windows really shine, clean them with wet newspaper, and then polish them with a soft cloth.
2. To keep teeth shiny and bright, brush them occasionally with salt.
3. To clean flies off the windscreen, put toothpaste on with a wet rag, wash it off and polish the glass with newspaper.
4. If a lettuce becomes limp, place it in an empty saucepan with a lump of coal. Put the lid on, and after a few hours it will become crisp again.
5. When, at a meal, soup or food gets on a tie, soak it well with dry white wine-this usually takes the stain out.
6. If an oven dish gets burnt, put it face down on the grass all night: next morning it will easily wash clean.
7. To test if an egg is fresh, place it in a bowl of water. If the egg floats, it is bad.
8. Fresh coffee, once opened, soon loses its aroma. By adding a cube of plain chocolate to coffee just before using, you can restore the aroma. A teaspoon of cocoa powder would do, but chocolate is best.
9. If red wine gets dropped on the carpet, pour white wine on it immediately, and leave it for five or ten minutes before mopping it up
10. After removing a stain it helps to avoid a ring if you dry the damp spot quickly with a hairdryer.

Task VIII. The words in the box below are often used for instructions in the classroom. Learn them and underline the verbs.

Activity answer check complete conversation do explain hear look up listen to make meaning

mistake spell match notes number paragraph phrase chart pronounce work aloud question read repeat circle say exercise in pairs sentence ask statement tick underline word passage write close rewrite situation marking match

Task IX. What makes a good friend? Tick the qualities you like your friends to have.

Intelligence sincerity reliability good looks kindness honesty patience single-mindedness seriousness idealism optimism openness talent confidence ambition informality faithfulness constant to have a sense of humour wide mindedness

Task X. What do you do if there is a misunderstanding or if you realize you have made a mistake?

- Blame someone else
- apologize immediately
- make an excuse
- say nothing
- make sure you don't do it again
- explain that you do things differently in your country.
- change the subject
- make a joke
- feel embarrassed
- hope that people will forgive you

Task XI. Match the two parts of the phrases below.

To work	like	a fish	as drunk	as	a mule
To sleep	like	a horse	as thick	as	a mouse
To eat	like	a log	as stubborn	as	two short plans
To swim	like	a dog	as greedy	as	a lion
as brave	as	a lord	as quite	as	a pig
as timid	as	a hare	as hungry	as	a wolf
as still	as	a statue	as uncertain	as	the weather
as sweet	as	honey	as round	as	a peacock
as white	as	milk	as bold	as	a monkey
as brisk	as	a bee	as tricky	as	thief
as silly	as	a goose	as nervous	as	a drowned rat
as wet	as	a cat	as vain	as	a barrel

○ **Remember to do** ва **remember doing**.

remember to do something (бирор нарсани килишдан олдин нима килиш кераклигини эслаш)

Please remember to post the letter. I remembered to lock the door before I left but I forgot to shut the windows.

Remember doing something (аввал бирор нарса килганлигини, утмишни эслаш)

I clearly remember locking the door before I left. Кетишимдан олдин эшикни кулфлаганимни аник эслайман.

- He **forgot to call** me. У унутди ва телефон килмади.
- He **forgot calling** me. У менга телефон килганини унутди.

• **Try to do** ва **try doing**

Try to do = бирор нарса килишга харакат, уриниш:

- I was very tired. I tried to keep my eyes open but I couldn't.

- Please try to be quiet when you come home. Everyone will be asleep.

- **Try doing**- синаб курмок, иксперемент килиб курмок

- 'I can't find anywhere to live.' 'Why don't you try putting an advertisement in the newspaper?' (= шундай килиб курунгчи; балки бу ёрдам берар)

I've got a terrible headache. I tried taking an aspirin but it didn't help.

- **Stop to do**- I stopped to smoke. Мен чекиш учун тухтадим.

Stop doing – He stopped smoking. У чекишни тухтатди. (ташлади)

- **Be afraid to do** ва **be afraid of –ing**

I am afraid to do something = нимадир қилишни хохламайман, чунки у хавфли

- The streets in this city are not safe at night. Many people are **afraid to** go out alone.**be afraid of –ing-** I don't like dogs. I'm always afraid of being bitten.

- **Need to do** ва **need -ing**

-**I need to do something** = мен нимадир қилишим керак:

- **I need to take more exercise.** Купрок шугулланишим керак.

- **He needs to work harder.** У каттирок ишлаши керак

Need -ing = бирор ишни қилинишини муҳимлигини

(шунинг учун passiveда ишлатилади):

- **The batteries in this radio need changing.** Бу радиодаги батарея алмаштирилиши керак.

- **This jacket is rather dirty. It needs cleaning.**

Task XII. Doing some translation

1. He was afraid of waking her.
2. She congratulated herself on having thought of such a good idea.
3. She suspected him of deceiving her.
4. He was always dreamed of visiting other countries.
5. They accuse him of having robbed the house.
6. All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me.
7. She burst of crying.
8. Please forgive my interfering
9. She could not help smiling.
10. Do not be nervous! Stop biting your nails!
11. She postponed going to New York as he fell ill.
12. She hates being laughed at.
13. She likes being stared at because she thinks she is attractive.
14. But she hates being ignored.
15. He likes being told fairy tales.
16. Beethoven continued writing music after he became deaf.
17. Thank you for your coming here.

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