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THEORY AND PRACTICE

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INTRODUCTION

This book is destined for students in their final year at foreign language pedagogical institutes and faculties, who are taking a course of translation from English into Uzbek and Russian.

The necessity for this book is defined by the fact that there is no unification of tasks and methods in this aspect. The existing text-books and manuals examine specific aspects of work, which are not included in the composite work of teaching a foreign language in a specialized higher establishment of learning and leave out on account of the students' mother tongue, Uzbek in particular.

This book endeavours to summarize the principles of marking out difficulties encountered when translating and classifying transformations developed in contemporary manuals dealing with translations, proceeding from the practical purpose of training students to translate at foreign language; higher educational institutions. This particularly applies to translations from English into Uzbek and Russian. Our work is based on the following sources:

Л.С.Бархударов. Язык и перевод. М.,1975; В.Н.Комиссаров. Лингвистика перевода. М.,1980; А.В.Федоров Основы общей теории перевода М.,1983.

The tactical schemes of the course are as follows: 1) acquaintance with the basic principles of the Soviet school of translations; 2) mastering the skill of translation; 3) mastering a foreign language more consciously and profoundly by finding in the text lexical, grammatical and stylistic peculiarities of the language studied in comparison with students' mother tongue; 4) acquaintance with the principles of translating texts of various genres.

The study of translation is coupled with theoretical courses in lexicology, normative grammar, the science of style and short courses in English and American literature. The exercises are mainly based on the material of the text book "Practical course of English", edited by Prof. V.D. Arakin, fourth and fifth year, Moscow, Higher School, 1975, 1976. The same applies to the texts for translating as a whole. When patterns from belles-lettres and periodicals are quoted, the source is indicated. Those copied from exercises in «A Practical Course of English (edited by Prof. V. D" Arakin) are used without reference. The «working» translations, which are not recommended but are considered as possible versions, are prepared by the authors of this book.

The book consists of three sections:

I—theses of a lectural course;

II—exercises in lexical and grammatical difficulties encountered while translating;

III — texts for translations to be done compositely. The theoretical material is introduced by the following method. The purpose of this course is to inculcate habits of independent comprehension of the specificity of translating and finding correct solutions. That is why it is advisable to get the students to see the theoretical principles in proper perspective and analyse specific examples in the course of the lectures. Patterns may be handed out for translation or published translations for analysis before a lecture is delivered. During lectures students are to draw conclusions and summarise, that prepares them to work creatively.

Patterns of a commentary on a translation and model translations are given at the beginning of each exercise. The commentaries are based on the following patterns: a kind of difficulty encountered while translating, a type of transformation, a working version of a translation. The commentaries also include interpretations of the most interesting linguistic features. Definitions of words are given, when it is necessary to explain an occasional meaning.

Three types of texts are provided in part III: «A»—texts with commentaries and translations for practical work under the instructor's guidance during lessons; «B» — texts with commentaries on the basis of which students are to do translations individually; «C» — texts to be translated without assistance.

It is profitable to single out the lexical, grammatical and stylistic difficulties encountered while translating the given exercises and texts. This does not exclude working at a text as a whole when students encounter difficulties. It is assumed that the sections worked off at the

lectures are mastered by the students: features in texts, note worthily in translating, which were not elucidated in the course of the lectures, are to be analysed by the instructor.

The following methods are suggested for practical work: translating individually with a preliminary **linguistic** analysis of the text, followed by a dispute in the lecture-room: (**maintaining*** one's translation during a free discussion: a comparative analysis of a student's variant with the published one; a comparative analysis of a few printed translations.

In conclusion the students are acquainted with specific features of translating journalese and texts from scientific works.

The classification of the material is presented in Table 1.

Table I

Classification of the Material

		Theoretical material	Material for practical work
1 st term	1st — 5 th weeks (14 periods)	An introductory lecture: lexical and lexico-stylistic difficulties encountered when translating, types of lexical transformations (4 periods)	Analyse? and translations of texts with emphasis on lexical and lexico-stylistic difficulties encountered when translating (10 periods)
	6 th — 10 th weeks (12 periods)	Grammatical (morphological and syntactical), syntactic-and-stylistic difficulties encountered when translating (2 periods).	Analyses and translations of texts with emphasis on grammatical, syntactic- and stylistic difficulties encountered when translating [10 periods)
2 nd	1st — 8 th weeks (18 periods)	Peculiarities of translating a fictional text (2 periods).	A composite whole linguistic and stylistic analysis of a text and its translation (16 periods)
	9 th — 11 th weeks (8 periods)	Peculiarities of translating journalese and texts from scientific works (2 periods).	Translating journalese and texts from scientific works (6 periods)

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LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Due to the semantic features of language the meanings of words, their usage, ability to combine with other words, associations awakened by them, the «place» they hold in the lexical system of a language do not concur for the most part. All the same «ideas» expressed by words coincide in most cases, though the means of expression differ.

As it is impossible to embrace all the cases of semantic differences between two languages, we shall restrict this course to the most typical features.

The principal types of lexical correspondences between two languages are as follows:

- I. Complete correspondences.
- II. Partial correspondences.
- III. The absence of correspondences.

I. COMPLETE LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES

Complete correspondence of lexical units of two languages can rarely be found. As a rule they belong to the following lexical groups.

- 1) Proper names and geographical denominations;
- 2) Scientific and technical terms (with the exception of terminological polysemy);
- 3) The months and days of the week, numerals.

II. PARTIAL LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES

While translating the lexical units partial correspondences mostly occur. That happens when a word in the language of the original conforms to several equivalents in the language it is translated into. The reasons of these facts are the following.

1. Most words in a language are polysemantic, and the system of word —meaning in one language does not concur with the same system in another language completely (compare the nouns «house» and «table» in English, Uzbek and Russian). That's why the selection of a word in the process of translating is determined by the context.

2. The specification of **synonymous order** which pertain the selection of words. However, it is necessary to allow for the nature of the semantic signs which an order of synonyms is based on. Consequently, it is advisable to account for the concurring meanings of members of synonymic orders, the difference in lexical and stylistic meanings, and the ability of individual components of orders of synonyms to combine: e. g. dismiss, discharge (bookish), sack, fire (colloquial); the edge of the table—the rim of the moon; ишдан бушатмоқ (адабий тилда), хайдамоқ (огзаки нутқда), столнинг чети (кирраси); ойнинг кирраси (чети).

3. Each word effects the meaning of an object it designates. Not unfrequently languages “select” different properties and signs to describe the same denotations. The way, each language creates its own “picture of the world”, is known as «various principles of dividing reality into parts». Despite the difference of signs, both languages reflect one and the same phenomenon adequately and to the same extent, which must be taken into account when translating words of this kind, as equivalence is not identical to having the same meaning (e. g. compare: Hot milk with skin on it —қаймоқ тутган иссиқ суг.- Горячее молоко с пенкой).

4. The differences of semantic content of the equivalent words in two languages. These words can be divided into three sub-groups:

a) Words with a differentiated (undifferentiated) meaning: e. g. In English: to swim (of a human being), to sail (of a ship), to float (of an inanimate object); in Uzbek: сузмоқ (одамлар ҳақида), сузмоқ (кема ҳақида), сув юзида қалқиб юрмоқ (предмет тўғрисида); in Russian: плавать, плыть

b) Words with a «broad» sense: verbs of state (to be), perception and brainwork (to see, to understand), verbs of action and speech (to go, to say), partially desemantized words (thing, case).

c) Adverbial verbs* with a composite structure, which have a semantic content, expressing action and nature at the same time: e.g. The train whistled out of the station *Поезд хуштак чалиб, станциядан жўнаб кетди.* - *Дав свисток, поезд отошёл*

5. Most difficulties are encountered when translating the so called pseudo- international words, i.e. words which are similar in form in both languages, but differ in meaning or use. The regular correspondence of such words in spelling and sometimes in articulation (in compliance with the regularities of each language), coupled with the structure of word- building in both languages may lead to a false identification (e. g. in English: moment, in Uzbek: *лахза*, in Russian: *момент, важность, значительность*)

6. Each language has its own typical rules of combinability. The latter is limited by the system of the language. A language has generally established traditional combinations which do not concur with corresponding ones in another language.

Adjectives offer considerable difficulties in the process of translation, that is explained by the specific ability of English adjectives to combine. It does not always coincide with their combinability in the Uzbek or Russian languages on account of differences in their semantic structure and valence. Frequently one and the same adjective in English combines with a number of nouns, while in Uzbek and Russian different adjectives are used in combinations of this kind. For this reason it is not easy to translate English adjectives which are more capable of combining than their Uzbek and Russian equivalents. (A bad headache, a bad mistake ...*Қаттиқ бош оғриғи, купол хато...* *Сильная головная боль, грубая ошибка*).

A specific feature of the combinability of English nouns is that some of them can function as the subject of a sentence, indicating one who acts, though (they do not belong to a lexico-semantic category *Nomina Agentis*. This tends to the “predicate — adverbial modifier” construction being replaced by that of the «subject- — predicate”.

-The strike closed most of the schools in New- York.

— *Иш ташлаш натижасида Нью-Йоркдаги мактабларнинг кўпчилиги ёпилди.*

— *В результате забастовки большинство школ Нью-Йорка было закрыто.*

Of no less significance is the habitual use of a word, which is bound up with the history of the language and the formation and development of its lexical system. This gave shape to clichés peculiar to each language, which are used for describing particular situations (e. g. in English *Wet paint*; in Uzbek: *Эҳтиёт бўлинг, бўялган!* in Russian: *ОСТОРОЖНО, ОКРАШЕНО!*).

TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

In order to attain equivalence, despite the difference in formal and semantic systems of two languages, the translator is obliged to do various linguistic transformations. Their aims are: to ensure that the text imparts all the knowledge inferred in the original text, without violating the rules of the language it is translated into.

The following three elementary types are deemed most suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations:

1. Lexical substitutions;

2. Supplementations;

3. Omissions (dropping)¹.

1. **Lexical substitutions.** 1) In substitutions of lexical units words and stable word combinations are replaced by others which are not their equivalents. More often three cases are met with: a) a concrete definition —replacing a word with a broad sense by one of a narrower meaning (*He is at school.* —*У мактабда ўқийди.*—*ОН УЧИТСЯ В ШКОЛЕ; He is in the army.* — *У армияда хизмат қиляпти; ОН СЛУЖИТ В АРМЕ;* b) generalization —replacing a word with a

narrow meaning by one with a broader sense: a navajo blanket—жун адёл, индейское одеяло;
c) an integral transformation (How do you do! — Салом! — Здравствуйте!).

2) Antonymous translation is a complex lexico-grammatical substitution of a positive construction for a negative one (and vice versa), which is coupled with a replacement of a word by its antonym when translated (Keep off grass — Майса устидан юрманг — Не ходите по траве).

3) Compensation is used when certain elements in the original text cannot be expressed in terms of the language it is translated into. In cases of this kind the same information is communicated by other means or in another place so as to make up the semantic deficiency. (. . . He was ashamed of his parents . . . , because they said «he don't» and «she don't» . . . - (*Селинджер*) — У ўз ота-онасидан уяларди, чунки улар сўзларни нотўғри талаффуз қилардилар. . . Он стеснялся своих родителей, потому что они говорили «хочут» и «хочете» (перевод Р. Райт - Ковалевой)

2. **Supplementations.** A formal inexpressibility of semantic components is the reason most met with for using supplementations as a way of lexical transformation. A formal inexpressibility of certain semantic components is especially of English word combinations N + N and Adj. 4- N: Pay claim — Иш хакини ошириш талаби. — Требование повысить заработную плату; Logical computer. — Логик операцияларни бажарувчи ҳисоблаш машинаси - компьютер.

3. Omissions (dropping). In the process of lexical transformation of omission generally words with a surplus meaning are omitted (e. g. components of typically English pair — synonyms, possessive pronouns and exact measures) in order to give a more concrete expression. To raise one's eyebrows — Ялт этиб карамок — поднять брови (в знак изумления)

III. ABSENCE OF LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES

Realiae are words denoting objects, phenomena and so on, which are typical of a people. In order to render correctly the designation of objects referred to in the original and image associated with them it is necessary to know the tenor of life epoch and specific features of the country depicted in the original work.

The following groups of words can be regarded as having no equivalents: realiae of everyday life — words denoting objects, phenomena etc. which typical of a people (cab, fire — place); 2) proper names and geographies! denominations; 3) addresses and greetings; 4) the titles of journals, magazines and newspapers; 5) weights, linear measures etc.

When dealing with realiae it is necessary to take special account of the pragmatic aspect of the translation, because the “knowledge gained by experiences” of the participants of the communicative act turns out to be different. As a result, much of which is easily understood by an Englishman is incomprehensible to an Uzbek or Russian readers or exerts the opposite influence upon them. It is particularly important to allow for the pragmatic factor when translating fiction, foreign political propaganda material and advertisements of articles for export. Below are three principal ways of translating words denoting specific realiae:

1) transliteration (complete or partial), i. e. the direct use of a word denoting realiae or its root in the spelling or in combination with suffixes of the mother tongue (cab, дўппи, садал, изба);

2) creation of new single or complex word for denoting an object on the basis of elements and morphological relationship in the mother tongue (skyscraper — осмонўпар, небо-скрѐб);

3) use of a word denoting something close to (though not identical with) realiae of another language. It represents an approximate translation specified by the context, which is sometimes on the verge of description. (Pedlar — тарқатувчи- торговец- разносчик)

PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Translating a phraseological unit is not an easy matter as it depends on several factors: different combinability of words, homonymy, and synonymy, polysemy of phraseological units and presence of falsely 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 afore-cited determines the necessity to get acquainted with the main principles of the general theory of phraseology.

The following types of phraseological units may be observed: phrasemes and idioms. A unit of constant context consisting of a dependent and a constant indicators may be called a phraseme. An idiom is a unit of constant context which is characterized by an 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.

Any type of phraseological unit can be presented as a definite micro-system. In the process of translating phraseological units functional adequate linguistic units are selected by comparing two specific linguistic principles. These principles reveal elements of likeness and distinction. Certain parts of these systems may correspond in form and content (completely or partially) or have no adequacy.

The main types of phraseological conformities are as follows:

I. Complete conformities.

II. Partial conformities.

III. Absence of conformities.

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

1. Black frost (Phraseme)

— Кора совук

— Сильный мороз

2. To bring oil to fire. (Idiom)

— Алангага ёг куймок.

— Подлить масло в огонь.

3. To lose one's head. (Idiom)

— Гангиб колмок

- Потерять голову.

II. Partial conformities. Partial conformities of phraseological units in two languages assume lexical, grammatical and lexico- grammatical differences with identity of meaning and style, i.e. they are figuratively close, but differ in lexical composition, morphologic number and syntactic arrangement of the order of words. One may find:

1) Partial lexic conformities by lexic parameters (lexical composition):

1. To get out of bed on the wrong foot. (Idiom)

— Чап ёни билн турмок.

— Встать с левой ноги.

2. To have one's heart in one's boots. (Idiom)

— Юраги оркасига тортмок.

— Душа в пятки ушла.

3. To lose one's temper. (Phrasme)

— Сабри тугамок, ғазабланмок

— Выйти из себя, потерять терпение.

4. To dance to smb's pipe. (Idiom)

— Бировнинг, ноғорасига ўйнамок

— Плясать под чью- либо дудку

2) Partial conformities by the grammatical parameters: 1) differing as to morphological arrangement (number).

1) To fish in troubled waters. (Idiom)

— Лойқа сувда балик тутмок

- Ловить рыбу в мутной воде.
- 2) From head to foot. (Idiom)
 - Бошдан оёғигага.
- С головы до ног.
- 3) To agree like cats and dogs (Phraseme)
 - Ит-мушукдек яшамоқ
 - Жить как кошка с собакой.
- 4. To keep one's head (Idiom)
 - Ўзини йўқотмаслик
 - Не потерять головы
- b) Differing as to syntactical arrangement
 1. Strike while the iron is hot
 - Темирни қизиғида бос
 - Куй железко пока горячо
 2. Egyptian darkness
 - қоп-қоронғи зимистон (гўрдек қоронғи)
 - Тьма египетская
 3. Armed to teeth
 - Тиш-тирноғигага қуролланган
 - Вооруженный до зубов
 4. All is not gold that glitters
 - Барча ялтираган нарсалар олтин эмас.
 - НЕ ВСЕ ЗОЛОТО, ЧТО БЛЕСТИТ.

III. Absence of conformities.

Many English phraseological units have no phraseological conformities 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:

- A. A verbatim word for word translation.
- B. Translation by analogy.
- C. Descriptive translation,

A verbatim translation is possible when the way of thinking (in the phraseological unit) does not bear a specific national feature,

1. To call things by their true names. (Idiom)
 - Хар нарсани ўз номи билан атамоқ
 - Называть вещи своими именами
2. The arms race. (Phraseme)
 - Қуролланиш пойгаси.
 - Гонка вооружений
3. Cold war. (Idiom)
 - Совуқ уруш
 - Холодная война

Translating by analogy. This way of translating is resorted to when the phraseological unit has a specific national realia.

1. «Dick», said the dwarf, thrashing his head in at the door — «my pet», my pupil, the apple of my eye hey! (Ch. Dickens. «The Old Curiosity Shop» ch. 1), (Idiom)

— Дик, азизим, толибим, кўзгинамнинг нури- хурсандлигидан хитоб қилди митти одам эшикка бошини суқиб.

— Дик, - воскликнул карлик, просовывая голову в дверь, мой любимей, мой ученик, свет очей моих.

2. To pull somebody's leg (Idiom)
 - Мазах қилмоқ
 - Одурачить кого-либо

Descriptive translation. Descriptive translation i. e. 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.

1. To enter the House. (Phraseme)

— Парламент аъзоси бўлмоқ

— Стать членом парламента

2. To cross the floor of the House- (Idiom)

— Бир партиядан бошқа партияга ўтиб кетмоқ.

— Перейти из одной партии в другую.

GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Every language has a specific system which differs from that of any other. This is all the more so with respect to English, Uzbek and Russian, whose grammatical systems are typologically and genetically heterogeneous. English and Russian belong to the Germanic and Slavonic groups respectively of the Indo-European family of languages; the Uzbek language pertains to the Turkic group of the Altaic family. Concerning the morphological type both English and Russian are inflected, though the former is notable for its analytical character and the latter for its synthetic character in the main. Uzbek is an agglutinative language.

As to grammar the principal means of expression in language; possessing an analytical character (English) is the order of words and use of function words (though all the four basic grammatical means — grammatical inflections, function words, word order and intonation pattern — are found in any language)¹. The other two means are of secondary importance.

The grammatical inflections are the principal means used in such languages as Russian and Uzbek, though the rest of grammatical means are also used but they are of less frequency than the grammatical inflections.

The comparison of the following examples will help to illustrate the difference between the languages considered:

The hunter killed the wolf.

Овчи бўрини ўлдирди.

Охотник убил волка.

In English the order of words is fixed. The model of simple declarative sentences in this language is as follows:

Subject — Predicate

This means that the subject (S) is placed in the first position and the predicate (V) — in the second position. If the predicate is expressed by a transitive verb then in the third position we find the object (O), that is

S_Vtr-O

Any violation of this order of words brings about a change or distortion of the meaning.²

The corresponding Russian sentence adheres to the pattern S — VTR — O. But it permits the transposition of the words, i. e.

Охотник убил волка.

Волка убил охотник. and so on.

The Uzbek model S — O — VTR differs from the English and Russian models by the order of words and morphological arrangement of the object which may be marked or unmarked. Compare:

Овчи бўрини ўлдирди.

Овчи бўри ўлдирди.

These patterns are not equivalent. The first allows transposition of words, which leads to stylistic marking (characteristic of poetry). Besides, the ending «ни» expresses an additional meaning of definiteness. The second pattern does not tolerate transposition of words.

The principal types of grammatical correspondences between two languages are as follows;

- a) Complete correspondence;
- b) Partial correspondence;
- c) The absence of correspondence.

COMPLETE MORPHOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE

Complete morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages considered there are identical grammatical categories with identical particular meanings.

In all the three languages there is a grammatical category of number. Both the general categorial and particular meanings are alike;

Number

Singular

Plural

Such correspondence may be called complete.

PARTIAL MORPHOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE

Partial morphological correspondence is observed when in the languages examined there are grammatical categories with identical categorial meanings but with some differences in their particular meanings.

In the languages considered there is a grammatical category of case in nouns. Though the categorial meaning is identical in all the three languages the particular meanings are different both from the point of view of their number and the meanings they express. English has two particular meanings while Uzbek and Russian have six. Though the latter two languages have the same quantity of particular cases, their meanings do not coincide.

The differences in the case system or in any other grammatical categories are usually expressed by other means in languages.

ABSENCE OF MORPHOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE

Absence of morphological correspondence is observed when there are no corresponding grammatical categories in the languages examined. As for instance in Uzbek there is a grammatical category of possessiveness, which shows the affixation of things to one of the three grammatical persons, eg.:

Uzbek

КИТОБ-ИМ

КИТОБ-ИНГ

КИТОБ-И

This grammatical category is neither found in English nor in Russian. These languages use pronouns for this purpose.

English

My book

Your book

His, her, its book

Russian

МОЯ КНИГА

ТВОЯ КНИГА

ЕГО, ЕЁ КНИГА

In English we use certain grammatical means to express a definite and indefinite meaning that is articles. But there are no equivalent grammatical means in Uzbek and Russian. They use lexical or syntactic means to express those meanings. {See Substitution.}

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 — қизил байроқлар, красный замена. The same may be said of sentences in cases when the predicate of a simple sentence is expressed by an intransitive verb: He laughed. — У кулди. — он засмеялся.

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 correspondences 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 expresses the following type of relations.

Attributive:

English			Uzbek
Russian			
Glass — tube			шиша найча
стеклянная			
N1 + N2	N1 + N2		трубочка

adj+N

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

Possessive:

House — plan	а) уй плани	план дома
N1+N2	N1+N2 (и)	N2+N1 (а)
	б) уйнинг плани	
	N1нинг+N2 (и)	

As it is seen from the examples, Uzbek and Russian are marked while English is unmarked. Besides, in Russian there is a transposition of words. Gran silo incident — элеватордаги ходиса, инцидент в элеваторе. The Uzbek version is marked by means of the suffix —даги; 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:

Workers club	Ишчилар клуби	Клуб
рабочих		
N1+N2	N (лар+нинг)+N2 (и)	N2+N1

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

As it is seen in the examples cited, languages differ as to the way they express these 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	битта китоб	одна книга
two books	иккита китоб	две книги
Three books	учта китоб	три книги
Four books	тўртта китоб	четыре книги
Five books	бешта китоб	пять книг

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
Russian			
Num+N pl	Num+N sing	from two to five	Num+ N
сing.род.П.			
five on		from	
Num+Npl.род.п.			

As is 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 —хаёт-мамот кураши; борьба не на жизнь, а на смерть.Go to hell voice дағал овоз-грубый голос.

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

It's forbidden to smoke here.

Бу ерда чекиш ман қилинган.

Курить здесь запрещено.

With that he blew out his candle.

У шамни ўчирди.

Он задул свечу. (Р. Стивенсон)

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 this concerns 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 interconditionality of actions or states with different subjects. These constructions have no formal grammatical connection with the main parts of sentences, though there is always conformity between them. The degree of attendancy of action or conditions in predicative constructions determines the choice of complex, compound or simple sentences in translation.

Compare: I heard the door open...

Эшик очилганини эшитдим.
Я услышал, как открылась дверь.

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 “эшик очилганини” 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 nominalized. In Russian this construction is expressed by a complex sentence with a subordinate object clause.

TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another one is obliged to resort to numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows:

- 1) Substitution,
- 2) Transposition,
- 3) omission,
- 4) Supplementation,

The cited types of elementary transformations as such are rarely used in the process of translating. Usually they combine with each other, assuming the nature of "complex" interlinguistic transformations.¹

I. Substitution.

By substitution we understand the substitution of one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently there are two kinds of substitution constituting a grammatical type of transformation: substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation by substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or another grammatical form or construction in the Target language; lack of coincidence in the. me of corresponding forms and constructions as well as lexical reasons — different combinability and use of words, lack of a part of speech with the same meaning.

An example of the substitution of a word-form may be the interpretation of the meaning of the grammatical category of posteriority of an English verb, which is prevented in two particular meanings: absolute posteriority (He says he will come) and relative posteriority (He said he would come). Uzbek and Russian verbs do not possess word-forms of this kind and communicate their meaning with use of other grammatical means:

У келишини айтгяпти. Он говорит, что придет.

У келишини айлди. Он сказал, что придет.

In Uzbek the meaning of this category is expressed by a substantivized participle ending in-man or by the infinitive ending in -(n)m; in Russian the future tense form of a verb is used.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech: obligatory and non obligatory. The obligatory substitution is observed when in the Target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to that used in the Source language. e. g. the English articles.

Apart from other functions the article may function as an indefinite or demonstrative pronoun, a numeral, and may be used for emphasis. In cases of this kind it is necessary to substitute them with functionally— adequate means of expression in Uzbek and Russian.

E.g. when we were in Majorca, there was a Mrs. Leech there and she was telling us most wonderful things about you. (A. Christie)

Биз Мальоркада бўлганимизда, у ерда ақандайдир миссис Лич бор эди. У бизга сиз тўғрингизда жуда кўп кизиқарли нарсаларни айтиб берди.

Когда мы были в Мальорке, там была некая миссис Лич, которая рассказывала очень много интересного о вас. (А. Кристи)

In Uzbek and Russian an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article.

Non obligatory substitution is a substitution undertaken by the needs or demands of the context:

The climb had been easier than he expected.

Кўтарилиш у кутгандан оснроқ бўлди.

Подняться оказалось легче, чем он ожидал.

A noun in the English sentence is substituted by infinitives in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

2. Transposition. «Transposition (as a type of transformation used in translations) is understood to be the change **of** position (order) of linguistic elements in the Target language in comparison with the Source language*.¹

Transposition (change in the structure of a sentence) is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language (fixed or free order of words etc.), in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transpositions; transposition (or substitution) of parts of a sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in a composite sentence. Examples:

Active defenders of the national interests of their people, the Communists, are at the same time true internationalists, (*W. Foster.*)

Коммунистлар ўз халқларининг милли йманфаатларини дадил ҳимоя қиладилар ва айни бир вақтда улар ҳақиқий интернационалистлар ҳамдирлар.

Активно защищая национальные интересы своего народа, коммунисты в то же время являются истинными интернационалистами. (В.Фостер)

The first component of the English attributive word-combination «active defenders* is an adverb while the second becomes the predicate when translated into Uzbek. In Russian the same word-combination is expressed by an adverbial word combination. The means used to express the semantic core of a statement may not be identical. In English the indefinite article, the construction it is ... that (who), inversions of different kinds are used for this purpose, while the order of words is the most frequent means of expression in Uzbek and Russian: words, communicating new information are not placed at the beginning of the sentence:

A big scarlet Rolls Royce had just stopped in front **of** the local post office. (*A Christie.*)

Маҳаллий алоқа бўлими олдида қизил рангдаги катта Рольз Ройс автомашинаси тўхтади.

Уместного почтового отделения остановилась комфортабельная автомашина алого цвета Рольз Ройс.

In the English sentence the semantic core is expressed by the indefinite article while in Uzbek and Russian it is assigned to the second and third places accordingly.

When translating English compound sentences into Uzbek and Russian, the principal and subordinate clauses may **be** transposed. This is explained by the fact that the order of words in compound sentences does not always coincide in the languages considered. Compare:

A remarkable air of relief overspread her countenance as soon as she saw me. (*R. Stevenson.*)

Мени кўриши биланок, унинг юзида енгил тортганлик аломати пайдо бўлди.

Как только она увидела меня, на её лице выразилось чувства облегчения.

3. Omission. As a type of grammatical transformation — omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages.

He raised his hand.

У қўлини кўтарди.

Он поднял руку.

4. Addition. Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation, can be met with in cases of formal inexpressive-ness of grammatical or semantic components in the language of the original text.

Also, there was an awkward hesitancy at times, as he essayed the new words he **had learnt.**

Баъзида уяқиндагина ўргананган янги сўзларини талаффуз қилишга ҳозирланиб, тўхтаб қоларди.

Иногда он запинался, готовясь произнести слова, которое он только недавно выучил.

The meaning of the verbal form is expressed in Russian by the words «только недавно» and in Uzbek by the adverb “яқиндагина”

It must be emphasized that the division into lexical and grammatical transformations is, to a great extent, approximate and conditional. In some cases a transformation can be interpreted as one or another type of elementary transformation. In practice the cited types of lexical and grammatical transformations are seldom met with in “pure form”. Frequently they combine to form complex transformations.

EXERCISES ON LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Exercise 1. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, 'paying attention to the word combinations.

Model; 1. To overlook a mistake

Хатони сезмаслик

Не заметить ошибки

2. To overlook one's misconduct

бирор кимсанинг хулқиға аҳамият бермаслик

смотреть сквозь пальцы на чье-либо поведение

The difficulty of translating is in the usage of the given word in different comb inability. The way of translation depends on the choice of the L, S, V. (Lexical-semantic version, which depends on the context.)

1. To overlook . . . mistakes

To overlook..... the most important thing

To overlook a misprint to overlook circumstances

To overlook the fact a room overlooking the sea

To overlook one's misconduct

3. Urgent seekers after wisdom t

Urgent call

Urgent repairs

Urgent business

Urgent emergency

Urgent request

Urgent creditor

2. To preserve vegetables

to preserve fruit

to preserve peace

to preserve strength

to preserve old customs

o preserve one's eyesight

4. To seize a city

To seize by the hand

To seize one's imagination

to seize opportunity

to seize a chance

5. Shabby house-

Shabby clothes-

Shabby street-

Shabby man-

Shabby treatment-

6. sweet stuff — green stuff — stuffed fish — to stuff the child food —
to stuff things into suitcase — to stuff smth into ones pocket

7.ferocious dog

ferocious heat

ferocious beast

ferocious quarrel

ferocious fight

ferocious storm

8. to hurt one's leg (foot) to hurt one's feeling to hurt one's pride to hurt one's reputation

9. cheerful thought a cheerful face a cheerful da;' a cheerful mood a cheerful m

10. to evade an answer to evade the law to evade pursuers

Exercise 2. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention (o the international and pseudo-international words.

Model.

I. Thousands of people participated in the meeting of protest against N-bombs

Минглаб кишилар нейтрон бомбасига қарши уюштирилган митингда қатнашдилар.-
Тысячи людей участвовали в митинге протеста против нейтронных бомб.

2. Their last meeting was a painful one.

УЛАРНИНГ ОХИРГИ УЧРАШУВИ ЖУДА ОҒИР БЎЛГАНДИ.ИХ ПОСЛЕДНЯЯ ВСТРЕЧА БЫЛА ТЯГОСТНОЙ.

The difficulty in translating the noun «meeting» is en-counted owing to its different meanings:

1. — as an international word (in the first sentence)

2. — as a pseudo-international word. The meanings of the word meeting according to the dictionary are as follows;

in Uzbek — МИТИНГ, МАЖЛИС, УЧРАШУВ, ЙИҒИЛИШ.

in Russian — МИТИНГ, СОБРАНИЕ, ВСТРЕЧА, ЗАСЕДАНИЕ.

The way of translation depends on its contextual meaning.

A. 1. According to the same authority this manuscript belonged to the Mercian dialect.

2. The atomic ice-breaker «Lenin» put a Soviet scientific expedition on an ice island near the North Pole early in its career. («The Workers)

3. A meeting was appointed at 5 p. m.

4. She was a slim, growing girl, pale in complexion and with hay- coloured hair. (/.
Joyce.)

5. The whole complexion of his thoughts was altered. (*A. Grown.*)

6. You should not put a wrong construction on his action.

7. He consulted the old woman's convenience.

8. They marked with ret) pencil the problems most often set in the course of years, (*S, Lewis-*)

9. At examination time Digamma P. fraternity showed its value to urgent seekers after wisdom. (*S, Lewis.*)

10. Geniuses for detail had laboured through the volume.

11. A fellow that can't get through an examination shouldn't be allowed to practise medicine. (*S. Lewis.*)

12. They poured more coffee into him and fed him a potassium bromide tablet. (*S. Lewis.*)

13. His voice rose, and in it was all the tragedy of night watches and black draughts. (*5. Lewis.*)

14. The teacher gave the class a new problem as a task.

15. The Digam's had for Fatty the annoyed affection they might have had for a second-hand motor or a muddy dog. (*S. Lewis.*)

16. The boy was lost in the press.

17. Sinclair Lewis is a well- known American novelist and playwright.

18. Martin's idol was Professor Edward Edwards, head of the department of chemistry. (*S.Lewis.*)

19. Their last meeting was a painful one.

20. Thousands of people participated in the meeting of protest against N-bombs.

21. We want to have copies of all those documents.

22. The new building is a modern construction.

23. The president of the United States of America is the administrative head of the executive branch of the Government. (*D.D.Tomakin.*)

24. Representatives of the press and the foreign guests were present at the reception.

25. In a fraternity all tennis rackets, trousers and opinions are held in common. (*S.Lewis.*)

26. Fatty was of all the new Freshmen candidates the most useful to Digamma Pi. (S. Lewis.)
27. Every night when Fatty retired he had to remove from his bed a collection of objects. (S. Lewis.)
28. His early books were of critical nature.
29. And you're a fool, Caplan. You look solid, but you're not. (J. Priestly.)
30. Youth and age often combine well.
31. Somerset Maugham received his medical degree, but he never practiced medicine; the ambition to write dominated his entire life.
32. He was sitting with her in an embrasure, his senses tingling with (he contact of the waltz. (J. Galsworthy.)
33. Ruth, all white innocence and frankness, her mother sympathetic, receptive, yet calmly explaining arid guiding. (/ London.)
34. As for business, I shall never succeed at it. I am not in sympathy with it.
35. My clothes felt wet and clammy, and I slapped my arms to keep the circulation going, (E. Hemingway.)
36. The bridge looked long and solid. (E. Hemingway.)
37. Guns were firing from the field behind the village and the shells going away had a comfortable sound. (E. Hemingway.)
38. Did you ever get the decoration? (E. Hemingway.)
39. It's a crime to send you back. They, the legs, ought -to get complete articulation. (E. Hemingway.)
- B. 1. Conflict almost tore her apart.
2. I shall commit my thoughts to paper, it is true but that is a poor medium for the communication of feeling;
3. There are the hymns too, one can let oneself go so safely in the hymns.
4. He embraced his little daughter and his eyes became brilliant with joy.
5. My Austrian sniper's rifle with its octagon barrel and The lovely dark walnut, check-fitted schutzen stock, hung over the two beds. The telescope that fitted it the rifle was, I remembered, locked in the trunk. (E. Hemingway.)
6. Every week someone gets wounded by rock fragments. (E. Hemingway.)
7. In the meantime we were all at the mess, the meal was finished, and the argument went en.
8. The coffee was a pale grey and sweet with condensed milk.
9. Miss Barkley was in the garden. Another nurse was with tier. We saw their white uniforms through the trees and walked toward them (E. Hemingway.)
10. Rinaldi saluted, (E. Hemingway.)
11. It's not really the army. It's only the ambulance.
12. There was what was left of a railway station and a smashed permanent bridge that could not be repaired and used because it was in plain sight. (E. Hemingway.)
13. Her hand hit my nose and eyes, and tears came in my eyes from the reflex. (E. Hemingway.)
14. The Saint Anthony was in a little white metal capsule.
15. They're full of trench-mortar fragments old screws and bedsprings and things. (J. Hemingway.)
16. The elevator passed three floors with a click each time, then clicked and stopped. (E. Hemingway.)

Exercise 3. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to the words of national coloring.

Model, The buildings of the University are measured by the mile.

Университетнинг бинолари милялаб ўлчанади.

Здания университета имеют в длину несколько миль.

The difficulty in the translation is the noun mile which refers to the group of words national coloring having no equivalents in the other languages. (It is a length measure). The way of translation transliteration — *миля*. The pragmatic aim is to preserve the national coloring of the English language.

1. He extracted every ounce of emotion from Rachmaninov's third concert. In 1904 Martin Arrowsmith was an Arts and Science Junoir and he was preparing for medical school.

2. She took off her stockings and walked around on the grass. (*S. Lewis.*)

3. Mrs. Howels, a delicate woman, already run off her feet attending to one invalid in addition to her work of cleaning Bethesda, Chapel. (*A. Cronin.*)

4. I have never failed to read the Literary Supplement of «The Times*».

5. The NATO representatives are unlikely to come to any agreement. («*Moscow News*».)

6. I got a cab outside the hotel, but I didn't have the faintest damn idea where I was going. (*J. Salinger.*)

7. Knife-gashed tables, broken Morris chairs, and torn rugs were flung about the room, and covered with backless books, hockey shoes, caps and cigaretestubs. (*S. Lewis.*)

8. Fatty had failed in the mid-year anatomical, and he had to pass a special quiz before he could take the finals, (*S. Lewis.*)

9. I wondered if the poor devil had been hammered on the Stock Exchange or run over by an omnibus.

10. The distance the man traveled covered many miles.

11. The Austrian trenches were above on the hill-side only a few yards from the Italian lines. (*J. Hemingway.*)

12. John Reed was born in 1887 in Portland, USA.

13. On leaving high school, he went to Harvard.

14. Even Mr. Gaggers started when I said those words.

15. He heard Mrs. Baines's voice like a voice in a nightmare.

16. There was old Jollying in Stanhop Place; the James in Park Lane, Swithin in the lonely glory of orange and blue chambers in Hyde Park Mansions ...(*J. Galsworthy.*)

17. Towards the end of his life he moved to London, where, building on until he died he was buried at Highgate.

18. Old Jolyon had been unable to refrain from marking his appreciation of the action by exclosing his sun a cheque for L 500. ...(*J. Galsworthy.*)

19. Lovely, indeed! Many miles from nowhere with not even a cinema! (*E. Hemingway.*)

20. Sit down, Signer Capitano.

21. There were three thousand and some lire.

22. I sat in the high seat, it of the Fiat and thought about nothing. (*C. Hemingway.*)

Exercise 4. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to the lexical transformation {**substitution**}.

Model: Nicholas' girl- cousin scraped her knee rather, painfully.

Николаснинг холаваччаси тиззасини қаттиқ уриб олди.

Кузина Николаса доволно сильно ободрала колена.

The difficulty in the translation is in the disparity of the combinability of the words scraped painfully in English, Uzbek and Russian. The way of translation — lexical transformation—contextual substitution— қаттиқ уриб олди; СИЛЬНО ОБОДРАЛА

1. These walks had a favorable effect on her health.

2. «Do try to remember one thing, anyway! » — said Digams to Fatty in anger. (*S. Lewis*)

3. Ira Hinkley ignored the fact. (*S. Lewis.*)

4. Elderly people have some peculiar affection for children.

5. I am completely unaware of the cause of their quarrel.

6. All the Digams tried to do their best to help Fatty. (*S, Lewis*)

7 Such parts of the house as Nicholas knew best were rather bare and cheerless. (*H. Munro,*)

8. The aunt-by-assertion was one of those people who think that things spoil by use. (*H. Munro.*)
9. Neat but extreme poverty was- the story that he read.
10. His cousins' aunt hastily invented the Jagborough expedition.
11. Four galloping wolves were coming in his direction through the wood, (*H. Munro.*)
12. Nicholas sat for many golden minutes revolving the possibilities of the scene. (*H. Munro.*)
13. Nicholas was inclined to think that the man and his dogs were in a tight comer. (*H. Munro.*)
14. Less promising in appearance was a large square book with plain black covers. (*H. Munro.*)
15. I can see you all the time. (*H. Munro.*)
16. The huntsman could hit a large stag at a ridiculously short range. (*'H. Munro'*)
17. They writhed, scratched their chins, bit their fingers and beat their temples in the endeavour to give the right answer. (*S. Lewis.*)
18. At examination-time Digamma Pi fraternity showed its value to urgent seekers after wisdom. (*S. Lewis.*)
19. Nicholas had pictured to himself that region that was so carefully sealed from youthful eyes. (*H. Munro.*)
20. The University had become his world. (*S. Lewis.*)
21. The traditional suspect of a detective story is a person who benefits from the death of the murdered man.
22. Nothing happened in the morning but when the good news came, the next hour was a succession of handshakes and laughing comments.
23. During my youthful days discontent never visited my mind.
24. Our life in the house followed a quiet pattern.
25. She made a mental note to check up the information presented by the secretary.
26. When the white figure emerged at the window there was a spooky silence, but in a moment we recognized George and burst into laughter. (*S. Lewis.*)
27. Mamma is smiling with all her might.
28. I literally ran out of answer and very soon the continual smiling and handshaking became a bore.
29. I've never suspected you to be so dressconscious.
30. A mightier hope abolishes despair.
31. Quite the other way round.
32. Byth Hope and the Professor were rather subdued not quite their customary selves.
33. The malicious words made her wince; the ill-bred hint sent an indignant flush to her cheeks.
34. The best way to abolish darkness is to give light, and the best way to abolish fully is to spread wisdom.
35. He found he had little petrol left and stopped to fill in.
36. She is the gentlest creature living not at all the type to bear malice or nurse grievance.
37. In the late summer of that year we lived in a house in a village that looked across the river and the plain to the mountains.
38. Now the fighting was in the next mountains beyond and was not a mile away.

Exercise 5. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to antonymous translation.

Model: «Take it easy. Just listen to this*, — said his friends to Fatty.

“Ташвишланаверма. Сен фақат мана бунга кулоқ сол”,- дейишди бақалокқа унинг дўстлари.

« Не волнуйся. Только послушай это»,- сказали друзья Толстяку.

The difficulty in the translation is due to the fact that the English sentence — Take it easy — is affirmative in form. While translating the negative form of the verb is used — ташвишланаверма, не волнуйся.

The way of translation is antonymic.

- A. 1... The girl felt no little disappointment.
2. The picture looks better when placed not too near.
3. This case was of little consequence.
4. I don't care if I fail. I don't think a fellow who failed at the exam ought to be allowed to practise medicine,
5. The night before his special examination they kept him at it till two. (*S. Lewis.*)
6. Even the Reverend Ira Hinkley, since he had witnessed the horrors of the midnight before, went his ways ignoring the crime (*S. Lewis.*)
7. «I don't want to cheat* said Fatty. «Is it possible he's going to be honest? thought Cliff Clawson. (*S. Lewis.*)
8. Never drink unboiled water.
9. Cheer up, everything happens in life. The main thing for you now is not to lose your head and pull yourself together.
10. How'd you like to take up art? (*R. Goldberg.*)
11. How'd you like to come out for a walk with me?
12. The letter proved to be of little consequence.
13. Don't keep on asking silly questions.
- B. 1. Nothing but truth is important.
2. He didn't belong among us and this independence of his mind irritated us immensely.
3. She never told until afterward how painful that duty was.
4. I found him gone.

Exercise 6. Translate Into Uzbek or Russian paying attention to the lexical transformation (addition).

Model: At the corner of the block in which he lived Rudolf stopped for a glass of beer and a cigar. (*O. Henry*)

Ўзи яшайдиган квартал муъолишида Рудольф бир стакан пиво ичиш ва сигара чекиш учун тўхтади. На углу квартала, в котором он жил, Рудольф остановился, чтобы выпить стакан пива и выкурить сигару.

The difficulty in the translation is due to the polysemantic preposition for which indicates the object of desire, intention, search and etc. While translating into Uzbek and Russian the moaning of the preposition is rendered by adding the lexical words «ичиш, чекиш учун», «чтобы выпить».

The way of translation is lexical transformation — addition.

- A.1. the two rooms have an opening into the garden.
- 2 To his great surprise he discovered that his wife's trinkets he thought valueless proved to be worth of a fortune.
3. The student was at a loss for a word.
4. He heard a cry for somebody to come quickly. (*H. Munro.*)
5. As for Nicholas, he too, was silent, in the absorption of one who has much to think about. (*H. Munro.*)
6. Nicholas sat down on a roll and took in all the details of the tapestry picture. (*H. Munro,*)
1. The lumber-room had one high window opening on to the forbidden garden. (*H. Munro.*)
8. In 1904 Winnemac had but 5 thousand students. (*S. Lewis.*)
9. Rough and amiable noises came from Digamma Pj at night.
10. The University has a baseball field under glass. (*S. Lewis*)
11. Nicholas sat for many golden minutes revolving the possibility of the scene. (*H. Munro.*)

12. The sin of taking a frog from the garden and putting it into a bowl of wholesome bread-and-milk was enlarged on at great length. (*H. Munro.*)

13. You are not to go into the gooseberry garden, said the aunt, changing the subject. (*H. Munro.*)

14. Fatty had to pass a special quiz before he could take the finals. (*S. Lewis.*)

15. Digamma Pi was housed in a residence built in the expansive days of 1885. (*S. Lewis.*)

16. How dull and shapeless the nursery teapot seemed in comparison! (*H. Munro.*)

17. A few decent tears were looked for on the part of Nicholas. (*H. Munro.*)

18. Fatty had failed in the mid-year anatomical. (*S. Lewis.*)

19. They danced hand in hand about the living-room of the fraternity. (*S. Lewis.*)

20. Who is calling? (*H. Munro*)

21. And robbers and robbed drank together amiably agreeing that the battle was to the strong.

22. He reached out for his hat and holding it in one hand **absent-mindedly** stroked it with the other. (*S. Maugham.*)

23. They have come to a long one-storeyed building, painted grey.

B. 1. Subduing a wilful child is not an easy task.

2. He was a man with little wit in conversation.

3. He was arrested by her face immediately so gentle it looked in the crowd.

4. She was - a woman of wisdom and rich imagination.

5. The adoption of the new method resulted in a considerable increase of the output.

6. Bending forward, Ernest turned round and flashed his spectacles at Bob who was studying the programme.

Exercise 7. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to the lexical transformation (omission).

Model: Look at these old paintings! They are in an excellent state of preservation!

Мана бу кўхна расмларга қара! Улар жуда яхши сақланган.

Посмотри на эти старые картины! Они прекрасно сохранились

The difficulty in the translation is due to the semantic redundancy of the word state in Uzbek and Russian in the given combinability of words.

The way of translation is the omission of the word state coupled with the change of parts of speech — noun — verb — яхши сақланган —прекрасно сохранились.

A. 1 In all sorts of political situations he had learned to keep his temper.

2. He was always reluctant to intrude on the conversation of other man.

3. In the second place it was a storehouse of unimagined treasure. (*H. Munro*)

4. She is a sweet little thing.

5. Nicholas had been justly forfeited from Jagboroiigh expedition by his disgraceful conduct at breakfast table. (*H. Munro.*)

6. He drew his brows together to show his displeasure with me.

7. To Nicholas it was a living, breathing story. (*H. Munro.*)

8. Having thoroughly confirmed and fortified her suspicions, Nicholas slipped back into the house and rapidly put into execution a plan of action that had long germinated in his brain. (*H. Munro.*)

9. The man had only two arrows left in his quiver and he might miss with one or both of them. (*H. Munro.*)

10. It was clear to his aunt that he was determined to get into the gooseberry garden. (*H. Munro.*)

11. Nicholas could see a feeding stag in the thickly growing vegetation. (*H. Munro.*)

12. Fatty was of all the new freshmen candidates the most useful to Digamma Pi. (*S. Lewis.*)

13. Look at these old paintings! They are in an excellent state of preservation!

14. He and his room-mates had trustingly bought it from a salesman who came out from a Zenith Surgical supply house. (S. Lewis.)

15. «We have always trusted each other, my mother and I» —said the girl, her glance soft and warm.

16. He is made of sterner stuff than his father.

17. He is an equal tiling to trust everybody and to trust nobody.

18. The purposes of the Western Powers in pouring arms into Israel have been open and unconcealed. (*Moscow News.*)

19. «How did she howls, said Nicholas cheerfully, as the party drove off without any of the elation of high spirits that should have characterized it. (*H. Munro.*)

20. He is an evasive sort of fellow.

B. 1. He was always been distinguished by intellectual ability of high order.

2 At first I thought his mind was lacking in imagination, but very soon I was ashamed of my snap judgement,

3. Dusk had gathered thick.

4. The last thing he saw in the room before the green door closed was her smile. (*O. Henry.*)

Exercise 8. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to the lexical transformation (compensation).

Model', as fierce as a lion — йўлбардек йиртқич, свирепый как тигр.

The difficulty in the translation is that it is a stylistic device — simile.

It is based on the realization of cruelty as a quality which is typical of a lion in English, but in Uzbek and Russian it is typical of tiger. The way of translation is compensation.

The difficulty in the translation rests on it; it is a S. D. — simile.

1. Nicholas peeped into it, and behold, it was full of coloured pictures of birds. (*H. Munro.*)

2. It was probably the first time for twenty years that any one had smiled in that lumber-room. (*H. Munro.*)

3. And these ole frat'li never have another goat like Fatty. (*S. Lewis.*)

4. Digamma Pi had for him the annoyed affection they might have had for a second hand motor or a muddy dog. (*S. Lewis.*)

5. It'll cover enough of the questions, so he'll get through.

6. Won't he never remember nothing about nothing? (*i'. Lewis.*)

7. As fierce as a lion.

8. Cold as stone.

Exercise 9. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to rendering of synonymous pairs.

Model: The town had become still and quiet.

Шаҳар сукунатга чўмганди.

Город вымер.

The difficulty in the translation rests in the usage of the synonymous pairs «still and quiet» which is typical of the norms of the English language. It is possible to translate these words by one word as it renders one and the same idea.

The way of translation is omission,

1 The town had become still and quiet.

2. The meek and *humble* Jew.

3. And still there are two things wanting to convict and condemn them. (*P. Abrahams.*)

4. The purposes of Western nation in pouring arras into the Middle East have been opened and unconcealed. (*Moscow News.*)

5 Youth only recognizes age by fits and starts.

6- Everything was spick and span that I lingered to take in details.

7. Together we walked through the mud and slush.

8. A few moments *Inter*, it was a gay and much more vital Cowperwood who stepped forth, thinking how he would arrange (first his lawyer (or a conference with the major and certain city officials to determine on ways and means of divesting himself of his various and immense holdings. (*Ch. Dickens.*)

9. Notwithstanding these protections, she could get none but broken sleep by fits and starts.

Exercise 10. Translate into Uzbek or Russian, paying attention to different lexical difficulties.

1. She couldn't assemble her thoughts, so struck she was by his greatness of heart.

2. Quite the other way round.

3. Finances were a touchy subject at the Committee and without preamble it was unanimously approved to apply to the Board for "rants.

4. He laughed with faint malicious notes in the laugh.

5. You've been living in a fool's paradise, and now, having got yourself wit of it by tonight's efforts — all your doing—you're busy building yourself a fool's hell to live in (*J. Priestly.*)

6. They did not appear rich but they were contented and happy, their feelings were serene and peaceful.

7. Not pick and choose.

8. I had gotten somewhat drunk and had nearly forgotten to come here when I could not see her there I was feeling lonely and hollow.

9. I must tell you these things before you throw yourself into this venture.

10. They're full of trench- mortar fragments, old screw and bedsprings and things.

11. The train was to leave at midnight. It was made up at Turin and reached Milan about half past ten at night and lay in the station until time to leave. (*B. Hemingway.*)

EXERCISES ON PHRASEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF Translation

Exercise I. Find the Uzbek and Russian equivalent following Idioms. Use the translation with the help of antonyms.

Model: Take it easy (Idiom)

— ҳаяжонланманг

-не волнуйся

I a green hand

2. Take your time

3. Between the devil and the deep sea

4. to be at a loss

5. to lose one's head

6. be left in the basket

7. to hang in the balance

8. pull the devil by the tail ff. to walk on air

10. to be in the dark

Exercise 2. Translate the following phraseological units. State the type of it. Identify the way of Their translation.

Model. 1. to agree like cats and dogs (Phraseme)

— ит-мушукдек яшамок

— жить как кошка с собакой

The way of translation: Absolute adequance. Translation with the help of equivalents.

2. a bone of contention (Idiom)

-Баҳсга(жанжалга) сабачи бўлган нарса

-яблоко раздора

The way of translating; translation with the help of equivalent (Russ); Lack of adequance; Descriptive translation (Uzb).

1. I wash my Hands of all further responsibility.
2. To be one foot in the grave
3. A bone of contention
4. The architect of one's own fortunes
5. Brown may say what he likes but it is his wife who wears the breeches.
6. To agree like cats and dogs
7. I don't like Rogers, but I must pocket the pride and ask him for a loan.
8. I want to see the shoes before I agree to the price. I don't intend to buy a pig in a poke.
9. Now, don't get on the high horse. You and me could be very good friends.
10. to sleep like a log

Exercise 3. Comment on the translation of The following sentences. State the type of phraseological units. Give your reasons for the way the phraseological units are Translated.

Model;

1, «Aw» he said, «What are you looking so blue about? Come on out to breakfast. You want to get your other clothes today*. (Phraseme) (Th. Dreiser. Sister Carrie).

— Нега ковоқ- тумшуғингизз осилиб кетди?- деб сўради у. Энг аввал бориб нонушта қиламиз. Сиз ҳали яна кийим-пийим олишингиз керак.

— Что это вы нос повесили?- спросил он.- Прежде всего пойдем завтракать. Вам нужно ещё купить сегодня кое-что из платья.

The way of translation; Absolute equivalents.

2. Do you think I forget when I hold my tongue?

It's worse then. But don't imagine it's the thing itself that haunts me so. It is the fact of having lost the power over myself. (Idiom) (E. Voynich)

— Гапирмаган тақдиримда-чи, унда қийналмайди деб ўйлайсизми? Унда яна бешбаттар қийнайди. Биласизми, кечирган нарсаларимни ўйласам, албатта, қийналаман лекин ўша вақт иродамни йўқотиб қўйганимни ўйласам – тарс ёрилиб кетгудай бўламан,- буниси унисидан ортиқ қийнайди.

—А вы думаете, я забываю об этом, когда молчу? Тогда ещё хуже. Но меня мучают не сами воспоминания. Нет, страшно то, что я потерял тогда всякую власть над собой.

The way of translating: Translation by word (Russ); Descriptive translation (Uzb).

1. Dr. Warren had once compared Julia to a salad into which the cook had upset the vinegar cruet. The sound of her thin, hard voice set Arthur's teeth on—edge, and the simile suddenly popped up In his memory. (E. Voynich.)

2. «Go, Sarie», Lanny said softly keeping his eyes on Gert. «Go up to the house and wait, my dear. Don't worry. (P, Abrahams.)

3. «Well, Bert, how about you? All right? You're not going to get cold feet now, are you? Yes, I hope not because this is going to be a good chance to get this thing done and over with. And it isn't like you were going to some one who hadn't done anything like this before, you know, because this fellow has. (Th. Dreiser.)

4. But you don't you can't! He said fiercely. He pulled himself together and shocks his head. Never mind . . . Look, gets a horse saddled and ride over to old Tante if you wish, but please don't talk to me about it. Understand? (P. Abrahams.)

5. At the same time as he understood it, they collected money from various interested or charitable inclined business men here and there who appeared to believe in such philanthropic work. Yet the family was always «hard up». never well clothed, and derived of many comforts and-pleasures which seemed common enough to others. (Th. Dreiser.)

6. His present hunger awoke and grawed at him, reminding him that he had eaten nothing since the day before, and little enough then. For the moment he saw red. These creatures were not even robbers. They were sneak thieves, (./ London.)

7. Isn't that grand. Now it will be over in an hour. I'm almost done, darling. I'm going all to pieces. Please, give me that. It doesn't work. Oh, it doesn't work! — breathe deeply. (*E. Hemingway.*)

8. «You wouldn't care, if you had*, she returned. *I would too», said Lola, «But people never gave me anything when I was hard up». (*Th. Dreiser.*)

9. The wounded were coming into the post, some were carried on stretchers, some walking and some were brought on the backs of men that came across the field. They were wet to the skin and all were seared. We filled two cars with stretcher cases as they came up from the cellar of the post and as I shut the door of the second car and fastened it I felt the rain on my face turn to snow. The flakes were coming heavy and fast in the rain. (*E. Hemingway.*)

10. «Um», she thought to herself: «she goes riding with another man when her husband is out of the city. He had better keep an eye on her. (*Th. Dreiser.*)

11. Perhaps his heart had given when they questioned him. I said «I'm not going to walk. You'll have to pay or a trishaw. (*Gr. Greene.*)

12. She wavered, totally unable to make a move. Minute after minute slipped by and still she hesitated, he pleading. «Will you let me come back if I want to? » She asked, as if she now had the upper hand and her companion was utterly subdued. (*Th. Dreiser*)

13. A handkerchief. He felt irritated with himself. He had lost his temper and he shouldn't have. But, God—the boy was incredible. (*A. Maltz*)

Exercise 4. Analyse the following **idioms and identify the** possible ways of their rendering.

Model: to kill two birds with one stone

— бир кесак билан икки қуённи(қушни) урмоқ

— убить двух зайцев одним выстрелом

The way of translation: Absolute equivalents.

1. To rob Peter, to pay Paul

2. To let bygones be bygones

3. to throw a stone in one's own garden

4. to hide one's teeth

5. like a weather cock in the wind

6. kill the goose that lays the golden eggs

7. come to grief

8. to rain cats and dogs

9. to kick a bucket

Exercise 5. Give Uzbek or Russian equivalents to the following phraseological units. State the type of phraseological units and explain under what circumstances would you say:

Model On the seventh heaven (Idiom)

— Арши аълода

— На седьмом небе

The way of translation; Absolute equivalents.

2. It was all Greek to me (Idiom)

— жумбоқ-лексик эквивалент

— китайская грамота-ФЕ

The way of translating: translation by analogy (Russ); translation by word (Uzb)

1. She was taken aback.

2. On the seventh heaven

3. I was all attention, yet it was all Greek to me.

4. I've been out of sorts all day.

5. to make both ends meet

6. to pull oneself together

7. to give oneself airs
8. to lose one's head
9. to flush to the roots of one's hair
10. to be reduced to a skeleton
11. That woman grins like a Cheshire cat.
12. She was not sure whether she should have heart to talk with them or keep her plans secret.

Exercise 6. Choose phraseological units and state the type of it. Comment on the translation, paying attention to the rendering of phraseological units. (J. London, Martin Iden).

It was at this time, at the lowest ebb, that the smooth-running editorial machine broke down. A cog must have slipped or an oil-cup run dry, for the postman brought him one morning a short, thin envelope. Martin glanced at the upper left-hand corner and read the name and address of the Transcontinental Monthly. His heart gave a great leap, and he suddenly felt faint, the sinking feeling accompanied by a strange trembling of the knees. He staggered into his room and sat down on the bed, the envelope still unopened and in that moment came understanding to him how people suddenly fall dead upon receipt of extra ordinarily good news. Of course this was good news. By this time he had drawn the single sheet of type written letter out and spread it open. There was no check. He peered into the envelope, held to the light, but could not trust his eyes, and in trembling haste tore the envelope apart.

Five dollars for «The King of Bells» Five dollars for five thousand words! Instead of two cents a word, ten words a cent! And the editor had praised it too. And he would receive the check when the story was published. Then it was all poppy-cock, two cents a word for minimum rate mid payment upon acceptance. It was a lie, and It had led him astray.

Well, he had taken the bait, the newspaper lies about writers and their pay, and he had wasted two years over it. But he would disgorge the bait now.

Мана ниҳоят, Мартин томомила мушкул аҳволга тушиб қолган пайтда тўсатдан нашриёт машинасининг юриши ўзгарди. Ё унинг биронта мурвати ўрнидан чиқиб кетган, ё унчалик яхши мойланмаган бўлса керак, ҳар ҳолда, кунларнинг бирида эрталаб почтальон муҳрланган кичкина бир конверт олиб келиб берди. Мартиннинг кўзи конвертнинг бир чеккасидаги “ Трансконтинентал” ойлик штампига кўзи тушди. Унинг юраги ўйнаб, кейин бўшашиб кетди, тиззалари қалт-қалт титрай бошлади.

У ўз хонасига кириб қўлидаги очилмаган конверт билан каравотга ўтирди, шу пайт, одамларнинг қувончли хабардан қандай бўлишларини жуда аниқ тасаввур қилди. Албатта, бу қувончли хабар бўлиши керак эди. “Қуңғироқ садоси” учун беш доллар. Беш сўзга беш доллар! Бир сўз учун икки цент ўрнига, ўн сўзга бир цент! Яна босилган заҳоти чек юборилади деб хабар вилган ноширнинг хиклясини осмонга кўтариб мақтаганини айтмайсизми? Бундан чиқди, Мартиннинг ҳамма билганлари- энг ками бир сўзга икки цент тўлайдилар, деганлари, қўл ёзма қабул қилиниши билан гонорар тўланади деганлари ҳам ёлғон экан-да. Ҳаммаси пучак гаплар экан, Мартин эса лаққца тушиб шошиб юрибди.

Ҳа, уни лаққиллатишган. Газеталар ёзувчиларнинг гонорарлари ҳақида роса вайсашган экан, у эса шу туфайли икки йил вақтини бекор ўтқазиб юборди. Энди етар. Энди у бир сатр ҳам ёзмайди.

Exercise 7. Choose phraseological units and state the type of it. Comment on the translation, paying attention to the rendering of the phraseological units.

А глаза Рыбина блестели тёмным блеском, он смотрел на Павла самодовольно и, возбужденно расчесывая пальцами бороду, говорил:

- Любезничать мне время нет. Жизнь смотрит строго; на псарне-не в овчарне, всякая стая по- своему лает...

- Есть господа,- заговорила мать, вспомнив знакомые лица,- которые убивают себя за народ, всю жизнь в тюрьмах мучаются...

- Им и счет особый и почет другой!- сказал Рыбин.

-Мужик богатеет- в баре прет, барин беднеет- к мужику идёт. Поневоле душа чиста, коли мошна пуста. Помнишь, Павел, ты мне объяснял, что кто как живет ,так и думает, и ежели рабочий говорит- нет, так хозяин, по природе своей, обязательно кричит-да! Так вот и у мужика с барином разный природы. Коли мужик сыт-барин ночь и спит.Конечно, во всяком звании- свой сукин сын, всех мужиков защищать я не согласен...

Rybin's eyes shone with a dark light as he watched Pavel complacently and combed his beard with his fingers. «No time to think about good manners*, he continued, *Life» is hard. A pack of dogs is not a flock of sheep — every balks in its own way*.

«There are gentlefolk who go to their death for the sake of the common people*, said the mother, thinking of familiar faces. «Who spend all their lives in jail? «They are in special class», answered Rybin.

Muzhiks get rich and climb up to the gentlefolk; Gentle folk get poor and climb down to the muzhiks. Remember how yon explained it to me, Pavel? It's the way a person lives that decides what he thinks. That's the thing! If a worker say «yes», his boss says «No, if a worker says «No», his boss says “Yes”. That's their nature. Well, there's the same difference between the muzhik and the landlord. He'd turn -A lord's stomach to see his muzhik get enough to eat. Of course every class has its own sons of bitches, and I'm not defending all muzhiks ...»

EXERCISES ON GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

Exercise 1. Render the following sentences and analyse the translation of the article,

Model: Do you think it will make a difference to us? — A difference?

It will make the difference.

- Буни бизга қандайдир аҳамияти ббор деб ўйлайсизми?
- Қандайдир аҳамияти дейсизми? Буни жуда катта аҳамияти бор..
- Вы думаете, это имеет какое-то значение для нас?
- Какое-то? Это имеет очень большой значение.

A difference — Article; lack of correspondence of the Grammar forma. The way of translation— translation of the Grammar form by lexical means. In the sentence the Indefinite article has the function of the Indefinite pronoun, the difference — In this case the definite article it used to emphasize the noun «difference» thus acquiring the moaning of the superlative degree.

- A. 1. We roamed about swest Sonning for an hour or so. (Jerome K. Jerome)
2. The latch clicked, a hand seized him by the shoulder and he was rudely shaken. (O. Henry).
3. The old man took a step back with the air of on« very much surprised and a trifle mixed.
4. The father threatened to cut the boy oil with a ling if he disobeyed him.
5. Why did you keep back the fact?
6. My father postponed the departure for a week.
7. Andrew had a sharp impulse to tell her that she must obey his instructions and not those of medding schoolmistress. (A. Cronin.)
- 8How many miles does the car travel in an hour?
10. The manuscript was sold in June for 90,000 dollars to a bookshop of New York.
11. The better off the community, the better schools.
12. Read the passage a second time.
13. You can pass over the distance in an hour.
14. The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicholas' basin of bread and milk. (H. Munro).
15. I advise you to have the picture reproduced in a larger form.

16. Now that the law has been passed, the friendly recommendation of a foreign government can only be regarded as interference in the international affairs of Persia.

17. But this is a truth that applies to the human race end to no particular race of men, (*Harper Lee*).

18. Suddenly a hand is laid upon your arm. (*O. Henry*.)

19. Cards evidently were not necessary in that office, for the boy carried word to an inner room that there was a man who wanted to see Air. Ford. (*J. London*).

B. 1. It took him a long time to pluck up enough courage for the ordeal. (*G. Gordon*.)

2. Pyle had once criticized the elaborate hairdressing which she thought became the daughter of a mandarin. (*Or. Greene*)

3. Why should the little man be annoyed?

4. As for me, I've rented a charming little cottage in a place from which you can get up to town in a very short time.

5. Nobody forced him to do the job; he himself expressed the desire to do it.

6. Swithin took but one look at the place and left the room; the sight, he said afterwards, made him queer. (*./, Galsworthy*.)

7. Better see rightly on a pound a week than squint on a million. The question was how to get the pound a week. (*./*).

8. I found the place with difficulty and almost by accident. (*Gr, Greene*.)

9. For a moment they held each other's gaze. (*G. Gordon*.)

10. He needed the five dollars.

11. Livingston had just the young man.

Exercise 2. Render the following sentences paying attention to the grammar forms of the nouns.

Model: Don't believe all the gossip you hear.

Эшитаётган барча миш-мишларизга ишонманг.

Не верьте всем тем сплетням, который вы слышите

The gossip —partial correspondence of the grammar forms (Singularity and Plurality); the way of translation — grammar transformation «substitution» (Singular— Plural). The English noun «gossip» is used only in the Singular while denoting the Russian word «сплетни».

A. 1. The deep shadows, the bright contrasting lights gave the hills a new solidity.

2. He was about to go out into the garden when his eye fell on a familiar but mysterious object.

3. The news that he was in trouble determined me to act at once.

4. You know his brother has measles. (*A. Cronin*)

5. When the boy came back with the purchases his mother wanted him to tell her exactly how he had spent the money.

6. Der Witt fished through his pockets, found his eye-glasses, carefully slipped them out of their case..

7. His hair was grey and he was short and fat.

8. This watch was a special favorite with Mr. Rick-wick. (*Ch. Dickens*.)

9. We got the doctor to forbid him to read the paper.

10. Your lip is trembling and what's there upon your-cheek.

11. George suggested meat and fruit, pies, cold meat.

12. His cousin's aunt had hastily invented the Jagborough expedition in order to impress on Nicholas the delights that he had justly for felted by his disgraceful conduct at breakfast table. (*H. Munro*.)

13. «In the Middle East the imperialists are recklessly creating now tensions in an already explosive area». B. 1. There are limits to human endurance.

2. Nothing rises from its ashes.

3. Lies make him nearly burst.

4. She became conscious of the gentleman's eye, sea-green like the walls sliding up and down her. (*J. Galsworthy*),
5. He saw no change in her movements and loyally refrained from inquiring into the movements he could not see. (*J. Galsworthy*).
6. But he wanted to hear no lies from a war comrade. (*J. Galsworthy*.)
7. Feeling is tosh? Pity is tripe. (*J. Galsworthy*).
8. He had reached Piccadilly and suddenly he remembered that he had not called on her aunt for ages. (*G. Galsworthy*).
9. It was a remarkable tribute to her powers of skating on the ice that the word «good» should still have significance. . (*G. Galsworthy*).

Exercise 3. Render the sentences and comment on the translation of the non- Unite forms of the verbs.

Model: Excuse my interrupting you.

Гапингизни бўлганим учун узр.

Извините, что перебил вас.

my Interrupting you— Gerundial phrase: lack of correspondence of the Grammar forms; the way of translation — Grammar transformation ^substitution* of the Gerundial phrase by a subordinate Clause.

- A. 1. They claim to be working for peace.
 2. I wanted to be answered at once.
 3. To know English well you have to work hard.
 4. He insists on his being sent on a mission.
 5. We came here For mastering the English language.
 6. I knew nothing about his sending that letter.
 7. We postponed our visit because of John's being ill.
 8. My mother's favorite cup is broken.
 9. I saw the police struggling with the crowd.
 10. The house which is being built in our street Is very beautiful.
 11. If given the opportunity this industry will rapidly develop.
 12. The cosmonauts are expected to be given a state welcome at a Red Square parade next week. (Moscow News)
 13. She didn't see anyone enter the room.
 14. I am having my books bound.
 15. Weather permitting the performance will be held out of door.
 16. The weather is too fine for you to stay at home.
 17. He was believed to be an experienced doctor.
- B.1. The pilot is reported to have started on his flight in the morning.**
2. These islands are said to have been discovered as early as 1762.
 3. She was believed to be the luckiest woman in the world.
 4. There appeared to be great excitement about the news.
 5. There was no response— the empty rooms seemed to have sunk into their old stillness.
 - 6 The fold around his mouth seems to express eternal disgust.
 7. An old lady, who has for some obscure reason begged me not to divulge her name, happened to show me the diary she had kept in the past.
 8. I've always known him to be a genuine fault-finder.
 9. I suppose being in love with my girl is a kind of trouble. (Gr, Greene.)
 10. By concealing the truth you are running a serious risk of being suspected.
 11. Look, there is someone waving to you.
 12. In the joy of being alone Anthony filled his lungs with the pure morning air. (*G. Gordon*.)
 13. I don't like being ignored. (*G. Gordon*.)

Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences. Mind the changes of the parts of speech.

Model: She looked in perfect health.

У жуда соғлом кўринарди.

Она выглядела совершенно здоровой.

Looked in perfect health — disparity of the combinability of words, (the way of translation — grammar substitution of parts of speech (Adj. — Adv.; Noun — Adj.)

- A. 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? (S. Maugham.)
4. He walked slowly up and down in front of the jury, and the jury seemed to be attentive; their heads were up, and they followed Atticus' route with what seemed to be appreciation. I guess it was because Atticus wasn't thunderer, (*Harper Lee.*)
5. I peeped at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail. (*Harper Lee.*)
6. He walked down the street in a queer jerky way.
7. Standing aside from the rush, the young man made a rapid estimate of the building in which he conceived that his adventure must lie. (*O. Henry*)
8. Why did you stop answering my Idlers?
9. Hurried reading results in the learner's forgettigg's half of what he reads.
10. We haven't had a single moment to spare since Monday morning.
11. "I could hear the boy patting the smooth neck of the horse and addressing him with all kinds of endearments.
12. On the two previous morning Newman had come to breakfast late; and I didn't fancy that any time he was an early riser.
13. She was a woman of few ideas with immense power of concentration. (*H, Munro.*)
- B. 1. He's an Englishman born and bred.
2. He's a man of fine breeding.
3. A woman of no importance.
4. She is the gentlest creature living.
5. I am a very busy man and it's quite a long journey here.
6. This attempt is sure to fail.
7. Exploration is experiencing what you have not experienced before.
8. Secretly they felt 'it unreasonable of Ann to have left them without a word, without even a struggle (*J. Gats-worthy.*)
5. Translate the sentences paying attention to the means (if expressing emphasis.

Model: «Do repeat these rules! » — I said to a friend of mine.

Бу қоидаларни албатта такрорла дедим дўстимга.

«Обязательно повтори эти правила»- сказал я другу.

«Do repeat! »— The usage of the auxiliary verb do for the sake of emphasis; lack of correspondence of the Grammar forms the way of translation — lexical addition.

- A. 1. Ulanova did more that embellish the art of dance.
2. It is the strength of the peoples that can ensure a world without war, without arms, a world of our dreams.
- 3 It was Fatty himself who didn't want to use a crib, (S. Lewis)
4. It is the demonstration of a new step towards mutual confidence which is essential if international tension is to relax.
5. It is ten years since I have seen him and received any letters from him.
6. that is the very engineer whose project deserves attention.
7. Himself, Professor Edwards never did researches. (S. Lewis.)
8. «Do repeat these rules I said to a friend of mine.
9. The young scientist did make the experiment successfully.
- 10- He is a good boy, George is.

11. He's interested, is George, in all beasts.
12. «You go, Madeline», he said, «While Dick and I stay here and make tea».
13. «No», cried he, «an answer I must have».
14. He sat on and sat on.
- B. 1. Perhaps its that that frightens them.
2. I never was really pretty, not in the ordinary way, but I did have lovely skin and lovely hair — and I walked well.
- 3 I think it was his voice that attracted me to him and his hands.
4. They do rmake me so wild. (*Jerome K. Jerome*)
5. It was a few days before she was disillusioned. (*G. Gordon.*)
6. Do come and see us. (*J. Galsworthy.*)
7. This was what perpetually amazed him. (*J. Galsworthy*)
8. What distinguished him from Reinolds was his greater • independence of the old masters.
9. It was at seventeen that Frank Cowperwood quit school.

Exercise 0. Translate the following sentences paying attention to the syntactical changes.

Model: My opinion is that he is mistaken.

Менимча, у хато қияпти.

По-моему, он ошибается.

My opinion is that he is mistaken. — The difficulty in the translation of this sentence is in disparity of the syntactical structure of the sentence— in English and Russian (Uzbek).

The way of translation— grammar transformation «substitution» (Complex sentence with a Subordinate Predicative Clause—Simple sentence),

- A. 1. I like to chat with John, who is *a* clever boy.
2. It was a very fine evening and my mother and he had another stroll by the sweet-briar, while I was sent in to get my tea.
3. Whenever she came which was often she came quite noisily.
4. Sally gave him a smile. It was as sweet and innocent as it had ever been.
5. Yet could I, as things were, rely on Georgie to be cheerful and lucid?
6. This is what we agreed on.
- B. 1. She wasn't a cultivated reader, an amusing plot being all she asked from a book.
2. She stared at him, her eyes filled with a deep unspoken sorrow.
3. What was that she said? (*Gr. Greene.*)
4. Frank Swain was patient. He needed the five dollars. (*R. Goldberg.*)
5. She was doing her hair differently allowing it to fall back and straight over her shoulders. (*Gr. Greene.*)
6. I turned indoors when I saw a girl wailing in the next doorway. (*Gr. Greene.*)

Exercise 7. Render the sentences, paying attention to (he translation of the Absolute Constructions.

Model: We saw some children bathing in the river.

Бир неча болаларнинг дарёда чўмилаётганини кўрдик.

Мы видели, как несколько детей купались в речке.

some children bathing — Nominative Absolute Participial Construction, lack of correspondence of the Grammar forms: the way of translation — grammar substitution of the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction by a subordinate clause.

- A. 1. 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. (*H. Munro.*)
2. Beecher, lying on his stomach with his head pillowed on his arms, felt Tuchahues fist. (*A. Mollz.*)
3. He sat straight up in the car, his outward eye fixed on the road, his inward eye seeing nothing. (*A. Maltz.*)
4. I couldn't walk down the street without somebody turning to look al her.

5. They sat leaning forward, their elbows on the counter.
6. Beecher fell back, his body quivering frantically. (*A, Maltz.*)
7. 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. (*Morning Star.*)
8. With its foreign policy based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence, the Soviet Union is actively pursuing a policy of improving and developing relations with all the countries. (*Moscow News.*)
9. Fieta sat with her hands cupping her chin, staring at a corner of the little kitchen. (*P. Abrahams.*)
10. Montatielli came slowly down the steps, the people crowding about him to kiss his hands. (*L. Voynich.*)
11. The work finished we went home.
12. I wonder why the aunt didn't hear Bobby complaining about his boots being tight. (*H, Munro.*)
13. Mabel hurried out of the car and walked away, tears streaming down her face. (*P. Abrahams.*)
14. They struggle along the road, the rain beating in their faces.
15. They started with their hand waving farewell.
- B. 1. Ever so carefully he placed his hands on the table, fingers interlaced, and an artificial diamond flashing on his little finger.
2. She looks at the stage with a furrow" between her brows, seeing nothing, her hands squeezed together in her lap.

Exercise 8. Render the following sentences. Mind the Passive Voice.

Model: But as a matter of fact all the crying was done by his girl- cousin.

Аслида эса унинг аммаваччаси роса йиғлади.

Анна самом деле плакала его кузина.

was done — Passive Voice; partial disparity of the Grammar forms, the way of translation — grammar transformation (substitution* (Passive Voice — Active Voice).

- A. 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 house has never yet been lived in.
5. The lumber room was the region concerning which no questions were answered. (*H, Munro.*)
6. Tea that evening was partaken of in a fearsome silence. (*H. Munro.*)
7. I was asked earnestly to consent.
8. I am haunted with a horrible fear. (*L. Voynich*)
9. The next we heard was that he was married there.
10. Montanelli was not given to stereotyped politeness and his tone jarred uncomfortably upon Authur.
11. He was physically exhausted with hunger and foul air.
12. The meeting was attended by delegates representing Trade Unions from many regions of our Republic.
13. One day Rogen Kanible was told that his daughter had secretly married one of the actors of his company.
14. The drawing room door was opened from within and some couples came out.
15. «So, dear father, your orders have been obeyed l»— said the sly young woman.
16. The sin of taking a frog and putting it into wholesome bread and milk was enlarged on at a great length. (*H, Munro.*)
17. When she came into the room it was empty and the bed hadn't been slept in.
- B. 1. The parents were relieved.
2. Please, don't be annoyed.

3. I should be failing in my duty as his headmaster if I did not say that, in my opinion, your boy ought to be seen by a psychiatrist as soon as possible.

4. James alone was left by the bedside.

5. I summaged the things up into much the same state that they must have been before the world was created, (*Jerome K- Jerome.*)

6. Montmorency's ambition in life is to get in the way and to sworn at. (*Jerome K. Jerome.*)

7 Fleur had spent Christmas with the Monts; she was promised to him, however before long. (*J. Galsworthy.*)

7. Keet's life was cut short by a dreadful disease that ran in the family.

REVISION EXERCISES OF MIXED TYPE

Exercise I. Translate the following extract from the novel «Sisters» by Askad Mukhtar into English. Compare your translation with the published one and answer the questions.

Иккинчи боб

-Собир мастеровойнинг беваси...

Онахонни шундай деб аташарди. Хотин кишини оти билан чақириш унга керагидан ортиқ хурмат билдиришдай бўлиб туюладиган замонларда қўйилган буном беш-олти йилдан буён айниқса, Найманчада энг эътиборли ном бўлиб кетди.

Муюлишдаги мана бу кўримсизгина лойсувоқ уй махалла хоотин-қизларининг кўз тиккан жойибўлиб қолди. Бировлар унга қувонч умид билан бировлар бўлса хавотир билан қараб ўтади. Очиқ хотинлар баъзан эса сочини калта қирқтириб бошига қиўил дурра ўраган келиб кетадиган бу уйга Қудратиллахўжа ҳам бепаво қарай олмайдиган бўлди. Шахар хотин-қизлари орасида Жўрахон вакила деб ном чиқарган очиқ хотиннинг келиши бўлса, айниқса, шариат пешволарининг ваҳимасини оширди.

Аслида бу уйда аваҳима қиладиган ҳеч гап йўқ. Унда Собир мастеровойнинг беаси ўзининг икки қизчаси билан етти йилдан буён эл қатори бир нав тирикчилик қилиб келяпти.

Онахоннинг устахонасида бўз тўқиб топганини икки қизчаси рўзғорида учма-уч қилиб, бинойидек уй тутишади. Уйлари фақиргина бўлса ҳам, ховли-жойлари хамиша ойнадек. Турсуной билан Башорат ҳар куни уй ичию йулақларни супуриб-сидириб, ҳамма ёқни саранжом-сарийшта қилиб, қозон осиб оналарини ишдан кутишади...

-Ойижон дастурхон ёзайми?- деди Башорат ўчоқ бошидан туриб.

Онахон эндигина ишдан келиб обдастадаги муздек сув билан юз-қўлини юваётган эди. Қизчасининг овози билан бирга кўк солибЮ қатиқланган маставанинг лаззатли ҳиди келди. Муздек сув, ғаҳур қизчасининг меҳрибон товуши ва бу лаззатли таом ҳиди онанинг кўнглини очди, ҳорғин ва негадир ўйчан кўринган юзида табассум балқиди.

Она ишдан қандай ўй, қандай ташвиш билан қайтмасин, шу қизчаларини кўриб кўнгли ёзилар янги чиройли кунлар туғилаётганини қандайдир абадий ўлмас ёшлик чечак отаётганини ҳис қиларди, бу ҳиснинг ўз қизчаларигагина эмаслигини, атрофидаги турмушга, кейинги вақтда ўзида туғилган ўй ва орзуларига, одамларда, дугоналарида, клублардаги гурунларда сезилаётган янгиликларга боғлиқ эканини ҳали ўзи англаб етмасди.

Онахон уй ишига какамдан-кам қарайди. Жастёр бўлиб қолган қизлари, айниқса катта қизи Башорат уни кўпдан бери рўзғор ташвишидан қутқазган. Бугун ҳам кундагидай қизчаларини севиб-кучиб тайёр жойг асандал ўрнидаги бўз дастурхон ёзилган хонтахта меҳмондай оёқ буклаб ўтирди. Иссиқ овқат тўла косани тагидан қозон сочиқ билан кўтариб келаётган Турсуной ховлининг ўртасига келганда “вой!” деб чинқириб юборди. Косани ташлаб юборай деганида қаёқдандир пайдо бўлган Башорат югуриб келиб яланғоч кўли билан овқатни шартта олди-да, хонтахтага элтиб қўйди. Турсуной латгани ерга

ташлаб, кўзини юмиб бармоқларини учини тишлаганича жойида анча туриб қолди. Кейин қизлар қах-қахлаб кула-кула оналари ёнига келиб ўтиришди.

Chapter two

The widow of the workingman Sabir how Anakhon was called in the days when to call a woman by her name was a mark of undue respect. But in the past few years this name became one of the most honoured in Naimancha.

Plain with a clay roof, Anakhon's house at the corner of two streets attracted the attention of all the women in the block. Some looked at it with pride and hope, others with caution. The women who visited this house went about without paranjah, while some had bobbed hair and wore red kerchiefs on their heads. Jurakhon, the woman judge, who was known throughout the city was also seen here.

Anakhon lived with her two daughters. Life for her was an uphill struggle and she was barely able to make ends meet, but the order and cleanliness about {he house was always exemplary. She would return from work tired and preoccupied and yet the moment she would see her girls and hear their usual, ^Mother, dear, shall we set the table? a warmth would fill her heart. Anakhon would wash with very cold water from a Jug, while the wind would carry about the courtyard the appetizing smell of rice soup with vegetables and sour milk. The mother would listen to the hurried patten of the girls' feet and think: *My little housewives, they're doing their best . . .»

She did little about the house. Her daughters, who were growing up, especially the elder Bashorat, saved her from household cares. Today as usual the mother sat down to dinner cross-legged at a low table covered with a white rnatu table-cloth. The table stood over a hole dug in the earthen floor. This was the stove and coals smouldered in it in winter. In those years «stoves» like these were to be seen in many houses.

1. “Мастеровой” сўзи ўзбек тили учун қандай сўз ҳисобланади? Бу сўз инглиз тлига қандай таржима қилинган? Таржимон бу сўзни working man деб тўғри таржима қилганми? Бу таржима қийичиликларининг қайси турига киради?

2. Ним аучун таржимон текстдаги ”кўримсизгина лойсувоқ уй”- бирикмасини “plain with a clay roof” деб таржима қилган? Ўзбек тилидаги бу реалия қандай сул воситасида берилган?

3. Текстлаги маҳалла сўзи реалия – чунки бў сўз факт ўзбек халқига оиб бўлиб у одамларнинг территория ва социал жиҳатдан яқинлигини билдиради. Таржимон бу сўзни блок деб таржима қилган. Сиз бунга қўшиласизми? Таржимада реалиянинг ҳамма маънолари сақлаб қолинганми? Сиз билган “community”сўзи нимани билдиради?

4. Текстдаги очи қхотинлар сўзи «the women without paranjah» деб таржима қилинган. Бу ерда сўзнинг маъно жиҳатдан кенгайиши рўй берган. Бу ўринда таржима усулидан қайси бири ишлатилган? Асослаб беринг.

5. Текстдаги “беш-олти йилдан буён” сўзлари инглиз тилига “in the past few years” деб таржима қилинган. Ўзбек тилидаги бу бирикма таржима усулларидан қайси бири асосида ифодаланган? Таржимада

таржима қийинчилигининг қайси турига тўқнаш келинган?

6. Текстдаги “ойижон” сўзидаги “жон” суффикси қандай суффикс ҳисобланади ва бу суффикс инглиз тилига қандай таржима қилинган? Таржимон “dear” сўзини танлаб тўғри қилганми? Таржимон таржиманинг қайси усулидан (лексик ёки грамматик) фойдаланган?

7. “Ойижон дастурхон ёзайми?” –гапида дастурхон сўзи орқали нимани тушунасиз, бу сўзнинг қандай маънолари бор? Таржимоннинг бу гапни “Mother, dear, shall we set table?” деб таржима қилганига қўшиласизми? Асослаб беринг.

8. “Текстдаги обдаста” сўзи Ўрта Осиё халқларига оид сўз, яъни реалия. Таржимон бу сўзни “a jug” деб таржима қилган. Таржимоннинг бу таржимаси адекватми?

9. “... Кўк солиб, қатиқланган мастава...”, ...Rice soup with vegetables and sour milk...” Шу гапда “кўк” сўзи “vegetables” деб таржима қилинган. Бу таржима тўғрими?

“Кўк деганда сиз нимани тушунасиз”, “vegetables” деганда-чи? Бу ўрин “fennel, parsley” сўзларини қўллаш маъқул эмасми?

10. Текстдаги Жўрахон вакил адеб ном чиқарган очиқ хотин- Jurakhon, the woman judge, who was known throughout the city деб таржима қилинган. Таржимон вакила сўзини the woman judge деб таржима қилган. Таржимоннинг бу таржимаси адекватми?

11. Текстдаги сандал, хонтахта сўзлари ўзбек халқига оид сўзлар бўлиб таржиимон бу сўзларни a low table The table stood over a hole dug in the earthen floor. This was the stove and coals smouldered in

it in winter. In those years «stoves» like these were to be seen in many houses. деб таржима қилади. Бу усулдаги таржимага қўшиласизми? Ўзбек тилидаги реалиялар сақланиб қолинганми?

Exercise 2. Translate the following extract Into Russian and compare your translation with the published one. Answer the questions. For the sake of convenience sentences in both versions have parallel numbers.

The proposed extract 1\$ taken from a book by a prominent cunknt-porury prosaic John Fowles (born in 1926) “The Ebony Tower”. The story was published in England in 1974, the translation of the story Into Russian appeared in (97y. It was done by a well-known Soviet translator K. A. Chugunoi.

Then suddenly, as if to solve the enigma, the living painter, himself appeared from the garden door and came down toward David (1)...

«Williams, my dear fellow* (2).

He advanced; hand outstretched, in pale blue trousers and a dark blue shirt, an unexpected flash of Oxford and Cambridge, a red silk square. (3) He was while-haired, though the eyebrows were still faintly grey; the bulbous nose, the misleadingly fastidious mouth, the pouched grey-blue eyes in a hale race. (4) He moved almost briskly, *us* if aware that he had been remiss in some way; smaller and trimmer than David had visualized from photographs. (5)

“It's a great honour to be here, sir” (6)

«Nonsense, nonsense” And David's elbow was chucked, the smile and the quiz under the eyebrows and white relic of a forelock both searching and dismissive (7).

“You've been looked after? » (8) «Yes, Splendid” (9).

«Don't be put off by the Mouse. She's slightly gaga». (10)

The old man stood with his hands on his hips, an impression of someone trying.to seems young, taller, David's age. (11)

«Thinks she's Lizzie Siddal. Which makes me that ghastly little Italian fudger . . . damn' insulting, what?*(12)

David laughed. «I did notice a certain, . . . » (13)

Breasly raised his eyes to the ceiling. (14)

«My dear man. You've no idea. Still. Gels that age. (15)

Well, how about some tea? Yes? We're out in the gardens. (16)

David gestured back at the Moon-hunt as they moved toward the west end of the room. (17)

"it's marvellous to see that again. I just pray the printers can rise to it». (18)

Breasiy shrugged, as if he didn't care; or was proof to the too direct compliment. (19)

Then he darted another quizzing look at David. (20)

And you? You're quite the cat's pajamahs, I hear. (21)

«Hardly that. (22)

«Read your piece. All those fellows I've never heard of*. Good stuff. (23) «But wrong?*(24)

Breasly put a hand on his arm. (25)

«I arn not a scholar, dear boy. (26)

Ignorance of things you probably know as well as your mother's tit would astound you. (2?)

I have ever mind. Put up with me, what?*(28)

(John Fowles. The Ebony Tower. Eliduc. The Enigma. Moscow, 1980)

И вдруг как бы в ответ на немой вопрос Дэвида, на пороге двери со стороны сада появился сам художник в плоте.(1)

- Уильямс, мой дорогой!(2)

Он шагнул вперед и протянул руку; на нем были голубые брюки, синяя рубашка-неожиданная вспышка Оксфорда и Кембриджа- и красный шелковый шейный платок(3)

Голова совершенно седая, но в бровях ещё сохранились тёмные волосы; нос луковицей, губы сложены в обманчиво капризную гримасу, на загорелом лице-серо-голубые, с мешками глаза.(4)

Движения преувеличенно энергичные, точно он сознавал, что силы у него уже на исходе; меньше ростом и стройнее; чем Дэвид представлял его себе по фотографиям.(5)

-Великая честь быть в вашем доме, сэр.(6)

-Чепуха, чепуха.- старик потрепал Дэвида по локтю, его веселые насмешливые глаза пытливо и вместе высокомерно глядели на гостя из-под бровей и белой пряди волос на лбу.(7)

-О вас позаботились? (8)

Да. Все в порядке.(9)

-Надеюсь, Мышь не заморочила вам голову. У неё не все дома.(10)

Старик стоя

Старик стоял подбоченясь, явно стараясь казаться моложе и живее — ровней Дэвиду. (11)

— Воображает себя Лиззи Сиддал. А я, значит, тот самый отвратительный маленький итальяшка, . Оскорбительно, черт побери, а? (12)

Дэвид засмеялся:

-Я действительно заметил некоторую. . .(13) Бресли закатил глаза. (14)

— Дорогой мой, вы и понятия не имеете. До сих пор. Девчонки этого возраста. (15)

- Ну, а как насчет чая? Да? Мы в саду. (16) Когда они двинулись к выходу, Дэвид указал на «Охоту при луне». (17)

— Рад, что снова вижу это полотно. Дай бог, чтобы полиграфисты сумели достойно воспроизвести его. (18)

Бресли пожал плечами, как бы показывая, что этот вопрос несколько его не трогает или что он безразличен к столь откровенной лести. (19)

Он снова бросил на Дэвида испытующий взгляд: (20)

— А вы? Говорят, вы первый сорт. (21)

— Да что вы, куда мне. (22)

— Читал вашу работу. Все эти ребята — о них я и не знал ничего. Хорошо написали. (23)

— Но неверно? (24)

— Я же не ученый, друг мой. (26) Вам это может показаться удивительным, но я не знаю многого из того, что вы, вероятно, впитали чуть ли не с молоком матери. (27)

— Придется вам с этим смириться, а? (28)

(Журнал «Иностранная литература», 1979 г. № 3)

1 . Какими лексическими средствами можно передать значение определенного артикля, можно ли обойтись слозар-ними эквивалентами слова «living» в «the living painter»? (1)

2. Соблюдены ли требования прагматики в переводе «flash of Oxford and Cambridge» — голубой цвет — цвет спортивной формы студентов Кембриджского университета, темно-синий с фиолетовым оттенком — Оксфордского?

3. В результате, какой переводческой трансформации появилось в переводе «красный шелковый шейный платок»? (3)

4. Согласны ли вы о контекстуальной заменой слова “fastidious”? (4)

5. Оправдана ли контекстуальная замена «hale»? (5)

6. Согласны ли вы с истолкованием слова «REMISS» переводчиком? (5)

7. Согласны ли вы с конкретизацией слова «HERE»? (6)

8. Что является определением к слову «quiz»? Где антецедент атрибутивной фразы «both searching and dismissive»? Согласны ли вы с интерпретацией слова «dismissive» переводчиком? Какая потеря информации происходит из-за опущения слова «relic» в переводе? (7)

9. Адекватен ли перевод «splendid»? (9)

10. В каком значении сложный глагол “to put off” употреблен в этом предложении? Удачный ли вариант предложен переводчиком?

Выдержан ли регистр предложения? (10)

11. Lizzie Siddal —имеется в виду Элизабет Сиддал, женщина редкой красоты и трагического темперамента, английская поэтесса и художница (1834—1862). Её муж Данте Габриель Россети (1828—1882), английский поэт и художник, итальянец по происхождению, был основателем Прерафаэлитского братства. Как вы думаете, нужно ли сделать сноску на эти фоновые знания в русском переводе или положиться на тезаурус читателя? (12)

12. Какие значения глагола «to fudge» даст словарь? Удачно ли автор компенсировал его в переводе?

13. В предложении (13) имеется авторское умолчание «I did notice a certain...», Как бы вы dokonчили предложение? Это даст ключ к переводу предложений 14. Согласны ли вы с переводом предложения (14)?

14. Как вы объясните замену слов «the west end of the room» с точки зрения теории перевода? (17)

15. В предложении (18) имеется в виду подготовка к печати книги о Бресли; известно из предыдущих страниц, что художника волновало качество репродукций. При переводе слова «rise» нужно исходить из его значения в словосочетании «to rise to an emergency - справиться с трудностью». Удалось ли переводчику сохранить тональность предложения? Обратите внимание на перевод «I just pray ».

16. В предложении (17) ФЕ «the cat’s pajamahs(whiskers)» американский жаргон — «что надо, первый сорт», получил распространение и в Британии. Как известно, ФЕ переводятся с помощью эквивалентов, аналогов, калькирования, описательного перевода и идиоматических замен. Какой способ использован в данном случае?

17. Можно ли рассматривать перевод Чугунова «Hardly that» (22) как удачную находку, сохраняющую экспрессию и разговорный колорит подлинника?

18. Правильно ли переводчик конкретизировал слово широкой семантики “stuff” (23)

19. Найдите главное и придаточное предложения в №27. Какой прием использован при переводе образного сравнения «as your mother’s tit»? tit — a variant of teat. Teat — the small protuberance through which the mammalian young suck the milk; a nipple (Chambers’s twentieth century Dictionary).

Exercise 3. Translate the following extract! into Russian from the story” Will you walk into my parlour?” by Th. Dreiser. Compare your translation with the published one and answer the questions.

It was a sweltering noon in July, Gregory, after several months of meditation on the warning given him by his political friend, during which time nothing to substantiate it had

occurred was making ready to return to the seaside hotel to which his prosperity entitled him. It was a great affair, the Triton, about sixty minutes from his office, facing the sea and amid the pines and sands of the island. His wife, «girl» as he conventionally referred to her, had been compelled in spite of the plot which had been revealed or suggested, owing to the ailing state of their child, to go up the mountains to her mother for advice and comfort. Owing to the imminence of the fall campaign, however, he could not possibly leave. Week-days and Sundays, and occasionally nights he was busy ferreting out and substantiating one fact and another in regard to the mismanagement of the city, which was to be used as ammunition a little later on. The Mayor and his «ring», as it was called, were to be ousted, at all costs. He, Gregory was certain to be rewarded if that came to pass. In spite of that he was eminently sincere as to the value and even the necessity of what he was doing. The city was being grossly mismanaged. What greater labor than to worm out the details and expose them to the gaze of an abused and irritated citizenship?

Был душный июльский полдень. Поразмыслив несколько месяцев над предостережением, которое сделал ему приятель и политический единомышленник и которое за это время никак не подтвердилось, Грегори собирался поехать в приморский отель; право на пребывание там давало, достигнут тое им благополучие. Это был роскошный отель «Тритон», всего в часе езды от его конторы, расположенный у моря, среди сосен и песков Айленда. Несмотря па то, что против Грегори, видимо, готовился заговор, жена его, «девочка», как обычно он называл ее, была вынуждена из-за болезненного состояния их ребенка поехать в горы к своей матери, чтобы посоветоваться с ней и отдохнуть.

В связи с близостью осенней предвыборной кампании ему, однако, нельзя было совсем оставить город. И в будние дни и в воскресенье до поздней ночи он был занят поисками и обоснованием фактов, вскрывавших преступность городского управления, их надлежало использовать в качестве боевого снаряжения некоторое время спустя. Любопытной надо было свалить мэра и его клику. Грегори был убежден, что, если это произойдет, он не останется в накладе. В то же время он искренне верил в необходимость того, что делал. Городом управляли преступники. Разыскать упрятанные в воду концы и выставить их для обозрения оскорбленных и возмущенных граждан — что может быть важнее!

Первый абзац:

1. Как меняется структура 2-го предложения? Что является антецедентом придаточного предложения в английском тексте и в русском переводе?
2. Как отличаются нормы сочетаемости слов: to give warning, political friend, present prosperity в английском и русском языках?
3. Как передается десемантизированное слово “affair” в третьем предложении? Какая контекстуальная замена использована для “which had been revealed or suggested” и почему?

Второй абзац:

1. Как передается реалия американской политической жизни “the fall campaign”? Какое смысловое развитие делает переводчик в «he could`n possibly leave»?
2. Согласны ли вы с опущением «occasionally» в переводе? с контекстуальной заменой и добавлением в «in regard to the mismanagement» — вскрывавших преступность городского управления?
3. Уместна ли контекстуальная замена “to oust” — вытеснить — свалить? Обратите внимание на замену типичного для английского языка пассива па актив в русском языке:
Which was to be used — надлежало использовать
Was to be ousted — надо было свалить
to be rewarded — не останется в накладе

4. Можно ли считать антонимический перевод «to be rewarded» удачной переводческой находкой?

5. Укажите на замену частей речи при переводе предложения: In spite of that he was eminently sincere as to the value and even the necessity of what he was doing.

6. Согласны ли вы со смысловым развитием при переводе предложения «The city was grossly mismanaged» — «Городом управляли преступники' или «В управлении городом были грубые злоупотребления». Какой вариант ближе к оригиналу?

7. Смещается ли смысловой акцент при переносе «что может быть важнее!» в конец предложения? Удачно ли компенсирована образность стертой метафоры «to worm out the details» (БДРС: разузнавать, выпытать, выведать) с помощью русского ФЕ «Разыскать упрятанные в воду концы?»

Exercise 4. Translate the following extract from The Sketchbook by Washington Irving into the Uzbek language and compare your translation with the published one.

The baron had but one child, a daughter; but nature, when she grants but one child, always compensates by making it a prodigy; and so it was with the daughter of the baron. All the nurses, gossips, and country cousins, assured her father that she had not her equal for beauty in all Germany; and who should know better than they? She had, moreover, been brought up with great care under the superintendence of two maiden aunts, who had spent some years of their early life at one of the little German courts, and were skilled in all the branches of knowledge necessary to the education of a fine lady. Under their instructions she became a miracle of accomplishments.

By the time she was eighteen, she could embroider to admiration, and had worked whole histories of the saints in tapestry, with such strength of expression in their countenances, that they looked like so many souls in purgatory. She could read without great difficulty, and had spelled her way through several church legends, and almost all the chivalric wonders of the Heldenbuch. She had even made considerable proficiency in writing; could sign her own name without missing a letter, and so legibly, that her aunts could read it without spectacles.

She excelled in making little elegant good-for-nothing lady-like knickknacks of all kinds; was versed in the most abstruse dancing of the day, played a number of airs on the harp and guitar; and knew all the tender ballads of the Minnelieder by heart.

Барон ёлгиз к.изнинг отаси эди, к.ачонки табиат ота билан опага биттагила фарзанд ато қиларкан, камомади учун гуё узр сўрагандай, уни муъжиза қ.илнб яратади. Баршявйг ^иэи ?^ам шундай булиб дунёга келди. Энагалар, к.уда-ан-далар ва чор тевааракдаги к.ариндошлар бир овоздан бутун Германияни кезнб чнк.к.анда ^ам бундай со^ибжамолни излаб тониш КИ1ШН, бу парса уларга жуда яхши маълум эканлиги-га баронни чиппа- чин ишонтирдилар. Бунинг устига ^иэча бир ва^тлар немис саройида бир неча йил туриб зодагон хо-ним тарбнясига оид мукамал система билан батафсил танн-шишга муяссар булган цари 1\из холасининг сергак назарн-Дан ба^раманд булиб усди. Уларнинг ^амма курсатмаларинн бажонудил бажариб борган киз, ёшвдан узиб тезда камолот чуққисига кутарилди. Ун сакқиз ёшида ^ойилма^ом кашта-лпр тикишга Урганиб авлиёларнинг бутун бошли ^аётини ги-ламларга тушнрар эди. Айни^са, уларнинг кн курипиши шу қадяр сову^ ва к.атый эдики, гуё уларнинг жони дузах оло-снда мусаффо була&tгандай эди. Шунингдек, у деярли равоп у^ий оларди. Бир нанча черков ривоятлари ва битмас-туганмас муъжиза >\амда ба\одирлнклар ха(^идагн «^а^рамонлар китоби» нинг царийб цаммасини бирма-бир му^окама қилиб чн^^анди. У х,атто, ёзув маш^ида х^м бир талай м^ваффа^иятларга ёришди: уз исмини тулш^ ёза билар ва бунда биронта >;ам •чарф тушнб ^олмас, шундай ани^ езардики, ^атто холалари уннг ёзувини кузойнаксиз аннк, у^ий а!ишарди. У к.ул >;у-парида хам илгарилаб кетган ва уй мутла^о кераксиз ^ар хил курна!\уро1\лар билач тулиб - тошганди: эяг мураккаб зимонавий танцаларга мо^ир, арфа ва гитарада к.анчалаб романс ва]^уш*Цларни чалар, мишезингерларнинг кишини тул-^инлатпб юборадиган барча балладаларини ёддан билар эди.

Exercise 5. Translate the following aphorisms by A.Navoi into English:

1. Бошни фидо қилғил ато бошиға,
Жисмни қил садқа ано қошиға.
Тун-кунлигга айлагали нур фош,
Бирисин ой англа, бирисин қуёш.
2. Ушоқ канд оқ тузга монанд эрур,
Ва лекин бири туз, бири канд эрур.
3. Оз иш учу тунду итоб айлама,
Катлу сиёсатда шитоб айлама.
4. Қачон сочса тупроққа бурдой биров,
Йуқ имконки ул арпа қилгой гаров.

Compare your translation with the published one and say if it is adequate

1. For why father`s life, pay with thine own
For wrong to the mother, the head shall atone

- Sun and moon of the life are they,
Lightning the path may night and day/
2. Sugar is to salt as brother is to brother.
But woe to him who takes one for the other
3. On upbraiding a petty felon do not waste thy breath
Nor hasten in anger to condemn a man to death
4. If it is oats you sow
It is oats that will grow

Переведите следующие афоризмы А. Навои на английский язык;

1. За жизнь отца — своей пожертвовать будь рад И голову сложить за материнский взгляд.

Ты солнцем и луной родителей зови — И будешь озарен сияньем их любви.

2. Толченый сахар с солью — очень схожи, Но соль и сахар — не одно и то же.
3. За малый грех не попрекай жестоко И смертный суд не выноси до срока.
4. Когда в земле посеяна пшеница, Ячмень па ней никак не всколосится.

Exercise 6. Translate the following extract into English and compare your translation with the published one. Answer the questions.

The proposed extract is taken from the story by A. S. Pushkin «The Captain's Daughter". Pay attention to the rendering of folk-speech peculiarities, phraseological units, synonymous variations and non-standard vocabulary, making the vernacular language so rich and colourful.

«А, Петр Андренч! — сказал он, увидя меня, — добро пожаловать! Как это вас бог принес? по каком делу, смею спросить?» Я в коротких словах объяснил ему, что поссорился с Алексеем Ивановым, а его, Ивана Игнатьича, прошу быть моим секундантом. Иван Игнатьич выслушал меня со вниманием, вытараща на меня свой единственный глаз. «Вы изволите говорить, — сказал он мне, — что хотите Алексея Иваныча заколоть и желаете, чтоб я при том был свидетелем? Так ли? смею спросить».

— Точно так.

— Помилуйте, Петр Андреич! Что это вы затеяли! Вы с Алексеем Ивановым побрались? Велика беда! Брань на вороту не виснет. Он вас побранил, а вы его выругайте; он вас в рыло, а вы его в ухо, в другое, в третье — и разойдитесь; а мы вас уж помирим. А то: доброе ли дело заколоть своего ближнего, смею спросить? И добро б уж закололи вы его: бог с ним, с Алексеем Ивановым; я и сам до него не охотник. Ну, а если он вас просверлит? На что это будет похоже? Кто будет в дураках, смею спросить?

«Ah, Pyotr Andreich!» he said, on catching sight of me. «Come in! What good wind brings you here? What is your business, if I may ask?» I explained to him briefly that I had

quarrelled with Alexei Ivanovich, and that I wanted him to be my second. Ivan Ignatich heard me attentively, blinking at me from his solitary eye. «You are good enough to inform me», he said, «that you intend to run Alexei Ivanovich through the body and that you desire me to be a witness of this. Is that your meaning, may I ask?

— “Yes, Sir”

Bless my soul, Pyotr Andreich! What are you thinking about? You have quarrelled with Alexei Ivanich. What then? Words never broke any bones. He swears at you — you swear back at him: he strikes, you in the face, you strike him on the ear. and so it goes, and you separate; and we will see to it that you make it up. For surely no good can come of your running your sword through your neighbour. All very well if you kill him! I don't care about Alexei Ivanovich— I never liked him. But supposing he is the one to run his sword through you what then? Who'll be the fool then, I venture to enquire?

1. Как известно, в английском языке оппозиция совершенный— несовершенный вид глагола передается не морфологическими, а лексическими средствами. Удачно ли передал переводчик это значение (видеть — увидеть)? Есть ли причины отказаться от английского эквивалента «добро пожаловать»? Сохранена ли образность в переводе ФЕ «Как это вас бог принес»?

2. Вносит ли какую-то неясность опущение приложения «Ivan Ignatich» (В (в предложении «I wanted him to be my second»?)

3. Какие значения «to blink» дает словарь? Как можно лучше передать на английский язык «вытараща»? См. БАРС . to bulge out one's eyes; to pop out one's eyes.

4. В данном отрывке А. С. Пушкин использует два синонима в значении «убить шпагой» заколоть и просверлить. В переводе взято: : to run smb through the body; to run one's sword through smb. to kill . Как вы считаете, не вносит ли некоторую неясность отсутствие орудия действия в 1-м случае «you intend to run Alexei Ivanich through the body?»

Кроме того, глагол «to kill» имеет общее значение, а здесь имеется в виду острое оружие и не лучше ли взять глагол «to stab»?

5. Хороший ли подобран эквивалент для десемантизированной «Помилуйте»? Согласны ли вы с переводом «Велика беда!»— «what then?» в данном ситуативном значении? Какой способ перевода ФЕ «брань на ворота не виснет» использован в печатном переводе?

6. А. С. Пушкин использовал синонимы «побранить» и «выругать». Переводчик использует только одно слово «to swear». Что можно еще предложить в данном случае (to curse, to abuse to, hurl oaths and curses, to use profane language)? В подлиннике использовано слово сниженного регистра «рыло», а переводчик использует нейтральное «face». Какое слово лучше использовать, чтобы сохранить стилистическую дифференциацию (muzzle, snout— box, snout, mug)?

7. Прав ли переводчик, используя эмфатическую конструкцию для предложения: Ну, а если он вас просверлит? But supposing he is the one to run sword through you?

A. Text I. “Martin Arrowsmith” by Sinclair Lewis (part 1).

Translate the text into Uzbek (Russian) with the use of the commentary and compare your translation with the working version presented.

The state of Winnemac is bounded by Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and like them it is <half Eastern, half Midwestern. Zenith, the largest city in the state, was founded in 1792. But Winnemac is Midwestern in its fields of corn and wheat, its red barns and silos, and, despite the immense antiquity of Zenith, many counties were not settled till 1860.

The University of Winnemac is at Mohalis, fifteen miles from Zenith. There are twelve thousand students; beside this prodigy Oxford is a tiny theological school and Harvard is a select college for young gentlemen. The University has a baseball field under glass; its buildings are

measured by the mile; it hires hundreds of young Doctors of Philosophy to give rapid instruction in Sanskrit, navigation, accountancy, spectacle — fitting, sanitary engineering, Provencal poetry, tariff schedules, rutabaga growing, motor-car designing, the history of Voronezh, the style of Matthew Arnold, the diagnosis of myohypertopia kymoparalytica, and department store advertising. Its president is the best money-raiser and the best after-dinner speaker in the United States; and Winnemac was the first school in the world to conduct its extension courses by radio.

In 1904, when Martin Arrowsmith was an Arts and Science Junior preparing for medical school, Winnemac had but five thousand students.

Martin was twenty-one. He seemed pale. *In* contrast to his black smooth hair, but he was a respectable runner, a fair basket-ball center, and a savage hockey-player. The coeds murmured that he looked so romantic, but they merely talked about him at a distance, and he did not know that he could have been a hero of amours. For all his stubbornness he was shy.

The University had become his world. His idol was Professor Edward Edwards, head of the department of chemistry, who was universally known as «Encore». Edwards' knowledge of the history of chemistry was immense. He could read Arabic, and he infuriated his fellow chemists by asserting that the Aryans had anticipated all their researches. Himself, Professor Edwards never did researches. He sat before fires and stroked his collie and chuckled in his beard.

In college Martin had not belonged to a Greek Letter secret society. He had been «rushed», but had resented the Condescension of the aristocracy of men from the larger cities. Now that most of his classmates had departed to insurance offices, law schools and banks, he was lonely, and tempted by an invitation from Digamma Pi, the chief masonic fraternity.

Digamma Pi was a lively boarding-house with a billiard table and low prices. Rough and amiable noises came from it at night, and a good deal of singing about When I Die Don't Bury Me at All; yet for three years Digamma had won the valedictory and the Hugh Loizeau Medal in Experimental Surgery.

Martin had prized the independence of his solitary room. In a fraternity all tennis rackets, trousers, and opinions are held in common ... It was not till Angus Duer accepted election to Digamma Pi that Martin himself came in.

Martin, Ira Hinkley, Angus Duer, Cliff Clawson, the class jester, and one «Fatty» Pfaff were initiated into Digamma Pi together. It was a noisy and rather painful performance, which included smelling asafetida. Martin was bored, but Fatty Pfaff was in squeaking, gasping terror.

Fatty was of all the new Freshmen candidates the most useful to Digamma Pi. He was planned by nature to be a butt. He looked like a distended hot-water bottle; he was magnificently imbecile; he believed everything, and anxiously he forgave the men who got through the vacant hours by playing jokes upon him.

Every night when Fatty retired he had to remove from his bed a collection of objects which thoughtful housemates had stuffed between the sheets — soap, alarm clocks, fish. He was the person to whom to sell useless things. But Fatty's greatest beneficence to Digamma Pi was his belief in spiritualism. He went about in terror of spooks. He was always seeing them emerging at night from the dissecting-room windows. His classmates took care that he should behold a great many of them flitting about the halls of the fraternity.

Digamma Pi was housed in a residence built in the expansive days of 1885. The living-room suggested a recent cyclone. Knife-gashed tables, broken Morris chairs, and torn rugs were flung about the room, and covered with backless books, hockey shoes, caps and cigarette stubs. Above, there were four men to a bedroom, and the beds were iron double-deckers, like a steerage.

For ash-trays the Digams used sawed skulls, and on the bedroom walls were anatomical charts, to be studied while dressing. In Martin's room was a complete skeleton. He and his room-mates had trustingly bought it from a salesman who came out from a Zenith surgical supply house. He was such a genial and sympathetic salesman; he gave them cigars and told stories and

explained what prosperous doctors they were all going to be. They bought the skeleton gratefully, on the instalment plan . . . Later the salesman was less genial.

Commentary

1. Arrowsmith, Sinclair Lewis — атоқли от, таржимани қийинчилиги (т. к.,) — реалия, эквивалентсиз лексика; таржима усули (т. у.) — транслитерация: Эрроусмит, Синклер Льюис. Текстдаги Martin, Ira Hinkley, Cliff Clawson, Angus Dier, Mathew Arnold, Edward Edwards шулар жумласидан

2. The state of Winnemac is bounded by Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana . . . «Winnemac» — уйлаб топилган географик ном. т. н. — реалия, эквивалентсиз лексика, т. у. — транслитерация — Уиннемак. Шунингдек қаранг: ...Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana — географик ном-лар. т, ц. — реалия, эквивалентсиз лексика, т. у. — транслитерация—Мичиган, Огайо, Иллинойс, Индиана.

3.... and like them it is half Eastern, half Midwestern (Eastern, Midwestern) — т. 1\$. лексик ҳийинчилик, метони-миялар. Бирикма контекст ва мамлакатни аниқлашнинг риёжланганлик асосида таржиба қилинган (АҚШнинг Шар-Қий районлари Партии районларига қисбатан иқтисодий жиҳатдан яхши ривожланган). Таржимада штатнинг географик урни эмас, балки унинг иқтисодий маркази кузда тутилади. т. у. тасвирий таржима—ва худди улар каби ва ярим қишлоқ; \ хужалик, ярим саноат районидир

4. But Winnemac is Midwestern in its fields of corn and wheat, its red barns and silos . . . corn — инглиз шоппинг турли вариантларида ҳар хил маъноларни ифодалайди. соғп Англияда — *буғдсийи*, Шотландияда ва Ирландияда — *сулчи* ш АВД1 х, амда Австралияда *маис* /маққаж^ хори; пн билдиради

5.... and despite the immense antiquity of Zenith . . . immense- куп маъноли суз; 1/ улкан, вазмат, жуда катта, буюк; 2/ чексиз; 3/ эмоционал маъноси: дабдабали, хашаматли ажойиб. т. у. —суз маъносининг ривожланиши асосида қштекетуал алмаштириш — ута — Зенитнинг ута қўхналигига қарамай . . .

6.... many counties were not settled till 1860. т. vj. — till, intil предлог, т. у.— йнтинмик таржима. . . унинг қупгима округлари фан, ат 1860 йилдан кейин узяштирилган »ди. Шунингдек қданг: И *a5 по1 ЦП АпяизОиег-ассерЫ е1есИоп 1о Шртта Р1 . . . — Ва фа^ат Ангус Дьюер Дигамма Иининг таклифинн қ^бул ^илгандагина . . .

7. The University of Winnemac is at Mohalis, fifteen miles from Zenith. University — интернационал суз. т. у. — ЛСВни контекст асосида танлаш. 51идеп1, 1й01, ргез1(1еп1, c1oc1og, сапй!<1але, соИесНоп, зуфраШеНо, 1пз1гцс11оп, еп^пееНпд сузларн х^м Булар жумласидан

...mile — инглиз узунлик бирлиги (қ,уру^ликда—1609м, сувда—1852 м). т. ц.—реалия, эквивалентсиз лексика, т. у.—транслитерация — миля. Уиннимак университета Зенит-дан 15 миля наряда булган Мохалисда жойлашган

8. There twelve thousand students . . . - to be кепг маъноли феъл. т. у, — лексик алмаштириш, конкретлаштириш — шугулланмок,— Университетда 12 минг студент шугулланарди.

9....beside this prodigy , Oxford is a tin theological school and Harvard is a select college for young gentlemen Oxford and Harvard — контекстда университетлардир. Ox1ogc1 — метонимия, Напуага— униЕсритетнинг номи. т. у.—суз қ,ушиш ва транслитерация. (Оксфорднинг таржимаси прагматикага асосланиб, шу ша>;арда жойлашган университет на-зарда тутилади).

. . . — a select college for young gentlemen — ҳар хил бирикма. т. у. — гап булакларининг урини алмаштириш — қжрри табаъ.али ёш жентельменлар коллежи.

.... college .. gentlemen— т. к., реалия, эквивалентсиз лексика, т. у. — транслитерация — коллеж, жентельменлар.

-Бу ажойиб университет олдида Оксфорд университети» кичик бир лийнй мактаб, Гарвард эса юкори табака жеи-тельменларининг коллежи эди.

10. The university has a baseball field under glass — baseball- интернационал суз, тули^ эквивалент суз. — бейсбол. Experimental, medical, anatomical, philosophy, Sanskrit, navigation, diagnosis, radio, asafetida, cyclone, billiard, tennis, hockey, basket-ball хам шулар жумласидан.

. . . under glass - метонимия (материал ва уша материалдан ^илинган нарса назарда тугилади). т. у. — суз к.ушиш. — ойнаванд, ойна бидан ёпилган.

Университетнинг ойнаванд бейсбол майдони бор.

11. ... its buildings are measured by the mile

. . . are measured — грамматик формаларнинг 1^ис-ман мое келиши, пассив конструкция (пассив->актив); т. у. пассив конструкция актив конструкция алмашади (бу конструкция инглиз тилига хос).

the mile — грамматик формаларнинг цисман мое келиши. т.у. — суз формасини алмаштириш. (бирлик ->куплик). — милялар- Унинг бинолари бир неча миляларга чузилган.

12. ... it hires hundreds of young doctors of Philosophy to give rapid instruction in Sanskrit, navigation, accountancy, spectacle-fitting, sanitary engineering, Provencal poetry, tariff schedules, rutabaga growing, motor-car designing, the history of Voronezh, the style of Mathew Arnold, the diagnosis of myohypertrophia kumoparalytica and department store advertising

. . . hires — нсте^золл ^^ллаш. Бу суз текстнинг билан ёзилганлигининг ёркин мисолидир. — ёлламо^.

. . . to give — куп маъноли феъл. т.у. лексик алмашти-рнш — у«*ит* учун.

Sanskrit, navigation..... and department store advertising -истехзо вазифасидаги enumeration нинг стилистик услуги; таржимада сакланади. — т.у. грамматик форма алмаштириш (актив->- пассив).

Университет санскрит, денгизчилик, бухгалтерия, санитария техникаси, оптика, провансал шеърятн, тариф таълими сабзавотчилик, машииасоз^тик, Воро!;еж тарихи, Матю Арнольд услуги, кимогаралитика миогипертрог)ия диагности-каси, универсал магазин молларипи реклама килиш буйич.-.', жадаллаштирилган курс лекцияларини уцвйдиган юзлаб ёш олимларни ёлларди.

13. It's president is the best money-raiser and the best after-dinner speaker in the USA.

money-raiser, after-dinner — т.к.. грамматик форманинг мое келмаслиги (чушма от билан ифода-лаиан шйЧ^ловча), т.у. — суз кушиш ва алмаштириш (с!!П-пег — йирнлишларда). — Унинг президенти 1^ушма Штатлар-даги университет учун энг удабурон пул гопарман ва йи-гилишларда энг яхши суз устасн эди.

14. In 1904, when Martin Arrowsmith was an Arts and Science Junior.

Arts and Science Junior — тушунтириш. — т. ц. реалия; т.у. (мидлат >аёти ^а^ндаги маълумотга асосланган) — 1904 нлда Мартин Эрроусмит 3- курс студента була туриб, . .

in 1904 — йил назарда тугилганда инглиз тилида узбек тилидан фарцли уларок йил сузи ^уллаймайдн — 1904 йнлда.

15. *The coeds murmured that he looked so romantic* — т. ц. функционал чегаралангаи лексика (слэнг). т.у. — *The coeds* «курсдош кизляр» — стилистик уоул «слэнг» — нейтрал с?э бирикмасиёрдамида берилади — курсдош к.изларунииг «романтик (^иёфасн) туррнеида ор^асидан узаро пичирлашншарди.

16. The university had become his world

world — Стилистик усул — метонимия, т.у. — лексик алмаштириш (кшкретлаштириш) — университет уннг ^аётига айланди.

17. He could read Arabic and he infuriated his fellow chemists by asserting that...

fellow chemists — т.к.. грамматик форманинг мое келмаслиги (чушма от ани^ловчи вазифасида). т.у. — лексик алмаштириш (умумлаштириш) — Хамкасблар.

У арабча ўций олар ва ўз **хамкасбларини** ••• деб ғазаб-лантирарди.

18. **He sat** before fires and stroked his **collie** and chuckled in his beard.

sat — Past Indefinite Tense иш- харакатнинг такрор-ланишини билдиради. т. у. лексик трансформация (қўшиш). Грамматик форма лексик восита орқали берилган. — У одатда каминь олдида мийиғида кулиб, коллини силаб **ўтирарди**.

collie — реалія, шотланд **овчаркаси**.

19. In college Martin had not belonged to a Greek Letter secret society.

In college — артиклниң йўқлиғи ўқиш жойи эмас, жа-раёнини кўзда тутилаётганини билдиради. т. у. контекстуал алмаштириш — ўқиш жараёнида, . . . had not belonged — Past Perfect. грамматик категориянинг мос келмаслиғи, т. у. лексик трансформация (цўшиш)— . . . **энас эди**.

a Greek Letter secret society (у т. қ. реалія. т. у. тасвирий **таржима** — латин **харфлари билан аталадиган махфий жамият**,

Ўқиш жараёнида Мартин латин харфлари билан аталадиган махфий жамиятга аъзо эмас эди.

20. He had been rushed, but he had resented the condescension of men from the larger cities.

rushed — т. қ. сўз маъно ҳажмиянинг тўри келмаслиғи. т. у. контекстуал алмаштириш — Уни бу жамиятга аъзо бўлишга **қисташарди**, лекин у каттарок шаҳарлардан келган аристократларнинг такаббурлигидан ғазабланар эди.

21. Rough and amiable noises came from it at night. . .

— rough and amiable noises — т. қ. оксюморон. т. у. — сўз қўшиш па алмаштириш — **гоҳо қизгин баҳслар ва дўстона суҳбатлар** эшитишб турар эди (**поҳез** — **суҳбатлар** билан алмаштирилган).

... at night. . . — т. ц. пайт ҳоли. Агар пайт ҳоли маъно жиҳатдан ажратилган бўлса, у гап бошвада ишлатилади . . . **кечалари**. т. у. — ўрин алмаштириш. — **Кечаларни** Дигамма Пигаи **гоҳо қизгин баҳслар ва дўстона суҳбатлар** эшити/шб турар эди.

22. . . yet for three years Digamma had won the valedictory and the Hugh Loizeau Medal in Experimental surgery

Digamma — т. қ. — метонимия. т. у. сўз қўшиш — **Дигам-малнклар**.

Experimental surgery — сўз биринмасва сўз ўрни алма-шади — **хирургия тажрибалари**,

— Шунга қарамай **дигаммалнклар** 3 йил дзвонида яхши ўзлаштирилганликлари учун хайрлашув кечасида нутқ сўзлаш ҳуқуқига сазовор бўлга», **хирургия тажрибаларни** учун **Хью Лвазо медали** билан тақдирланган эдилар.

23. . In a fraternity all tennis rackets, trousers and opinions are held in common.

common. т. қ. — стилистик услуб «зевга»; инглиз ти-лига хос. Бу стилистик усулнинг функцияси исмам «ҳатто*» юқламаси билап берилди. т. у. — қўшиш — Дигамма Пигаи жа-миятда теннис ракеткалари, шимлар ва **ҳатто** фикрлар ҳаи **умумий эди**,

24. Martin, Ira Hinkley, Angus Duer, Cliff Clawson, the class jester, and one «Fatty» Plaff were initiated into Digamma Pi together.

Fatty» Plaff — т. қ. атоқли от. т. у, биринчи компонент таржима қилинади, иккинчи компонент — транслитерация. — **Бақалоқ Пфафф**.

Мартин, Айра Хинкли, Ангус Дьюер, группа хазналқашн Клифф Клаусон ва **Бақалоқ Пфафф** Дигамма Пигаи бир пактдй аъзо бўлдилар.

25. Martin was bored, but Fatty Pfaff was in squeaking, gasping terror.

was in squeaking, gasping terror- сўзларининг ўзаро бирикишининг мос келмаслиғи. т. у. Сўз туркумлари ва гап бўлақларини грамматик алмаштириш.

Маросим Мартин!!И зериктирган бўлса, Бақалоқ Пфафф аксинча, ундан **чийиллаб, пишиллаб дахшатга** тушганди.

26. Fatty was of all the new Freshmen candidates the most useful! to Digamma Pi.

new Freshmen — т. қ. контекстуал алмаштириш. т. у. сўз тупириб қолдириш. **Янги** номзодлар орасида Дигамма Пигаи учуи энг **фойдаласи** Бақалоқ эди.

27. He was planned by nature to be a butt. was planned

was planned — т.^. грамматик формаларнинг қисман мос келиши (пассив — актив). т. у. — сўз қўшиш ва пассив конс-трукцияни актив конструкцияга алмаштириш — Табиатпвдг ўзн гўё у(ти одамларга кулги бўлиш учун **атайлаЗ** яратганди.

butt — конструктив алмаштириш (нишон сўзн **кулги** билан алмаштирилди.)

28. He looked like a distended hot-water bottle, ha was magnificently imbecile.

. . . imbecile — т. ц. оксюморон. т. у. комкенсация (зпитет билан) — У худди шиширилган пуфакка ўхшар ва ўтакетган **тентак** эди.

29. Every night when Fatty retired he had to remove from his bed a collection of objects which thoughtful housemates had stuffed **between the** sheets — soap, alarm clocks, fish.

Thoughtful — кўп маъноли сўз. т.у. контекстуал алмаштириш гамхўр.

Between the sheets — т.к, контекстуал алмаштириш (умумлаштириш) — урин..

Ҳар кеч ётишдвн олдин Бақалокқа «гамхўр» Ҳамхоналари уннг" ўрнига атайлаб яшнриб қўйган нарсалар — совун, соат, балиқ кабиларни олиб ташлашига тўғри келарди.

30. He was the person to whom **to sell** useless things.

to sell — т.к, грамматик форманинг қисман мос келншн (инфинитиз аниқловчи вазифасида). т. у. — содда гап аниқ-ловчи эргаш гап билан алмаштирилади. — У ҳамма кераксиз нарсалашш пуллаш мумкии бўлган одам эди.

31. But Fatty's greatest beneficence to **Digamma** was his belief in spiritualism.

Digamma — т. қ. метонимия. т.у. лешж алмаштириш. Дигаммаликлар нуқтаи назарида Бақалокнинг энг катта фазилати унинг илохий кучларга ишониши эди.

32. He went about in terror of spooks.

went about in — **Т.К. Past Indefinite Tense** да in пред-логи — доимий, такрорий ҳаракатни билдиради. т. у.— қўшиш (грамматик формни лексик восита билан таржима қилиш) — У доимо арвоҳлардан қўрқиб юрар эди

33. His classmates took care . . .

Classmates — т. қ. — сўз маъно ҳажмининг мос келмас-лиги. т.у. контекстуал алмаштириш — унинг курсдошлари . . . гамхўрлик қилишарди {гамхўрлик қилмоқ}.

34. Digamma Pi was housed in a residence built in **the expansive days of 1885**

.. the expansive days of 1885 — 1885 йил — АҚШ да гавҳарлар саноати гуркираб ривожланган, т. у. — қўшиш (миллат ҳаёти ҳақидаги маълумотларга асосланган) — Сти-листик усул «эпитет» сақлаб қолинган. Дигамма Пи 1885 йилнинг мамлакат гуллаб-яшнаган кунларида қурилган бинода жойлашган эди.

35. ... and on the **bedroom walls** were **anatomical charts, to be studied** while dressing.

bedroom walls — от билан ифодаланган аниқловчи, т, у. — N'1 қаратқич келишигида — ^8 — ётоқхона деворлари.

anatomical charts to be studied — грамматик формасининг қисман мос келиши (инфинитив аниқловчи вазифасида). т. у. контекстуал алмаштириш; to be — осмоқ. — сўз тартиби ўз-г. ргл!1. Ўзбек тилида аниқловчи аниқланмиш олдидан келади.. — Ётоқхона деворларида кийиниш вақтида ўрганиш учун анатомик диаграммалар осилган эди.

36. In Martin's room was a complete skeleton. **to be** — т. қ. кенг маъноли феъл. т. у. лексик алмаштириш (конкретлаштириш) ЛСВ контекст асосида танлаб олинди. — Мартиннинг хонасида бутун бошли скелет турар эди.

37. He and his room-mates had trustingly bought it ... He — т. қ. 3-шахс бирликдаги кишнлик олмоши. т. у. лексик алмаштириш. Конкретлаштириш мақсадида кишилик олмоши от билан алмаштирилди. — Мартин ва унинг ҳамхона ўртоқларн унинг гапига учиб скелетни сотиб олган эдилар

38. ... **gave** them cigars and told them stories.

— . . . to give — т, қ. кенг маъноли феъл. т. у. лексик алмаштириш. ЛСВ ни контекст асосида танлаб олиш. — У уларни сигаралар бнлан меҳмон қилиб, латифалар айтиб берганди.

The working version of the translation

Уиннемак штати Мичиган, Огайо, Иллинойс ва Индиана билан чегарадош бўлиб улар, каби ярим қишлоқ хўжалик ва ярим саноат райониدير. Штатнинг энг катта шаҳри Зенит 1792 йилда барпо этилган. Лекин Уиннемак ўзининг силос ғарамлари, қизил томли омборларн, маккажўхори ва буғдой далаларн билан кўпроқ қишлоқ хўжалиги билан шуғулланувчи Ғарбга хос штатдир; Зенитнинг ўта кўхналигига қарамай, унинг кўпгина округларн фақат 1860 йилдан кейин ўзлаштирилган эди. Уиннемак университети Зенитда 15 миля нарида бўлган Мохалисда жойлашган бўлиб, у ерда 12 минг студент шуғулланарди, бу ажойиб университет олдида Оксфорд кичик бир диний мактаб, Гарвард эса юкори табақали жентельменлар коллежи эди. Университетнинг ойна билан ёпилган бейсбол майдончаси бор; унинг бинолари бир неча миляларга чўзилган.

Университет санскрит, денгизчилик, бухгалтерия, санитария техникаси, оптика, Провансал шеърляти, тариф таълими, сабзавотчилик, машинасозлик, Воронеж тарихи, Матью, Арпольд услуги, кимопаралитика многипертрофия диагностикаси, универсал магазин молларини реклама қилиш бўйича жадаллаштирилган курс лекцияларини ўқийдиган юзлаб ёш олимларни ёлларди. Унинг президенти Қўшма Штатлардаги университет учун энг уддабурон пултопарман ва йиғилишларда энг яхши сўз устаси эди.

Уиннемак радио орқали оммабоп лекциялар курсини уюштирган дунёда биринчи университет эди. 1904 йилда Мартип Эрроусштг 3- курс студенти бўла туриб, медишша коллежига тайёрланаётган вақтда Уиннемакда фақат 5 миинг студент ўқир эдн. Мартин 21 ёшда эди. Уннинг қора силлиқ сочларига цараганда юзи анча рангсизроқ кўринарди; лекни у таниқли югурувчи, яхшигина марказ баскетболчиси ҳамда уста хоккей ўйинчиси эди.

Курсдош қизлар унинг «ромаптик циёфаеи» тўғрисида орқасидан ўзэро пичирлашишарди, унинг ўзи эса севги қаҳ-рамони бўлиши мумкинлиги тўғрисида билмас ҳам эди. У шунчалик эпчиллигига қарамай, тортинчоқ эди.

Университет унинг ҳаетига айланганди. У химия кафед-раси бошлики, «Яна Такрорланг» лақабли профессор Эду-ард Эдуардзга ихлос қўяди. Эдуарднинг химия тарихидан бнлими жуда чуғ;ур эдн. У арабча ўқий олар, ўз ҳамкасб-ларини араблар уларнинг ҳамма тадқиқотларини олдиндан билганлар, деб ғазаблантаар эди. Эдуарднинг ўзи эса ҳеч қачон илмий ишлар билаи шуғулланмаган эди. У одатда каминь олдида мийигида кулиб (шотланд овчаркасини) кол-лиии силаб ўгирарди.

Ўқиш жараёнида Мартин лотин ҳарфларн билан атала-диган махфий жамиятга аъзо эмас эди. Уни бу жамиятга аъзо бўлншга қнсташарди, лекин у каттароЦ шаҳарлардан келган аристократларнш!Г такабурликларидан ғазабланар эди. Эндиликда эса унинг курсдошларининг кўпчилиги «страхо-вание» муассасаларига, горидик мактабларга, банкларга тар-қалиб кетншганда, у ўзини ёлғнз сеза бошлади ва асосий медицина жамияти бўлган Дигамма Пига кирмасдан турол-мади.

Дигамма Пн — арзон баҳоли, биллиард столи бўлган гав-жум ётоқхона эди. Дигамма Пидан кечалари гоҳо қизгин баҳсдар ва дўстона суҳбатлар, гоҳо «Мен ўлгач, мени кўм-манг» каби ҳазил қўшиқлар эшитилиб туради. Шунга қара-май, днгаммаликлар йил давомида яхши ўмаштнрганликлари учун хайрлашув кечасида нуг^ сўзлаш ҳуцуқига сазовор бўлган ва хирургия тажрибалари учун Хью Лвазо медали билан тақдирланган эдилар.

Мартин хонасида ўзини ёлғиз ва мустақил бўлишини ёц-тирар эди. Дигамма Пи жамиятда эса, теннис ракетка^паря, шимлар ва ҳатто фикрлар ҳам умумий эди. Ва фақат Ангуо Дьюер Дигамма Пининг таклифини қабул қилгандагиия Мар-тин бу жамиятга аъзо бўлиб кнрди.

Мартин, Айра Хинкли, Ангус Дьюер — группа ҳазилкаши Клифф Клаусон ва Бақалоқ Пфафф, Дигамма Пнга бир ва^т-да аъзо бўлдилар, Дигамма Пига аъзо бўлиш анчагнна шон-шувли ва машаққатли маросим бўлиб, асафетиданинг еким-сиз нсини ҳидлашни ҳам қамраб оларди. Мароснм Маргцнми эериктирган бўлса, Бақалоқ Пфафф аксинча ундан чийиллаб, Шшиллаб даҳшатга тушганди.

Яги номзодлар орасида Бақалоқ энг керакли аъзо эди. Табятнинг ўзи гўё уни одамларга кулги бўлиш учун атай-лаб яратганди. У худди шиширилган пуфакка ўхшар ва ўта-кегган теятак эдк, ҳаима иарсага ишонар эди. Бўш вақтла-рида Бақалоқии каляка қиладиган кишиларни у осонгина ке-чярарда.

Ҳар кеч ётишдан олдин Баналокқа «ғамхўр» хайхоналари униг ўрнига атайлаб яшириб қўйган нарсалар — совун, соат, бали[^] кабиларни олиб ташлашга тўғри ке[^]арди. Бақало[^] ҳамма кераксиз нарсаларни пуллаш мумкин бўлган одам ёдн. Днгаммаликлар нуцтаи назарида Бақалоқнинг энг катта фази- , лати унинг илоҳий кучларга ишониши эди. У доимо арвоҳ-лардан кўрқиб горар эди. Бақало[^] кечаларн арвоҳларнн ана-томия хонасинииг деразасидан чиқнб келаётганиии кўргандеч бўлар эди. Уинг курсдошлара Бақалоқ парвоз этиб юрган арвоҳларни ҳамма ерда, ҳатто пансион коридорларнда кўри-ши учун ғамхўрлик қилишарди.

Дигамма Пи 1885 йилшнг мамлакат гуллаб яшнагайя кунларнда қурилган бигюда жойлашган эди. Умумий хона яқиндагина бўлиб ўтга[^] тўфонни эслатардн. *Пичок*, билан уйнлгаи столлар, «Моррис» ус[^]убидаги синган стуллар, йнр-тилган гилам устида эса муковасиэ китоблар, хоккей боти-калари ва сигарет қачдицлари ётардн. Юқорида эса, худди кеманинг тўртинчи класс каютасидагкдек, икки қаватли те-мир каравотлар бўлиб, ҳар бнр хонада тўрт киши яшарди. Жамият аъзолари кулдон ўриига арраланган калла суяги-дш! фойдаланишардн. Ётоқхона деворларида эса кийннш ёнқтида ўрганиш учун анатомик диаграммалар осилгандг!. Мартиннинг хонасида бутун бошли скелет турар эдн. Мартин ва унинг хэмхона ўртоқлари бу скелетян Зенит хирургия таъминоти магаэини коммивояжерининг гапига учлб сотнб олган эдилар. Сотувчи жуда хам сэхий ва муруеватли бўлиб, уларки сигаралар билан меҳмон қияб, латифалар айтнб ва келажаги порлок шифокорлар бўлишларини каро-мат киларди.

Улар бу скелетнп насияга жоп деб миннзтдорчилик би-лан олган эда[^]ар. Кейинчалнк сотуачининг муруватлилиги сусайди.

Commentary

Arrowsmitli, Sinclair Lewis — собственные имена с простой семантикой; реалии, безэквивалентная лексика, приём перевода — транслитерация: Эрроусмит, Синклер Льюс; см. также в тексте — **Martin, Ira Hinkley, Cliff Clawson, Angus Duer, Mathew Arnold, Edward Edwards**.

2. The state of **Winamac** is bounded by **Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana . . .** ; «Winamac». — вымышленное географическое название; реалия, без'эквивалентная лексика; приём перевода — транслитерация—Уиннимак; см также— **Zenith, Mohalis**; . . . **Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana**— географические названия, реалии, безэквивалентная лексика; приём перевода —транслитерация — Мичиган, Огайо, Иллинойс, Индиана; см. также— **Harvard, Oxford, Voronezh, Provenca1**; Штат Уиннимак граничит со штатами Мичиган, Огайо, Иллинойс н Индиана.

3... and like them it is **half Eastern, half Midwestern** — лексическая трудность — перевод метонимов (**Eastern, Midwestern**); Контекст (**But Winnemac is Midwestern in its fields of corn.**) и «фонное знание» (в США в промышленном отношении Восточные районы более разбиты, чем Западные) подсказывают тип метонимии: отношение между содержащим и содержимым. Следовательно, в данной фразе имеется в виду не географическое расположение штата, а его экономическое положение; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена— ... в так же, как и они, наполовину сельскохозяйственный и наполовину промышленный.

4. **But Winamac is Midwestern in its fields of corn and wheat, its red barns and silos. ; corn** — в различных вариантах английского языка имеет различное вещественное значение: в США и Австралии — *маис*, в Англии — *пшеницу*, в Шотландии и Ирландии — *овес*, приём перевода

— выбор ЛСВ по контексту —маис;

Red barns —метонимия; прием перевода — смысловое развитие на основе фоновых знаний (в этой местности постройки делают из красного кирпича) —Но Уиннимак со своими майсовыми и пшеничными полями, со своими амбарами из красного кирпича и силосными башнями....

5. ... and despite the immense antiquity of Zenith—immense... — многозначное слово:

(1) огромный, громадный;

(2) безмерный, необъятный;

(3) эмоционально-усиленный, великолепный, замечательный; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена на основа смыслового развития — глубокая — и несмотря на глубокую дренность Зенита

6.... many counties **were not settled till** 1860 ... — антомимический перевод (предложения с обстоятельством времени с предлогами till until) — многие округа были заселены только после 1860 г.; см. также — . . . И только когда Аргус Дьюер принял приглашение Дигамми Пи . .

7. The University of Winnemac is at Mohalis, fifteen **miles** from Zenith.

University — интернациональное слово, частичный эквивалент; прием перевода — контекстуальная замена; см. также student, idol, president, doctor, candidate, object, collection, sympathetic, instruction, engineering.

. . . mile — английская мера длины; реалия; безэквива* лентная лексика; приём перевода — транслитераци'я-^—Миля, Университет Уиннимака находится в Мохалисв в 15 **милях** от Зенита.

8. There **are** twelve thousand students; **to be** — глагол широкой семантики; приём перевода — конкретизация — занимаются:

Там занимаются 12 тысяч студентов.

9. ... beside this prodigy **Oxford** is a tiny theological school and **Harvard is a select college for young gentlemen,**

. . . **Oxford . . . , Harvard** ... — приём перевода — добавление (с учетом прагматики; имеются в виду университеты, расположенные в этих городах) — Оксфордский университет, Гарвардский университет.

... **a select college for young gentlemen** — разная сочетаемость; Приём перевода — перестановка членов предложения — колледж для избранных молодых джентльменов (перенесенный эпитет) college gentlemen. . . — реалии, безэквивалентная лексика; приём перевода — транслитерация — колледж, джентльмены.

... по сравнению с этим чудом Оксфордский университет — это маленькая теологическая школа, а Гарвардский — • колледж для **избранных** Джентльменов.

10. The University has a **baseball field under glass** . . . — интернациональное слово, абсолютный эквивалент! см. также: Experimental, medical, anatomical, philosophy, Sanskrit, navigation, diagnosis, radio, asafetida cyclone, billiard, tennis, hockey, basket-bail.

under glass — метонимия (материал и предмет, сделанный из этого материала); прием перевода — добавление — крытая стеклом. В Унисерснтете есть бейсбольная площадка, крытая стеклом.

11. ... Its buildings are measured by the mile; ... are measured — частичное совпадение грамматических форм; приём перевода — грамматическая замена (пассив — актив); 1Ье тШ — частичное совпадение грамматических форм; приём перевода — замена словоформ. . . . его здания простираются на мили (единств. ->- множеств. число).

12. ... it hires hundreds of young Doctors of Philosophy to give rapid Instruction in Sanskrit, navigation, accountancy, spectacle-fitting, sanitary engineering, Provensal poetry, tariff schedules, rutabaga-growing, motor-car designing, the history oS Voronezh, the style of Matthew Arnold, the diagnosis of myohypertrophica kymoparalytica, and department — store advertising.

. . . hires —несовпадение объема значений; приём перевода — замена причины следствием — работают.

. . . **young Doctors of Philosophy to give rapid Instruction ...** — частичное соответствие грамматической формы (инфинитив в функции обстоятельстаа цели); прием перепода — замена синтаксической конструкции (простое предложение сложноподчиненным с придаточным определительным) — молодые ученые, которые читают ускоренный курс.

to give- глагол широкой семантики; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — читать.

Sanskrit, navigation, accountancy and department store advertising — стилистический прием«enumerations; «епитега! юги; функция ироническая; в переводе сохраняется;

13.It's president is the best money-raiser and the best after dinner speaker in the United Stales — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное соположением); приём перевода — добавление (с учетом фонового знания). Его президент лучше всех умеет добывать Деньги для университета и вести застольные беседы во всех Соединенных Штатах

14. In 1904 when Martin Arrowsmith was an Arts and Science junior. . .

Arts and Science junior реалия; приём перевода — добавление, основанное на фоновом знании (III курс аанша-ется общеобразовательными дисциплинами) —В 1904г., когда Мартин Эрроусмит продолжал заниматься общеобразова-1ельными дисциплинами...

15. The co-eds murmured that he «locked so romantic»- функционально- ограниченная лексика (слэнг); приём перевода — компенсация — Сокурсницы шушукались, что он выглядит таким романтичным

16. The University had become his world.

world — метонимия; прием перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — Университет стал его жизнью

17. He could read Arabic; and he infuriated his fellow chemists by asserting that . . . — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное соположением); прием перевода — лексическая замена (генерализация)—, Он мог читать по-арабски и приводил о ярость коллег, утверждая, что ...

18.... He sat before fires and stroked his collie and chuckled in his beard — Past Indef. Tense выражает повтор-весть действия; приём перевода—добавление (перевод грамматической формы лексическими средствами) — Он обычно сидел у камина, поглаживая своего колли, и ухмылялся в бороду.

19. In college Martin had not belonged to a Greek Letter secret society — отсутствие артикля указывает, что имеется в виду не место, а процесс; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена —Во время учёбы . . .

. . . had not belonged- отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм; приём перевода — добавление (перевод грамматической формы лексическими средствами) — Мартин не принадлежал

a Greek Letter secret society — реалия; приём перевода — описательный перевод; Во время учебы на младших курсах колледжа Мартин не был членом тайного студенческого общества, которое обычно обозначалось греческими буквами..

20. He had been «rushed», but he had resented the condescension of the aristocracy of men from the larger cities несовпадение объема значений; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена—Его хотели провести в члены общества, но его возмущало снисходительное отношение аристократической молодежи из более крупных городов.

21 **Rough and amiable noises came from it at night . . .** — несовпадение сочетаемости; оксиморон; приём перевода — смысловое развитие — голоса бурных споров и дружеских бесед;

... at night — обстоятельство времени, не имеющее смыслового ударения в английском языке; при переводе на русский язык ставится в начале предложения; приём перевода — перестановка— Вечерами из Дигамма Пи раздавались голоса бурных споров и дружеских бесед.

22... yet for three years Digamma had won the valedictory and the Hugh Loizeau Medal in Experimental Surgery.

... the Hugh Loizeau Medal — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное соположением); приём перевода — перестановка (N[+ N2 - УМ^+М!) — медаль Хью Лвазо;

Digamma — метонимия; приём перевода— контекстуальная замена — дигаммовцы ... И все же вот уже 3 года подряд дигаммовцы завоевывали' право произносить прощальную речь и медаль Хью Лвазо по экспериментальной хирургии.

23. In a fraternity all tennis rackets, trousers and opinions are held in common — зевгма; юмористический эффект сохраняется в переводе путём синтаксической перестройки и добавления— Члены же общества жили вместе и всё у них — теннисные ракетки, брюки и даже мнения — были общими.

24. Martin, Ira Hinkley, Angus Duer, Cliff Clawson, The class jester, and one «Fatty» Pfaff were initiated into Di-gamma Pi together — собственное имя со значащей семантикой; приём перевода — первый компонент переводится, второй — транслитерируется — Толстяк Пфафф,

Мартин, Аира Хинкли, Ангус Дьюер, шут группы — Клиф Клосан и некто Толстяк Пфафф вместе были приняты в Дигамму Пи.

25. Martin was bored, but Fatty Pfaff was in squeaking, gasping terror — несовпадение сочетаемости слов; приём перевода — грамматическая замена частей речи и членов предложения — Мартину она наскучила, а толстяк Пфафф визжал и пыхтел, задыхаясь от ужаса.

26. Fatty was of all the new Freshmen candidates the most useful to Digamina Pi — несоответствие грамматического строя предложения; приём перевода — перестановка;

the new Freshmen — контекстуальная замена.— Из всех. новичков-кандидатов Толстяк был самым полезным для Дигаммы Пи,

27. He was planned by nature to be a butt. — частичное соответствие грамматических форм; приём перевода — грамматическая замена (пассив ->• актив) — Сама природа предназначила его быть предметом насмешек.

29. He looked like a distended hot-water bottle; he was magnificently imbecile — сравнение; оксиморон; прием перевода — компенсация (эпитетом) — С виду он напоминал вздувшуюся грелку. Он был удивительно глуп

29. Every night when Fatty retired he had to remove from his bed a collection of objects; . . . every night— —различное членение действительности у носителей разных языков; прием перевода — контекстуальная замена. —Каждый вечер перед тем, как укладываться спать, Толстяку приходилось вытаскивать из своей постели целую коллекцию вещей.

30. He was the person to whom to sell useless things — частичное соответствие грамматических форм (инфинитив в функции определения); приём перевода — замена синтаксической конструкции (простое предложение — сложноподчиненное с придаточным определительным, где сказуемое — с модальным оттенком) — Это был человек, которому легко можно было сбыть ненужные вещи.

31 But Fatty's greatest beneficence to Digamma was his belief in spiritualism — метонимия (содержащее и содержимое); приём перевода—добавление — Но самым большим достоинством Толстяка • в глазах дигаммовцев была его вера в спиритизм.

32. He went about in terror of spooks — Past Indef. Tense In (перед) выражают постоянно повторяющееся действие; прием перевода—добавление (перевод грамма-

тической формы лексическими средствами) — Он пребывал в постоянном ужасе перед призраками.

33. His classmates took care — несовпадение объема значений; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена; — Его сокурсники заботились о том

34. Digamma Pi was housed in a residence, built in the expansive days of 1885 — приём перевода — добавление на основе фоновых знаний (1885г. был годом бурного роста промышленности в городах Америки); Дигамма Пи размещалась в здании, построенном в 1885 г., — **в дни бурного процветания страны.**

35. ...and on the bedroom walls were anatomical charts, to be studied while dressing; bedroom walls — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное соположением); приём перевода—перестановка (N1+N2=N2+N1 род. пад.) — **стены спальни.**

anatomical charts, to be studied — частичное соответствие грамматических форм (инфинитив в функции определения со значением модальности); приём перевода — замена синтаксической конструкции — **анатомические** таблицы, которые можно было изучать

36. In Martin`s room was a complete skeleton — глагол широкой семантики; приём перевода— конкретизация.

В комнате Мартина стоял целый скелет.

37. He and his room-mates had trustingly bought it . . . He — прием перевода — конкретизация, характерная для русского **языка — Мартин.**

trustingly — прием перевода — замена частей речи и смысловое развитие — **поддавшись на уговоры.**

— **Мартин** и его товарищи по комнате купили его, **поддавшись на уговоры**

38. ... He gave them cigars and told them stories and explained...

to give — глагол широкой семантики; прием перевода — конкретизация — **угощать ;**

(**o exрлати** — многозначное слово; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — **говорить;**

— **Он угощал** их сигарами, рассказывал анекдоты и **говорил**

THE WORKING VERSION OF THE TRANSLATION

Штат Уикнимак граничит со штатами Мичиган, Огайо, Иллинойс и Индиана и так же, как и они, он наполовину сельскохозяйственный и наполовину промышленный. Зенит, самый крупный город штата, был основан в 1792 г. Но Уин-иимак со своими **маисовыми** и пшеничными полями, со своими **амбарами из красного кирпича** и силосными башнями скорее сельскохозяйственный штат, и несмотря на **глубокую древность** Зенита, многие округа были заселены **только «осле 1860 года.**

Университет Ушшимака находится в Мохалисе, в **15 милях** от Зенита. Там **занимаются** 12000 студентов. По сравнению с этим чудом **Оксфордский университет** — это маленькая теологическая школа, а **Гарвардский—колледж** для шбрамных **джентльменов.** В университете есть бейсбольная площадка, крытая стеклом; его здании простираются на мили; там работают **сотни** молодых **ученых, которые читают ускоренные курсы по санскриту, навигации, бухгалтерии,** подбору очков, санитарной технике, провансальской поэзии, тарификации, выращиванию брюквы, конструированию автомобилей, истории Воронежа, стилю Мэтью Арнольда, диагностике многипертрофни кимопарзлшики и по **рекламированию** товаров **универсальных магазинов.** Его президент лучше всех умеет добывать **деньги** для университета и вести **застольные беседы** во всех Соединенных Штатах. Уин-нимак был первым учебным заведением в мире, которое передавало курс популярных лекций по радио.

В 1904 году, когда Мартин Эрроусмит продолжал заниматься **общеобразовательными дисциплинами** и готовился к специализации по медицине, в Уиншпке было всего 5000 студентов. Мартину было 21 год. По контрасту с черными гладкими волосами он казался бледным, но он был известным бегуном, неплохим центровым в баскетболе и рьяным хоккеистом. **Сокурсницы** шушукались между собой, что он «выглядит таким романтичным», и он не знал, что мог бы стать героем любовных походов. Несмотря на все свое упорство, он был застенчив.

Университет стал его **жизнью**. Его кумиром был профессор Эдвард Эдвардз, руководитель кафедры химии, которого-все называли «мистер Ещѐ!». Знания Эдвардза по истории химии были обширными. Он мог читать по-арабски и приводил в ярость своих **коллег**, утверждая, что арабы предвосхитили все их научные исследования. Сам профессор Эдвардз никогда не занимался исследовательской работой. Он **обычно сидел** у камина, поглаживая своего колли, и ухмылялся а бороду.

Во время учебы «а младших курсах колледжа **Марши не был членом** тайного студенческого общества, которое обычно обозначалось греческими буквами. Его хотели провести в члены общества, но его возмущало снисходительное отношение аристократической молодежи из более крупных городов. А теперь, когда большинство его сокурсников, разъехались по страховым конторам, юридическим школам и банкам, он чувствовал себя одиноким и был склонен принять приглашение Дигамма Пи, основного общего гва студентов-медиков.

Дигамма Пи представляла собой шумный пансион с бильярдным столом и невысокими ценами. Вечерами из Дигамма Пи раздавались голоса бурных споров и дружеских бесед, и непрерывно доносилась песня «Когда умру, меня не хороните». И все же вот уже три года подряд Дигаммовцы завоевывали право произносить прощальную речь и медаль Хью Лвазо по экспериментальной хирургии.

Мартин всегда пенил уединение своей отдельной комнаты. Члены же общества жили вместе и всё у них — теннисные ракетки, брюки и даже мнения — были общими. И только когда Ангус Дьюер принял приглашение Дигамма Пи, Мартин тоже согласился вступить в общество.

Мартин, Аира Хинкли, Ангус Дьюер и шут группы Клиф Клоусан и некто Толстяк Пфафф вместе были приняты в Дигамму Пи. Это была шумная и довольно мучительная церемония, включавшая нюханье зловонного запаха асафети-ды. Мартину она наскучила, а Толстяк Пфафф визжал и пыхтел, задыхаясь от ужаса.

Из всех новичков-кандидатов Толстяк был самым полезным для Дигаммы Пи. Сама природа предназначила его быть предметом насмешек. С виду он напоминал вздувшуюся грелку. Он был удивительно глуп, верил всему, с готовностью прощал каждого, кто от нечего делать потешался над ним.

Каждый вечер перед тем, как укладываться спать, Толстяку приходилось вытаскивать из своей постели целую коллекцию вещей, которые его заботливые товарищи по комнате подсовывали ему под одеяло — мыло, будильники, рыбу. Это был человек, которому легко можно было сбить ненужные вещи. Но самым большим достоинством Толстяка в глазах дигаммовцев была его вера в спиритизм. Он пребывал в постоянном ужасе перед призраками. Он вечно видел, как они появляются в темноте в окнах анатомички. Его сокурсники заботились о том, чтобы он видел их везде порхающими по коридорам пансиона.

Дигамма Пи размещалась в здании, построенном в 1885 г. в дни бурного процветания страны. Общая комната наводила на мысль о недавнем циклоне. Изрезанные ножами столы были сдвинуты, по комнате были разбросаны сломанные стулья стиля Моррис, порванные ковры, па которых валялись книжки без корешков, хоккейные ботинки, шапки и окурки. Наверху на каждую спальню приходилось по 4 человека, а кровати были железными и двухъярусными, как в каюте четвертого класса.

Вместо пепельниц дигаммовцы пользовались распиленными черепами, а на стенах спальни висели анатомические таблицы, которые можно было изучать, пока одеваешься. В комнате Мартина стоял целый скелет. Мартин и его товарищи по комнате купили его, поддавшись на уговоры, у коммивояжера Зенитской фирмы хирургической аппаратуры. Такой был радушный и благожелательный коммивояжер. Он угощал их сигарами, рассказывал анекдоты и говорил им, какими процветающими докторами они будут. Они купили скелет с благодарностью в рассрочку. . . . Впоследствии коммивояжер стал менее добродушным.

A. Text 2. The lumber-room by Hector Munro(part1)

Translate the text into Uzbek (Russian) with the use of the commentary and compare your translation with the working version presented.

The children were to be driven, as a special treat, to the sands at Jagborough. Nicholas was not to be one of the ' party; he was in disgrace. Only that morning he had refused to eat his wholesome bread-and-milk on the seemingly frivolous ground that there was a frog in it. Older and wiser and better people had told him that there could not possibly be a frog in his bread-and-milk and that he was not to talk nonsense; he continued nevertheless, to talk what seemed the varies nonsense, and described with much detail the coloration and markings of the alleged frog. The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicholas' basin of bread-and-milk; he had put it there himself, so he felt entitled to know something about it. The sin of taking a frog from the garden and putting it into a bowl of wholesome bread-and-milk was enlarged on at great length, but the fact that stood out clearest in the whole affair, as it presented itself to the mind of Nicholas, was that the older, wiser, and better people had been proved to be profoundly in error in matters about which they had expressed the utmost assurance.

«You said there couldn't possibly be a frog in my bread-and-milk; there was a frog in my bread-and-milk», he repeated, with the insistence of a skilled tactician who does not intend to shift from favourable ground.

So his boy-cousin and girl-cousin and his quite uninteresting younger brother were to be taken to Jagborough sands that afternoon and he was to stay at home. His cousins' aunt, who insisted, by an unwarranted stretch of imagination in styling herself his aunt also, had hastily invented the Jagborough **expedition** in order to impress on Nicholas the **delights** that he had justly forfeited by his disgraceful conduct at **breakfast-table**. It was **her** habit, whenever one of the children fell from grace, to **improvise something of a festival** nature from which the offender would be rigorously debarred; if at all the children sinned **collectively** they were suddenly informed of a circus in a neighbouring town a circus of unrivalled merit and uncounted elephants, to which, **but for their** depravity, they would have been taken that very day.

A few decent tears were looked for on the part of Nicholas when the moment for the departure of the expedition arrived. As a matter of fact, however, all the crying was done by his girl cousin who **scraped** her knee rather painfully against the step of the carriage as she was scrambling in.

«How did she howl», said Nicholas cheerfully, as the **party** drove off without any of **the elation of high spirits** that should have characterized it.

«She'll soon get over that», said the aunt; «it will be a glorious afternoon for racing about over those **beautiful** sands. How they will enjoy themselves^

«Bobby won't enjoy himself much, and he won't race much either;», said Nicholas with a **grim chuckle**; «**his boots** are hurting him. They're too tight*».

«Why didn't he tell me they were hurting?» asked the aunt with some asperity,

«He told you twice, but you weren't listening. You often don't **listen** when we tell you important things*».

«You are not **to go** into the gooseberry garden*» said the aunt **changing the subject**.

«**Why not?**» — **demanded** Nicholas.

Because you are in disgraces, said the aunt loftily. Nicholas did not admit the **{lawlessness of the reasoning;}** he felt perfectly capable of **being in disgrace and in a gooseberry garden at the same moment.** His face **took on an expression of considerable obstinacy.**

It was clear to his aunt that he was determined to get into the gooseberry garden, «only», as she remarked to herself, «because I have told him he is not to-»

Now the gooseberry garden had two doors by which it might be entered, and once a small person like Nicholas could slip in there he could **effectually** disappear from view amid the masking growth of artichokes, raspberry canes, and fruit bushes. The aunt had many other things to do that afternoon, but she spent an hour or two in trivial gardening operations among flower beds and shrubberies, whence she could **keep a watchful eye** on the two doors that led to the forbidden paradise. She was **a woman of few ideas,** with immense **power of concentration.**

Nicholas made **one or two sorties** into the front garden, wriggling his way **with obvious stealth** of purpose towards one or other of the doors, but never able for a moment to evade the aunt's watchful eye. As a matter of fact, he had no intention of trying to get into the gooseberry garden, but it was extremely convenient for him that his aunt should believe that he had; it was a belief that would keep her on **self-imposed** sentry duty for the greater part of the afternoon. Having thoroughly confirmed and fortified her suspicions, Nicholas slipped back into the house and rapidly **put into execution a plan of** action that had long germinated in his brain. By standing on a chair in the library one could reach a shelf on which **reposed a fat, Important-looking key.** The key was as important as it looked; it was the instrument which kept the mysteries of the lumber-room secure from unauthorized intrusion, **which opened a way** only for aunts and such-like privileged persons. **Nicholas had not had much experience** of the art of fitting keys into keyholes and turning locks, but for some days past he had practised with the key of the school-room door; he did not believe in trusting too much to luck and accident.

The key turned stiffly in the lock, but it turned. The door opened, and **Nicholas was in an unknown land,** compared with which the gooseberry garden was a stale delight, a mere material pleasure.

Commentary

1. The children were to be driven, as **special treat,** to the sands at Jagborough.

Болаларни алохида ҳузур қилдириш учун Жағборо қумлоқ пляжг аолибборишлари керак эди.

treat — кўп маъноли сўз, контекстдаги маъноси — ҳузур қилдириш

as a special treat — алохида ҳузур қилдириш учун грамматик конструкциянинг қисман тўғри келиши. **Таржима усули- синтактик конструкцияни алмаштириш**

2. ... only that morning he had refused to eat his wholesome bread- and- milk, ... айнан ўша куни эрталаб Николас ... ўзининг фойдали нонуштаси — нон тўғралган сутини ичишдан бош тортгани.

bread-and-milk — — реалия, таржимаусули — сўз қўшиш -*-нон тугралган сут.

3. Older and wiser and better people had told him Ёши улғурок, тажрибалироқ, кўпни кўрган кншилар. .. гапирмасликни айтишади.

Older and better people — инглиз тилидаги стилистик усул «poly5упделота таржимада ўз функциясини йўқ,отади,

4 ... he continued, nevertheless, to talk what seemed the veriest nonsense ... — шундай бўлса-да, Николас ўша бўлмагур гапни такрорлашда давом этиб ...

to talk — кенг маъноли феъл. Таржима усули лексик алмаштириш(конкретлаштириш)-такрорламоқ.

5. The sin of taking a frog from the garden and putting it in to a bowl of wholesome bread and milk -

Қурбақани боғдан ушлаш ва уни ўзишг фойдали но-нуштаси — ион тўғралган сутга солш гуноҳи...

a bow! of wholesome bread and milk— сўз қўшиш усули— фойдали нонуштаси — нон тўғралган сут идиши.

6. So his boy-cousin and girl-cousin and his quite uninteresting younger brother were to be taken to Jagborough sands that afternoon. — Шундай қилиб, унинг аммаваччалари ва Николаснинг жонига тегадиган укасини ўша куни Жагт боро қумлоқ пляжга олиб боришадиган бўлишди.

boy sa girl- cousin -. от, род категорияси йўқ Ўзбек тилида грамматик род категорияси йўқлиги сабабли инглиз тилидаги Boy ва girl-сони умумлаштирилиб таржима қилинди — аммавачча — ўзбек тилида ҳар иккала жинсни назарда тутдиш мумкин

... uninteresting younger brother —. эпитет, сўз маъноси контекстда аниқланади. Жонига тегадиган унаси, таржима-Да СТИЛИСТИК усул — эпитет сақламади.

that afternoon — борликни ҳар хил талфиз этилиши — тўлиқ кун, ўша куни

7. His cousins aunt who insisted, by an unwarranted stretch of imagination ... — тасаввурини чексизлиги ту-файли аммаваччаларининг холаси.

stretch of imagination— Инглиз тилидаги фразеологик бирлик ўзбек тилига Эркин бирикма орқали таржима қилинди — тасаввурининг чексизлиги

8. ... had hastily invented the Jagborough expedition ... expedition —. интернационал сўз; таржима усули — контекстуал сўз алмаириши — сайр.

9. ... in order to Impress on Nicholas the delights that he had forfeited by his disgraceful conduct at breakfast-table.

at breakfast- table — таржима усули — сўз алмаириши — нонушта вақтида

10. was her habit ... to improvise something of a festival nature , . .

Унинг . . . қандайдир тантана уюштириш одати бор эди.

to improvise — адвербиал, бир пайтда ҳам ҳаракат, ҳам ҳолатни ифода этувчи феъл; луғат бўйича — тезда бирор нарсани кашф қилиш ёки уюштириш.

. . . something of a festival nature — сўз бириштирининг мос келмаслиги таржима усули — сўз тушириб олдириш — қандайдир тантана

11. ... if all the children sinned collectively they were suddenly informed of a circus of unrivalled merit ... to which, but for their depravity they would have been taken.

. . . , агарда болаларнинг ҳаммаси гуноҳкор бўлса, уларга қўшни шаҳарга сон-саноксиз филлари бўлган тенги йўқ цирк келганлиги тўсатдан маълум қилинарди.

collectively — штернационал сўз, таржима контекстуал алмаириши — ҳаммаси.

12. It was her habit whenever one of the children fell from grace, to improvise something of a festival nature from which the offender would be rigorously debarred, if all the children sinned collectively they were suddenly informed of a circus in a neighbouring town, a circus of unrivalled merit and uncounted elephants to which, but for their depravity, they would have been taken that very day.

Холанинг болалардан бирортаси ноҳўй иш қилиб қўйса, дарҳол қандайдир тантана уюштириш ва гуноҳкорни унда қатиъананга қатъий маҳрум этиш одати бор эди, агарда болаларнинг ҳаммаси гуноҳкор бўлса, уларга қўшни шаҳар- • га сон-саноксиз филлари бўлган тенги йўқ цирк келганлиги тўсатдан маълум қилиниб, агарда улар гуноҳкор бўлмаган-ларида худди ўша куни циркка олаб борилган бўлишлари мумкинлигини айтарди. Бу гап инглиз тилида эга эргаш гапли предикатив бирлик чари кўп бўлган қўшма гапдир.

It ... whenever . . . that very day . . . Составида аниқловчи эргаш гапи бўлган пайт эргаш гапли қўшма гап Силап составида аниқловчи эргаш гапи бўлган шарт эргаш гапли қўшма гап эга ролшга ифодалаяпти ёки эга составида бешта гап (clause — предикатив бирликлар) бор; а) Whenever one of the children fell from grace (пайт-шарт предикатив бирлик);

b) from which the offender would be rigorously debarred (аниқловчишш предикатив бирлик.); c) if all the children sinned collectively (шарт предикатив бирлик); d) they were suddenly informed of a circus in a neighbouring town, a circus of unrivalled merit and uncounted elephants (бош гап — кейин-ги гапга шибатан бош предикатив бирлик); e) to which, but for their depravity, they would have been taken that very day (аниқловчили предикатив бирлик).

2} Бош гап яримта — was her habit (традицион грамматикада ҳамма гаши бош гап эргаш гап дейлади).

Ўзбек тилида бу гап кўи предикатив бирликка эга бўлган қоришиқ боғланга» «It . . . whenever . . . — very day эргашган цўшма гап. Гапнинг биринчи қисми (нуқта вергулгача) шарт эргаш гапли қўшма гап, иккинчи қисми тўрт хил мустақил гапда» иборат:

а) агар болаларнинг ҳаммаси гуноҳкор бўлса (шарт предикатив бирлик);

б) уларга цўшни шарга сон-саноксиз филлари бўлган Ленин йўқ цирк келгашжги тўсатдан маълум қилниб, . . . (олдигига нисбатан бош предикатив бирлик);

с) улар гуноҳкор бўлмаганларида . . . (пай предикатив бирлик);

(d) худди ўша куни циркка олиб борилган бўлишлари мумкинлигини айтарди (олдинга чапга нисбатан бош предикатив бирлик).

. . . but for their depravity — шарт майли, чаржма усули — синтактик равонлик учун ўрнини алмаштириш — агарда **гуноҳкор бўлмаганларида . . .**

13 A few decent tears were looked for on the part of Nicholas.

Николас номига бир оз бўлса-да, кўз сши қилади, деб ўй-лашганди.

decent tears — таржима усули — **лексик ўзгариш — номга бир оз бўлса-да кўзёши қилмоқ.**

... a few decent tears were looked for — грамматик категориянинг қисман мос келмаслиги (мажхул даражани — аниқлик даража билан алмаштириш — Николас бир оз кўз ёши қилади . . .

to look for — асосий маъноси «қидирмоқ»; бу ерда контекстга кўра таржима цилинди. — **кўз ёши қилади деб ўй-лашганди.**

14. As a matter of fact, however, all the crying was done by his girl-cousin, who scraped her knee rather painfully against the step of the carriage as she was scrambling in . . .

— Аслида эса, шовшга тармашиб чиқаман деб унинг зи-насига тиззасини яхшигина уриб олган аммаваччаси хўнграб йиғлаб юборди.

... all the crying was done by his girl-cousin . . . — грамматик категориянинг қисман мос келмаслиги; таржима усули — грамматик алмаштириш (мажхулдаража-»аниқдаража) — **аммаваччаси йиғлади.**

scraped painfully — сўз беришаси ўзбек тили иормаси бўйича мос келмаслиги; таржима усули контекстуал ўрин алмаштириш **яхшигина уриб** олган . . .

15. As the party drove off without any of the elation of high spirits that should have characterized it party

— сохта интернационал сўз — таржима усули контекстуал алмаштириш — **болалар.**

the elation of high spirits — Ўзбек тили равонлиги учун бир хил маънодаги иккинчи сўзнинг бири таржима цилинди — хурсандчиликсиз.

16. ... «His boots are hurting him» — said Nicholas with a grim chuckle — «Унинг **ботинкаси** тор, оёгини сиқятда — > деди Николас **захархандалик билан,**

His boots — **ботинкаси**, инглиз тилида эгалик маъносини валик олмошлари орқали берилади. Ўзбек тилида эса бу вазифани эгалик категориясининг ўшимчаларни бажаради.

grim chuckle — сталистик усул — оксюморон таржимада сақланиб қолинди. Инглиз тилидаги эркин сўз бирикмаси ўзбек тилида қўшма сўз билан таржима қилинган,

17. You often don't listen . . .

to listen — сўзнинг луғавий маъносини **эшитмоқ**, қулоқ сол-моқ. Бу гапда контекстуал ўзгариш рўй берди — **этибор бер**моқ деб таржима қилинди.

18. «You are not to go into the gooseberry garden*, said the aunt, changing the subject

«Сени крижовипк боғвга киришинг **мумкин** эмас» — дедн хола— гапни бошқа томонга буриб.

to go — кўп маъноли феъл. Контекстуал маъноси — кир-
changing the subject — ўзбек тили нормасининг талаби — сўз цўшиш — **гапни бошқа** томонга **буриб** — лексик алмашти-риш.

19. «Why not?» — demanded Nicholas.

«Нега энди? — эътироз билдирди Николас.

to demand — феълнинг асл маъноси *пилаб қилмоқ* кон-текстуал алмаштириш, яъни **эътироз** сўзн билан берилади.

20. Nicholas did not admit the lawlessness of the reasoning . . .

the flawlessness of [the reasoning — бирикмаси контекстга яқинлаштирилиб, сабабни асосли деб билмади — деб таржима қилинди .

21.... he felt perfectly capable of being In disgrace and In a gooseberry garden at the same moment . . .

Бу гапда стилистик усул — зюгма ишлатилган. Ўзбек ти-лига килинган таржимада ҳам бу стилистик усул сақланил-ган: — У айна бир вақтда ўзини ҳам айбдор, ҳам крижов-ник боғига киришга қодир, деб ҳисобларди.

22.His face took on an expression of considerable obstinacy — Унинг юзида анчагина кайсарлик аломати пайдо бўлди.

to take on — кўп маъноли сўз — контекстдаги маъноси — пайдо бўлмоқ.

expression of considerable obstinacy — ўзбек тили норма-сининг талабига кўра таржимада аниқловчининг ўрнини ал-маштирилади; таржима усули — алмацлириш (гап бўлаклари-Н1ШГ ўрнини алмаштрриш) цайсарлик аломати

2 . Now the gooseberry garden had two doors, by which it might be entered and once a small person like Nicholas could slip in there he could effectually disappear from view. . .

Крижовник боғига икки ашик еркали кириларяи ЕЭ у ерга, Николасга ўхшаган кичкина одам кириб қолгудек бўлса, . . . бутунлай кўринмай кетарди.

doors — эшик — грамматик категориянинг мос келмаслиги; таржима усули — сўз формасини алмаштрриш (кўплик фор-мани бирликда бериш). Инглиз тилида икки ва ундан ортиқ сонларда келаднган отлар албапа кўшшк формасида ишла-тилади, яъни от доимо сонга мослашпб келади; 1ию йоогз, 1еп (Зоогз, 1\>/еп1у йоогз. Ўзбек тилида сондаи кейин келгак от донмо бирликда келади: иккита эшик, ўита эшик. Инг-лнз тилидаги аниқловчили эргашган кўшма гаи ўзбек тилида содда сйиҳ гап билан берилди

effectually — сохта интериационал сўз; таржима усули — контекстуал алмаштириш — бутунлай .

24. The aunt had many other things to do that afternoon — Холанинг ўша куш қнладнғзн ншлари талайпша зди.

things — кенг маъиога эга бўлгаи сўз; таржима усули (конкреглаштшиш) — ишлари.

25. ... whence she could keep a watchful eye on the two doors — таикиқланган жаннатга олиб кирувчи икки эшикни хушёрлик билан наюрат қилиб турди.

to keep a watchful eye — фразеологик бирикна, таржи-мали гапда сўз туркумланининг ўрнини алмаштириш — диқ-қат (хушёрлик) билан иазорат қчлмоқ. Инглиз тилидаги си-фат билан ифодаланган ани^уовчи (^сЪГи!) ўабек тилига кўмакчнли от бирикмаси орқали таржима қилинди. Натижа-да гапда унинг функшси ўзгариб, у ҳол вазифасиш бажа-ради.

26. She was a woman of few ideas with immense power of concentration. — Хола анчагина калгафаҳм-у, аммо диқца-тини бир жойга тўплашга уста аёл эди..

a woman of few ideas — кал-тафаҳм. Инглиз талидаги «ро^ег о{ сопсеп^гаНоп» сўзининг маъносини ўзбек тилида бир сўз билан бериб бўлмайди. Тар-жима усули— сўз цўшиш — аммо диққатини бир жойга тўп-лашга уста аёл эдн.

27. Nicholas made one or two sorties into the front garden . . . — Николас - . - ташқи боққа кириш учун бир-ккки уриниб кўрди.

one or two sorties — реалня, ўлчов бирлиги. Прагматика — контекстуал алмаштириш — бир- икки урииб кўрмоқ(сўэтур-кумини алмаштириш

28. wriggling his v/ay with obvious stealth of purpose towards one or other of the doors

...

. . . . эшиклардан бирига яширинча бориш нияти борлаги-ни англатиш мақсадида .

with obvious stealth— стилистик усул — оксюморон сти-листик усул таржимада сақланмади — яширинча.

29... it was extremely convenient for him that his aunt should believe that he had that he had . . .

that he had -инглиз тилидаги эллиптик гап ўзбек ти-лига тўлиқ гап тарзида таржима қилинди — ўзиниёқ боққд кирмоқчилигига ишонтириш

30. ... it was a belief that would keep her on **self imposed sentryduty** . . .

Бундай ишонч холани ўзи нхтиёр этган соқчиликда узок муддат ушлаб туриши мумкин эди

self imposed sentryduty -ҳарбий термин. Текстда бу тер-миндан персонажнинг хислатлари!И тўлиқроқ очиб бериш мақсадида фойдаланилган. — ... соқчиликда ушлаб туриш. Инглиз аилидаги Қўшма гап ўзбек тилида содда гап билан берилди

31. . . .Nicholas slipped back into the house and rapidly put into execution a plan of action

Николас сездирмай уйга қайтнб кирди ва дарҳол анчадан бери ўйлаб юрган режасинн амалга оширишга киришди.

put into execution a plan of action— ҳарбнн термнн, тар-жимада термин сақланиб ^олинди — ўйлаб юрган режасинк амалга оширмоқ.

32. By standing on a chair in the library one could reach a shelf on which reposed a fat, important looking key. Кутубхонадаги стулга чи^илса, тоқчада ётган йўғон, сер-ҳашамат калитни олиш мумкин.

fat, important looking key —жонланшриш (personification) ва эпитет. Таржимада стилистик усул са!;ланиб ^олин-гая—йўғои, серҳашамат калит.

33. .. it was the instrument which opened a way- Ииглиз тилндзгп аниқловчи эргаш гап }збек тилвга (Булчи восита — аннқловчи бўлиб таржима цилилдн — у хо,la ва у каби имтиёзли шахсларга эшккни очиб берувчи воснта эди.

34. Nicholas had not much experience of the of the keys into keyholes. . .

Николасинг калитни кулфга солиш ва l^улф зулфяни бу-раш борасида тажрнбаси кам эди.

had not much experience —аптонимик таржима—таж-рибаси кам эдн.

36. ...Nicholas was in an unknown land . . . Николас кўз ўнгида номаълум лунё гавдаланди.— unknown land -метафора; таржнмада бу стилистик усул сақлаигап — комаълум дунё.

The working version of the translation

Боляларни ало^ида узур цилдириш учуи Жагооро қум-пляжигга олиб боришларн керак ади. Нлқоясни бу бо-лалар қаторига кўшишмадн, у гуноҳкор эди. Айнан ўша куни эрталаб Николас арзимаган баҳона — қурбақа борлигикки важ килиб, ўзининг фойдали нонуштаси — нон тўғралга!! сути-ни ичишдан бош тортганди.

Еши улугро^, тажрибалироқ ва кўпни кўрган кишилар унга нон тўғралган сутида ҳеч цанақа қурбақа бўлиш мум-кин эмаслигини ва бундай бўлмағур гапни гапирмасликни айтишди; шундай бўлса-да Николас ўша бўлмағур гапни такрорлашда давом этиб, қурбақанинг кўршшши ва тузили-шини батафсил тасвнрларди. Бу во^еанннг фожиали томони шунда эдики, Ннколаснинг сутида ҳақиқатан ҳам ^урбақа бор эдн; (^урбақапн

боғда!! ушлаш ва уни ўзининг фойдали нонуштасн — ион тўралган сут идншига солишдан иборат 96

бўлган гупоҳи устнда узо[^] Ғ ва батафсил гаплрлядп, аммо Николасшг тасаввурида бутун воқеадан *яққол* кўршшб тур-ган (ракт шу эдикн, сши улуғро[^], тажрибалнро)[^] ва кўин» кўрган кишилар ўзлари [^]атълй ишонч бнлдрган нарсаларда ҳаи янглишиотлари исбогланган эди.

«Сизлэр менга ноп тўгралган сутингда ҳеч қапақа курба-қа бўлцшн мумкин эмас деган эдииглар, аммо упда кўрба-ца бор эди»,—дерди қайта-қайта Николас цулай вазиктш! бой беришни истамайдиган мохир тадбиркорлардек.

Шундай қилиб, унннг аммаваччалари ва Никояснинг жонига тегадиган укасини ўша куни Жағборо қумло[^] пля-жига олиб боришадиган бўллшди, Николас эса уйда қоллши керак эди. ЎЗ тасаввурининг чексизлиги туфайли Ни-коласнинг ҳам холясиман деб юрган эммаваччаларнппиг хо-ласн, Николас нопушса вақтидаги ножўя қилнги туфлйлЛ ана шундай лаэзатдан ўртми махрум этилганлигини ҳис этиш учун, Жағборо саирини шошма-шошар; да билай ўйлиб тоиганди. Холанинг бшалардаа бирортаси ножўя нш қилиб [^]ўйса, дархо/у кандайдир таигана уюшгириш ва гуноҳкорни унда *фташишқач* қатънй махрум этши одати бор эди; агарда болаларнниг ҳаммаси гуноҳкор бўлса уларга қўшни шахарга сон-сано[^]сиз филлари бўлган тенги йўқ цирк кел-ганлнги тўсатдан маълум қилиниб, агарда улар гуно[^]кор бўлмаганларида, худди ўша куш циркка олиб борилгая бўлишлари мз'мкинлягини айтарди.

Сайрга жўнаш вақтида Николас номига бўлса- да бир оз кўз ёши қилади, деб ўйлашганди. Аслида эса, изпошга тирмашиб чичаман деб, унинг зииасига тиззасинн яхшигина уриб олган холаваччаси роса йиғлади.

«Роса уввос солди-да»—деди Николас [^]увонпб сайрга кутилган хурсандчиликсиз жўнаб кетаёшн болаларга 1[^]араб.

«Ҳозир овинадн» — деди хола «бугун кумлар устида югу-
риб ўйаайдаган ажойиб кун бўлади. Улар роса маза қили-
шади-да/»

«Бобби унчалаяк маза цнлолшйдн ҳам, югура олмайдн ҳам» — деди Ннколас заҳархандалик билад, «ботинкаси тор оёғини сиқяпти».

«Нима учун ботинкаси сиқаётганлигинимепгаайтма;!!!»,— сўради хша [^]ўрслик билан.

«У снзга икки марта айтгаяди, аммо сизэ эътибор берма-дингиэ. Сиз кўпинча биз муҳим нарсалар ҳақида гапиргани-мизда КУ¹⁰4 содмайсиз».

«Сени крижовник боғига киришинг мумкинэмас»,—дедя холаси гапни бошқа томонга буриб,

«Нега эпди?» — эътироз билдирдн Николас.

«Чунки ссн жазолангансан», — деди хола такаббурлик билап, Николао бу сабабни асосли деб бнлмадн; у айни бир вак.тца ўлши ҳам айбдор, ҳам крижовниц богига киришга кодир дсб хисоблзрди. Унииг юзида анчагина қайсарлик аломати пайдо бўлдн.

Упинг крижовник боғига кирншга қарор қилганлнги хо-лага ай! эди; «фақат мен тақиқлаганш учун \и у ерга киради» — хаелидан ўтказди хола.

Крижовник богага икки эшик орқали кириларди ва у ерда Николасга ўхшаган кичкина одам кириб қолгудек бўлса, кийғос ўсган артишол, малина буталари ва мевали дарахтлар орасида бутунлаи кўринмай кетэрди. Холашг ўша куни қиладигап ишлари талайгипа эдн, аммо у бир-икки соат вақшни гул пушталари ҳамда буталар орасида арзимайдиган цшлар билан ўтказиб, тақшушган жаннатга олиб кирувчи икки эшикпи хушёрлкк билан назорат қилиб турди.

Хола анчагина калтафаҳм-у, аммо кикқатини бнр жойга тўплашга уста аёл эди.

Николас ўзинп холанинг кузатувчан ўткпр кўзларинн шам-ғалат қнлолма&ггандек қилиб кўрсатнш учун эшиклардан Сирига яшкринча бориш вдяти борлигини аиглатиш мақса-дида ташки боққа киришга бир- иккя уриаиб кўрди. Аслини олганда, Николас

кряжовейк богига крмоқчи змас эди, аммо холанн ўзининг боққа крмоқчилигига ишомткриш укцннг максадига жуда мувофиқ эди; бундай ишонч холани ўзи ихтнёр этган сокчиликда узоқ муддат ушлаб туриши мумкнн эди. Холада ўз шубҳаларининг '1ўғрилигига ишоич .УОСИЛ цилдиргач, Николас сездирмай уйга қайтиб кирди ва дурҳол анчадан бери ўйлаб юрган режасини амалга оши-ришга киришди,

Кутубхокадаги стулга чиқилса, токчада ётгап йўюн, сер-;,,ашамат калитни олиш мумкнн эди. Калит ҳақиқатап ҳам кўриннишга яраша муҳим эди; у хужранинг сирини нжозат-сиз босшрнб крмоқчи бўлганлардан асровчи, эшнкни хола ьа у каби имтиёзли шахсларга очувчи восита эди, Ннколас-нинг калитни кулфга солиш ва кулф зулфни бураш бора-снда тажрнбаси кам эди, бироқ бир иеча кун давомида сннф хонасшннг эшигини калит бнлан очиб машқ қилди; у омад-га ҳам, тасодифга ҳам унчалик кўп ишонмасди. Калиг кулф-га қийинчлик билан тушса-да, лекип буралди. Эшик очил-дн ва Киколйс кўз ўнгияа цурук моддий лаззэти билаш ина ўзига жз:;0 !углунчи зерикарли крижовник богидан дамоман чи иомаълум дунё гавдаландн.

Commentary

1. The children were to be driven, as a special treat, to the sands at Jagborough.

treat — многозначное слово. Выбор лексико- семантиче-ского варианта — по контексту — удовольствии.

as a special treat — частичное совпадение грамматической конструкции, обособление. Приём перевода — замена штгак-сической конструкции (адверб. соч. — инфинитивный оборот) — чтобы доставить детям особое удовольствие.

ЧтоЗь! доставить детям особое удовольствие, их должны были повезти на песчаный пляж в Джагборо.

2. Only that morning he had refused to eat his whole some bread-and-milk.

bread-and-milk.— реалия. Прием перевода — семантиче-ский перевод компонентов сочетания с сохранением норм рус-ского нзв!ка — молоко с хлебом. Именно в то утро он отказался есть такой полезный з:ш-трак как молоко с хлебом.

3. Older and wiser and better people had told him

Older and wiser and better people — стилистический прием многосоюзие (polysyndon). При переводе сохраняется. Люди постарше и поопычнее и поумнее его говорили ему.

4. . . . he continued, nevertheless, to talk what seemed the veriest nonsense.

To talk — глагол широкой семантики. Прием перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — утверждаю.

Он продолжал утверждать то, что оказалось чнстейшей чепухой.

5. The sin of taking a frog from the garden and putting it into a bowl of wholesome bread-and-

.. — приём перевода — замена синтаксической конструкции (простое предложение сложноподчиненным) — добавление — о его проступке, который заключался в том, что он взял лягушку и положил

The sin of taking a frog ... and ... putting — трансформация добавления возникает прагматикой реалии — такой подезныйш зашрак как молоко с хлебом. Смысловое развитие.

The sin ... was enlarged — несовпадение грамматиче-ской категории пассивный залог. Прием перевода — замена (пассивный залог-активный!И залог). О его проступке распространялись

О его проступке, который заключался в том, что он взял лягушку из сада и положил в чашку с такой подез-ным завтрак как молоко с хлебом, распространялись долго и подробно.

6. You said there couldn't possibly be a frog.

you — реалия обращения. Прагматика реалии требует перевода — Вы.

Вы сказали, что там ни как не может быть лягушки.

7. So his boy-cousin and girl-cousin and his quite uninteresting younger brother were to be taken to Jagborough sands that afternoon

Cousin — существительное, категория рода не выражена. Чтобы выразить категорию рода, в английском языке добавляются слова girl, boy. В русском языке существуют отдалённые слова — кузен, кузина.

Uninteresting younger brother — эпитет. Выбор слова определяется контекстом — младший брат.

Afternoon — различное членение объекта депрессивности (суток) — День. И так его кузина и кузину и очень младшего брата должны были поехать на песчаный пляж в Джагборо в тот день.

8. His cousin's aunt ... had hastily invented the Jag-borough expedition.

expedition — интернациональное слово. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — экскурсия.

Тётя его кузина поспешно придумала эту экскурсию в Джагборо,

9. ... in order to impress on Nichola; the delights that he had justly forfeited by his disgraceful conduct at breakfast table.

delights — несоответствие категории числа. Приём перевода — замена словоформ (множественное число → единственное) — удовольствие.

at breakfast table — избирательность информации. Приём перевода — опущение — за завтраком... чтобы Николас осознал, какого удовольствия он заслуженно лишился из-за недостойного поведения за завтраком.

10. It was her habit ... to improvise something of a festival nature.

to improvise — адвербиальный глагол лексико-семантического варианта — по словарю — быстро придумать.

nature. — многозначное слово. Выбор лексико-семантического варианта — по контексту — какое-нибудь праздничное развлечение. У неё была привычка ... быстро придумать какое-нибудь праздничное развлечение.

11. If all the children sinned collectively they were suddenly informed of a circus ... , a circus **collectively** — интернациональное слово. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — все вместе.

of unrivalled merit — частичное несоответствие категории числа. Приём перевода — замена грамматических форм (ед. ч. → множ. ч.) — непревзойдённых достоинств. Если же дети совершили проступок все вместе, им неожиданно объявили о цирке непревзойдённых Достоинств.

12... to which, but for their depravity they would have been taken that very day.

but for their depravity they would have been taken — сослагательное наклонение. Приём перевода — перестановка синтаксических связей — куда бы их повезли как раз в тот день, если бы не их проступок.

13 A few decent tears were looked for on the part of Nicholas.

decent tears — перенесённый эпитет; приём перевода — перестановка — добавление — слезинок, подходящих для данного случая,

A few decent tears were looked for — частичное несоответствие грамматической категории, пассивный залог. Приём перевода — замена грамматической категории (пассивный залог → активный залог) — прольёт несколько слезинок.

Предполагалось, что Николас прольёт несколько слезинок, подходящих для данного случая.

14. As a matter of fact, however, all the crying was done by his girl-cousin, who scraped her knee rather painfully against the step of the carriage as she was scrambling in.

all the crying was done by — частичное грамматической категории, пассивный залог. Приём перевода — замена грамматической категории (пассивный залог → активный залог) — плакала его кузина.

scraped painfully — несовпадеше сочетаемос ги по пор-мам русского язнка. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — сильно ободрала.
against the step of the carriage as she was scrambling in — несовпадение логического членения предложенин. При-ём перевода— нерестановка (членов предложения) — «экипаж» для ритмической завершенности русекого нредложе-ния — ступеньку, когда взбиралась в экипаж. А на самом деле плакала его кузина, которая довольпо сильно обцдрала колено о ступеньку, когда взбиралась в экипаж.

15. «How did she howl,* said Nicholas cheerfully.

said Nicholas cheerfully — несовпадение логическогочленения предложения
Приём перевода— перестановка — радостно сказал Николас.

«Как она редела», — радостно сказал Николас.

16 as the party drove off without any oi the elation of high spirits that should have characterized it. _

party — псевдоитерпациоанальное слово. Прием переводывбор лексико-семантического варианта — компания.

elation o! high spirits—избыточность информации. Приём перевода — опущение — без малейшего воодушевления.Когда компания отъехала без малейшего воодушевления, котор

17. ... it will be a glorious afternoon for racing about over those beautiful sands.

beautiful sands-несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода—контекстуальная замена — чудесный песок, День будет великолепный, и они побегают по чудесному песку

18. ... said Nicholas with a grim chuckle.

grim chuckle — стилистический приём; оксюморонный эпи-тег при переводе сохраняется — мрачная усмешка.

. . . сказал Николас с мрачной усмешкой.

19.You often don't listen when we tell you Important things.

important things — слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — су бстантчвизация прилагательного — опущение — важное. Вы часто не слушаете, когда мы говорим Вам что-нибудь важное.

20. «You are not to go into the gooseberry gardens, said the aunt, **changing the subject.**

changing the subject — норма русского языка требует добавления — меняя тему разговора. «Ты не должен ходить в крыжовник», — сказала тётя, меняя тему разговора.

21. «Why nob? demanded Nicholas — значение глагола йетат! передаётся союзом а.
Приём перевода — компенсация. «А почему? — спросил Николас .

22. He felt perfectly capable of being In disgrace and in a gooseberry garden at the same time.

capable of being in disgrace and in a gooseberry garden— стилистический приём (геи^та), при переводе приём сохраняется — способный быть и в немилости и в крыжовнике. Он чувствовал себя абсолютно способным быть одновременно и в немилости и в крыжовнике.

23. face took on an expression of considerable obstinacy.

an expression of considerable obstinacy — разная сочетаемость. Прием перевода — перестановка членов предложения — заметное выражение упрямства. На лице у него появилось заметное выражение упрямства.

24. It was clear to his aunt that he was determined to get into the gooseberry garden.

gooseberry garden — несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода — опущение — крыжовник.

Тёте было ясно, что он твёрдо решил пробраться в крыжовник.

25.Now the gooseberry garden had two doors.

doors — калитки. Приём перевода — лексическая контекстуальная замена. В крыжовник вели две калитки.

26. ... and once a small person like Nicholas could, slip in there he could effectually disappear from view.

effectually псевдошпернациональное слово. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — полностью.

И стоило такому маленькому человеку как Николас проскользнуть туда, он мог бы полностью скрыться из вида.

27. The aunt had many other things to do that afternoon.

things — слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — конкретизация — Дел.

У тёти было много других дел в тот день.

28... but she spent an hour or two in trivial gardening operations among flower beds and shrubberies.

an hour or two с учётом прагматического восприятия русского языка переводится мерой более обобщенного характера — часа два.

among flower beds and shrubberies. разное управление — на цветочных клумбах и в кустарнике. Но она провела часа 2 за пустяковой работой на цветочных клумбах и в кустарнике.

29. whence she could keep a watchful eye on the two doors.

to keep a watchful eye — обновление фЕ.

... **she was a woman of few ideas** with immense

power of concentration несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода — перестановка — замена частей речи — она была ограниченная женщина, но прекрасно умела сосредоточиться.

31. Nicholas made one or two sorties into the front garden.

one or two sorties — реалия, отражающая меру. С учётом прагматики используется контекстуальная замена (конкретная мера — более обобщенная); вог(/е — военный термин — . . . предпринял две-три вылазки.

Николас предпринял две-три вылазки в переднюю часть сада.

32. ... wriggling his way with obvious stealth of purpose towards one or other of the doors.

with obvious stealth — оксюморон. Приём перевода — описательная трансформация без сохранения стилистического приёма — всем своим видом давая понять, что тайком . . . Стараются подползти к одной из калиток.

33. ... it was a belief that would keep her on self-imposed sentry duty.

self-imposed sentry duty — военный термин. Насыщенность текста военной терминологией имеет **определённую** стилистическую цель: характеризует персонаж (Николаса). Приём перевода — перестановка с сохранением термина — добровольный **пост** часового. Такая уверенность удержала бы её на добровольном **посту часового**.

34. Nicholas slipped back into the house and rapidly put into execution a plan of action.

put into execution a plan of action — устойчивое фразеологическое сочетание, приём перевода эквивалентом — привёл к исполнению план действия. Николас проскользнул обратно] дом] быстро привёл в исполнение план действия.

35. By standing on a chair in the library one could reach a shelf on which reposed a fat, important-looking key. The key was as important as it looked.

on which reposed a fat, important-looking key — олицетворение (personification) эпитет (transferred epithet) Приём перевода — перестановка, стилистический приём сохраняется — на **котором** покоился **толстый, казавшийся важным, ключ**. **Fat** — метафорический эпитет.

important-looking key. The key was — подхват (anadiplosis) при переводе приём сохраняется.

important key — определение. Употребление important в качестве эпитета и определения — это случай речевой полисемии (вид, «внешность» ключа и его значимость в данной ситуации).

on which reposed a fat, important looking key. The key was as important as it looked — хиазм (chiasmus) при переводе сохраняется. Встав па стул в библиотеке, можно было дотянуться до полки, на которой покоился толстый, казавшийся очень важным, ключ. Ключ и на самом деле был важным, как он и казался.

36. It was the instrument, which opened a way only for aunts . . .

opened a way — замена причины следствием • — открывая двери. Это был инструмент, который открывал двери только тётушкам.

37. ... he did not believe in trusting too much to luck and accident.

he did not believe — перенос отрицания (норма языка перевода) — он считал, что нельзя .

..

Он считал, что нельзя слишком полагаться на случай и удачу.

38. Nicholas was in an unknown land.

unknown land метафора. При переводе стилистический приём сохраняется — **неизвестная страна**. Николас очутился в **неизвестной стране**.

The working version of translation

Чтобы доставить детям особое удовольствие, их должны были повезти на песчаный пляж в Джагборо. Николаса не включили в состав группы; он был наказан. Именно в го утро он отказался есть такой полезный завтрак, как молоко с хлебом, под гздорным, на первый взгляд, предлогом, ч га там была лягушка. Люди постарше и неопытнее и поумнее его говорили ему, что в его молоке с хлебом никак не могла быть лягушка и что он не должен говорить чепуху; тем не менее, он продолжал утверждать то, что казалось чистой чепухой и описывал с большими подробностями окраску и пятна якобы бывшей там лягушки. Драматичной .стороной этого происшествия было то, что в чашке с молоком и хлебом у Николаса действительно была лягушка; он сам положил её туда, так что он чувствовал себя вправе знать кое-что о ней.

О его проступке, который заключался в том, что он взял лягушку из сада и положил в чашку с таким полезным завтраком как молоко с хлебом, распространялись долго и подробно, но факт, который очевидно вытекал из всей этой истории, как представлялось Николасу, заключался в том, что людям постарше, неопытнее и поумнее было доказано, что они глубоко заблуждались в вещах, о которых они говорили с величайшей уверенностью.

«Вы сказали, что у меня в молоке с хлебом никак не может быть лягушки; но в моём молоке с хлебом была лягушка», — повторял он с настойчивостью искусного тактика, который не намерен сдвинуться с удобной позиции.

Итак его кузена и кузину, и очень «нудного» младшего брата должны были повезти на песчаный пляж в Джагбо-ро в тог день, а он должен был остаться дома.

Тётя его кузена, которая под влиянием неоправданного полёта фантазии величала себя и его тётей, поспешно придумала эту экскурсию, чтобы Николас осознал, какого удовольствия он заслуженно лишился из-за недостойного поведения за завтраком.

У неё была привычка, как только кто-нибудь из детей попадал в немилость, наскоро придумать какое-нибудь праздничное развлечение, от участия в котором провинившийся безжалостно отстранялся; если же дети совершали проступок все вместе, им неожиданно объявляли о цирке непревзойденных достоинств и бесчисленных слонов, куда бы их повезли как раз в тот день, если бы не их проступок.

Предполагалось, что когда наступит момент отъезда экскурсии, Николас прольёт несколько слезинок, подходящих для данного случая. А на самом деле плакала его кузина, которая довольно сильно ободрала колено о ступеньку, когда взбиралась в экипаж.

«Как она ревела», — радостно сказал Николас, когда компания отъехала без малейшего воодушевления, которое можно было бы ожидать.

«Она скоро успокоится,— сказала тётя. — День будет великолепный и они побегают по чудесному песку. Какое удовольствие они получат!»

«Бобби не очень - то получит удовольствие и не побегает тоже,—сказал Николас с мрачной усмешкой. — У него ботинки жмут. Они ему малы.»

«Почему он не сказал мне, что они жмут?» — сказала тётя с некоторой резкостью.

«Он говорил Вам два раза, а Вы не слушали. Вы часто не слушаете, когда мы говорим Вам что-нибудь важное.»

«Ты не должен ходить в крыжовник», — сказала тётя, меняя тему разговора.

«А почему?» — спросил Николас. «Потому что ты наказан», — сказала тётя надменно. Николас не признал убедительность довода; он чувствовал себя абсолютно способным быть одновременно и в немилости, и в крыжовнике.

На лице у него появилось заметное выражение упрямства. Тёте было ясно, что он твердо решил пробраться в крыжовник «только потому, —как она заметила про себя, что я не велела ему ходить туда».

А в крыжовник сели две калитки, и стоило такому маленькому человеку как Николас проскользнуть туда, он мог бы полностью скрыться из вида среди высоких зарослей артишока, малины и фруктовых кустов. У тётя было много других дел в тот день, по она провела часа два за пустяковой работой на цветочных клумбах и в кустарнике, откуда она могла зорко наблюдать за двумя калитками, ведущими в запретный рай. Она была ограниченная женщина, но прекрасно умела сосредоточиться.

Николас предпринял две-три вылазки в переднюю часть сада, всем своим видом давая понять, что тайком старается подползти к одной из калиток, но никак не может ни на мгновение ускользнуть от бдительного взора. На самом деле у него не было ни малейшего намерения проникнуть в крыжовник, но его устраивало, чтобы тётя поверила, что это так; и такая уверенность удержала бы сё на добровольном посту часового большую часть дня. Тщательно подтвердив и укрепив её подозрения, Николас проскользнул обратно в дом и быстро привел в исполнение план действия, который давно зародился у него в голове.

Встав на стул в библиотеке, можно было дотянуться до полки, на которой покоился толстый, казавшийся очень важным, ключ. Ключ и на самом деле был важным, как он и казался, это был инструмент, который надёжно охранял тайну чулана от недозволенного вторжения и открывал двери только тетушкам и им подобным привилегированным особам. У Николаса не было большого опыта в искусстве вставлять ключи в замочные скважины и открывать замки, но в течение нескольких дней он уже практиковался с ключом от классной комнаты; он считал, что нельзя слишком полагаться на случай и удачу. Ключ поворачивался с трудом в замке, но всё-таки повернулся. Дверь открылась, и Николас очутился в неизведанной стране, по сравнению с которой крыжовник был приевшимся удовольствием, простым малершльным наслаждением.

A. Text 3. «One Stair Up» by Campbell Nairne

Translate the text into Russian with the use of the commentary and compare your translation with the working version presented.

They went up a short marble staircase, treading without sound on a rich carpet of some green material that yielded like springing turf, and moved across a salon hung everywhere with the coloured and signed portraits of film stars. Back in this dim, region of luxury, quite still except for the soft whirring of fans they could hear a tea-spoon chink, a cup grate on a saucer, a voice rise above another voice and sink again into voluptuous stillness. Out of a door marked «Circle» over the bull's — eye in each of its two folding partitions, a trim girl in a chocolate uniform with blue pipings silently emerged, glanced at the tickets, and admitted them, flashing her torch into a hot darkness lit here and there by red lamps and speared diagonally by a shaft of

white light falling on the rounded oblong of the screen. «Gee baby, you're a swell kid.» There was a murmur in the audience, and a man's face came surprisingly out of shadow as he struck a match in the lower part of the gallery. Still flashing her torch, the girl hopped in front of them down the steps of the circle, picked out a couple of vacant seats, and stood back to let them squeeze past her into the row. «Thank you,» Andrew said huskily. Several faces glared at them as they sat down.

«This a comedy?» Rosa took off her gloves and surveyed the dim amphitheatre in the hope of recognizing some of her acquaintances. It pleased her to be seen in the dress circle, even with Andrew. But her eyes were still unaccustomed to the obscurity. She noted that the cinema, as usual, was nearly full, and looked for the first time at the screen. Two shadowy faces, enormous on the white background, moved together and kissed.

«It isn't the big picture,* Andrew =aid. «That doesn't come on till eight-forty. you see all right?»

She nodded. He risked no further Inquiries, knowing how often she had forbidden him to talk to her in a cinema. He promised himself that tonight he would resist that awful temptation to explain the story in a whisper when he fancied he saw the end of it. Nor would he even say: «Liking it, Rosa?» — «Not bored, are you?'Cos if you are we'll go out,» -- «It's hot stuff, isn't it?» No, he would nothing and enjoy himself ... Ah, this was better.

Nice and warm in a cinema, and dark; you couldn't see anybody else, and they couldn't see you. Prefer cinemas to theatres any day.

The film ended a few minutes after they had come In, Down swung a looped curtain, pot-plants and palms leapt up under the stage apron, one row of lights and then another shed a pink radiance over (he exits, in the domed roof a shower of small stars twinkled and glittered and three bowls flushed suddenly to ruby colour. A dozen or so of the audience got up and pushed out to the exits. Swiftly the light dimmed again. The curtain rattled back and the white oblong emerged from folds already caught by lines of flickering grey print. A draped girl swam into view and began to blow bubbles out of a long pipe. One of these expanded and expanded until it filled the whole screen. It then burst into the letters «All Next Week», which in turn dissolved and announced a film called «Mothcn of Broadway* as a forthcoming attraction. The film seemed to have smashed all records. It drew tears from the hardest hearts. It sent thrills down the spine, it was a rapid-fire drama. It was a heart-searing tale of studio parties, million-dollar prize fights, and supercharged automobiles. It was, according to oilier statements that rushed out of the screen, packed with heart-throbs, tingling with reality, vibrant with love and hate —and what a story it had! «You will love it,» the screen confidently asserted. «You must see it: the film you'll never forget.» Beautiful blondes evidently abounded in this tale of thrill-thirsty young bloods. One of them, it seemed, was to find after rushing through «gaiety, temptation, and sorrow* that motherhood is the greatest of all careers. «A film that plucks the heart-strings. Bewitching Minnie Haha in the mightiest drama of Broadway.*

«Not much good, I expect,» Andrew said. «Hullo» — the lights dimmed and a chorus of metallic jazz broke out — I think that's the big picture on now.»

He had now a pleasant feeling that he was going to enjoy himself.

There was some rare fun In this picture. That fat man with the beard —you had to laugh! First of all you saw a shelf with a basket of eggs on it, then a cat moved along, then the eggs tumbled one by one on the man's head. Oh dear! The way he squeezed that yolk out of his eyes and staggered forward and plumped headfirst into a water —butt. And then the lean chap, coming into the corridor, didn't look where he was going and hit a cook who was marching out of the kitchen with a tray of custards. What a mix-up. Custards all over the place. Holding his seat tight to control his laughter, Andrew wondered whether these chaps really allowed themselves to be knocked down swamped with custards. No wonder they got big salaries if they had to put up with that kind of thing every day of their lives. Perhaps they faked some of it. Anyhow it was too funny for words. And now here was that dog — must be a hardworked dog, for you saw it, or another like it, in dozens of these comic films—and of course it was carrying

something in its mouth. Oh yes, a stick of dynamite. Where was it going to put that? Under the fat man's bed. Andrew wriggled with enjoyment, then started and laughed gleefully as the dialogue was cut short by a sudden loud explosion. Haha! There was the fat man with a black eye, no beard, half a collar, and no trousers. Oh, this was good! Rosa must be liking this.

What a baby he is, Rosa was thinking. You can't really be angry with him. He doesn't seem to have grown up at all. Talk about Peter Pan. He's just a big hulking kid. Faintly contemptuous, she watched his blunt nose and chin silhouetted in the darkness. Is he really so stupid, she wondered. Yes, I suppose he is. Oh, for heaven's sake stop that cackling! The explosion shattered its way into the hall. She started.

«Good, isn't it?» he broke out, forgetful in his excitement.

She tossed her head.

«I don't see anything funny in that.*

«Oh, Rosa!»

His hands dropped; all the joy died out of his face and eyes. He looked so abject that she was sorry for him against her will.

«I thought—it was quite funny, you know —I mean, people laughed. I wasn't the only one. But if you don't like it—»

She tried hard, still moved by pity, to reply with gentleness, but the retort shaped itself and was uttered before she had command of it.

«I haven't your sense of humour, that's all.

Commentary

1. on a rich carpet of some green material — слово широкой семантики. Прием перевода — лексическая замена — что-то,

2. signed portraits — несовпадение сочетаемости слов в русском языке. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — о автографом.

3. dim region of luxury — слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — зал.

4. a cup grate on a saucer приём перевода — смысловое развитие — синтаксическая замена — звук чашки, поставленной на блюде.

5. another voice приём перевода — опущение

6. in a chocolate uniform — определение выражено именем существительным. Приём перевода — перестановка (по модели М: — М_Г -> К_а — М, в родительном падеже) — добавление— в форме шоколадного цвета.

7. on the rounded oblong of the screen - прием перевода добавление — по углам — на закругленный по углам прямоугольник экрана.

8. **in the lower part of the** gallery — несовпадение словоупотребления. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — в первых рядах.

9. the girl hopped *in* front of them down the steps — прием перевода — смысловое развитие (по контексту): легко спустилась.

10. Several faces glared at them — —стилистический прием — метонимия. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — человек.

11. and looked for the first time at the screen—прием перевода—лексическая замена — и только тогда.

12. It is not the big picture — ~ несовпадение семантического объёма. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена—сама картина.

13. He risked **no further Inquiries** — несовпадение слово-сочетаемости. Приём перевода — замена частей речи и лексическая замена — не рискнул расспрашивать дальше

14. when he fancied he saw the end of it — to see— слово широкой семантики —знает

15. It's hot stuff (BAPC) — что-то замечательнее (первоклассное), пальчики оближешь. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — здброво! (вариант: Вот это да!)
16. No, he would say nothing and. enjoy himself . . . — приём перевода — добавление — молча, продиктован смыслом предложения.
17. and they couldn't see приём перевода — лексическая "замена", обусловлена содержанием предложения — никто
18. Prefer cinemas to theatres any day — разные нормы словоупотребления — Прием перевода — лексическая замена— **всегда.**
19. Down swung a looped curtain . . . —приём перевода — добавление, призванное компенсировать инверсию в английском предложении — быстро **опустился ...**
20. A dozen or so of the audience got up —приём перевода — лексическая замена, обусловлена традиционным словоупотреблением — **человек десять.**
21. burst into the letters «All Next Week» —следственно-причинная связь. Приём перевода — лексическая замена— **надпись.**
22. which in turn dissolved and announced a film — словоупотребления. Прием перевода — добавление и замена— на буквы, сложившиеся потом ... **в название** фильма.
23. as a forthcoming attraction —несовпадение словоупотребления. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — **который должен был выйти на экраны.**
24. from the hardest hearts — метонимия и метафорический эпитет; лексическая замена — у **самых черствых людей.**
25. It sent thrills down the spine—переведено русским эквивалентом — **от него** мурашки пробежали **на телу.**
26. it was a rapid-fire drama — (BAPC): 1) воен.: скорострельный; 2) перец.: **скоропалительный.** Приём перевода— лексическая замена — **стремительно развивающаяся.**
27. million- dollar prize fights —приём перевода —добавление — **в спорте.**
28. A film that plucks the heart- strings — английская метафора перевелена русским эквивалентом — **трогает сердце.**
29. I think that's the big picture on now — приём перевода — лексическая замена — уже.
30. Custards all over the place — разное словоупотребление. Прием перевода — лексическая замена — **повсюду,**
31. Andrew wriggled with enjoyment— (BAPC) — извиваться, изгибаться, корчиться, держаться. Приём перевода— лексическая замена — **не сиделось.**
32. Oh, this was good! — прием перевода — лексическая замена, обусловлена стремлением сохранить стиль речи персонажа — **здорово!**
33. Talk about Peter Pan — имеется в виду герой книги «Питер и Уэнди» Дж. М. Барри, который, став взрослым, не утратил своей детской искренности и непосредственности.
Аллюзия переводится описательно, что обусловлено прагматикой текста — **совсем как ребенок.**
34. all the joy died out of his face and eyes — приём перевода — опущение.
35. before she had command of it — несовпадение словоупотребления. Приём перевода — лексическая замена — **прежде, чем она могла удержаться.**

THE WORKING VERSION OF TRANSLATION

Они поднялись по невысокой мраморной лестнице, бесшумно ступая по дорогому ковру, **сделанному из чего-то** зеленого, который пружинил, как упругий дерн, и прошли через зал, увешанный **цветными портретами** кинозвезд с их автографами. В глубине слабоосвеще иного роскошного зала, тишину которого нарушало только мягкое жужжание тен-таляторов, можно было услышать позвякивание чайной ложки и **звук**

чашки, поставленной на блюде, голос, заглушавший другой, и потом растворявшийся в томной тишине. Из двери с надписью «Ярус» над глазком в каждой из двух складывающихся створок бесшумно появилась подтянутая девушка **в форме шоколадного цвета** с голубым кантом, взглянула на билеты и впустила их, направляя свой фонарик в жаркую темноту, освещенную в разных местах красными лампочками и прорезанную по диагонали снопом белого света, падавшего на закругленный по углам прямоугольник экрана. «Ого.бэби, ты молодец». Среди зрителей послышался шо-пот, и лицо мужчины неожиданно появилось из темноты, тогда он зажег спичку в **первых рядах** галереи. Все еще продолжая **светить фонариком**, девушка легко спустилась перед ними по ступенькам яруса, нашла два свободных места и отступила назад, чтобы дать им возможность протиснуться мимо нее в свой ряд.

«Спасибо», — хрипло сказал Эндрю. Несколько **человек** пристально смотрели на них, пока они усаживались.

«Это комедия?» — Роза сняла перчатки и оглядела полутемный амфитеатр в надежде увидеть кого-нибудь из своих **знакомых**

Она была не прочь, чтобы её увидели в амфитеатре, пусть даже с Эндрю. Но её глаза ещё не привыкли к темноте. Она заметила, что зал как всегда был почти полон, и **только** тогда взглянула на экран. Два темных лица, огромных на белом фоне, сблизились и поцеловались.

«Это еще не **сама** картина. Она начнется не раньше восьми сорока. Тебе хорошо ЕШШО?»*

Она кивнула. Он не рискнул раскрашивать дальше, зная, как часто она ъагрешала ему разговаривать с ней в кино. Он дал себе слово, что сегодня не поддастся этому ужасному искушению шопотом объяснять сюжет, когда ему кажется, что он знает, чем окончится фильм. Он даже не скажет: «Нравится, Роза? Не надоело, а? Если ла, мы уйдем». — «Здорово, да?» Нет, он ничего не скажет и будет наслаждаться молча. Да, так лучше. Приятно и тепло в кино, и темно; ты никого не видишь, и тебя никто не ЕИ-дит. Всегда предпочитаю кило театру.

Фильм кончился через несколько минут после того, как они ЕОШЛИ. Быстро опустился собранный складками занасес, бросились в глаза цветы в горшках и пальмы под авая-сцейой; один рил, огней, за ним другой излучали розовое спите над выходами; под куполообразной крышей мерцало и сверкало множество маленьких звёздочек и три плафона вдруг вспыхнули рубиновым светом. Человек десять зрителей поднялись и стали пробираться к выходам. Свет быстро погас опять. Занает с шумом поднялся, и белый прямоугольник появился из-под складок, на которых уже показались строчки мелькающих серых букв. На экране появилась девушка в одежде, ниспадающей красивыми складками, и начала пускать пузыри из длинной трубки. Один *m* них увеличивался и увеличивался, пока не заполнил гесь экран. Поюм он лопнул и превратился в надпись: «Всю следующую неделю», которая в свою очередь рассыпалась на буквы, сложившиеся потом в название фильма «Матери Бродвея», коюрый должен был выйтч на экраны. Фильм, казалось, побил все рекорды. Он ъиывал слезы у самых черствых людей. Ог пего мурашки пробегали по телу. Это была стремительно развивающаяся драма. Это было душещипательное повествование о развлечениях богемы, о миллионных ставках в спорте, о шикарных автомобилях. Он был по сравнению с другими рекламными титрами, несшимися с экрана, переполнен страстями, насыщен жизненной правдой, дышал любовью и ненавистью — а какой у него был сюжет! «Вам он. понравлся,— доверительно утверждал экран.—Вы должны посмотреть его: фильм, который вы никогда не забудете». Красивые блондинки, разумеется, изобиловали в \$том повествовании о жаждущих острых ощущениях молодых светских людей. Одна из них, кажется, пройдя через радость, искушение и горе, должна была признать, что материнство—это самое великое в жизни. «Фильм, который трогает сердце. Очаровательная Мини Гага в самой замечательной драме на Бродвее».

«Думаю, ничего хорошего, — сказал Эндрю.— Ну вот. Огни погасли и слышались звуки джаз-оркестра. «Я думаю, это уже сама картина».

У него теперь было приятное чувство, что он получит удовольствие.

Это была на редкость смешная картина. Этот толстяк с бородой — ну и смех. Сначала вы увидели полку с корзиной яиц, потом прошла кошка, потом яйца одно за другим стали падать на голову толстяка. О боже! Как он выжимал желток из глаз и шел, шатаясь, и бухнулся в бочку с водой головой вниз. И потом этот тощий парень, выходя в коридор, не посмотрел, куда идти и юкнул повара, который выходил из кухни с подносом заварного крема. Какая неразбериха! Крем повсюду. Вцепившись в кресло, чтобы сдерживать смех, Эндрю задавал себе вопрос, на самом ли деле эти парни позволяют сбивать себя с ног и заливать себя кремом. Ничего нет удивительного в том, что они получают большие деньги, если им приходится терпеть такие вещи каждый день. Может быть, они подделывают некоторые из них. Все равно так смешно, что и сказать нельзя. А теперь вот эта собака — должно быть, хорошо натренированная собака — потому что видели её или другую такую в десятке комических фильмов, и, конечно, она несла что-то в пасти, Ну да, брусок динамита. Куда она собирается положить его? Под кровать толстяка. Эндрю не сиделось от удовольствия, потом он привскочил и весело засмеялся, когда диалог внезапно прервался сильным взрывом. Ха-ха! У толстяка был подбит глаз, не было бороды, половины воротника и не было брюк. О, это было здорово! Это должно понравиться Розе.

Какой он ребенок, думала Роза. На него нельзя сердиться всерьез. Он, кажется, так и не стал взрослым. Совсем как ребенок. Он и есть большой неуклюжий ребенок. Немного презрительно она смотрела на его прямой нос и подбородок, вырисовывающиеся в темноте. Неужели он действительно так глуп, спрашивала она себя. Да, думаю, что глуп. О, ради бога, прекрати этот хохот, Звук взрыва оглушил всех в зале. Она вздрогнула.

«Здорово, а?» — прервал он молчание, забывшись от возбуждения.

Она вскинула голову.

«Ничего не вижу в этом смешного».

«О-о , Роза!»

У него опустились руки, выражение радости померкло на его лице. Он казался таким несчастным, что невольно она пожалела его.

«Я думаю, это ведь было довольно смешно. Я хочу сказать, что люди смеялись. Не я один. Но если тебе не нравится...»

Она очень старалась, все ещё движимая жалостью, ответить мягко , но ответ сложился сам собой, и прозвучал прежде, чем она могла удержаться.

«У меня нет такого чувства юмора, как у тебя».

B. Text 1. Martin Arrowsmith by Sinclair Lewis (part II)

Translate the text Into Uzbek (Russian) using the commentaries.

At examination- time, Digamma Pi fraternity showed its value to urgent seekers after wisdom. Generations of DI-gamma had collected test- papers and preserved them in the sacred Quiz Book; geniuses for detail had laboured through the volume and marked with red pencil the

problems most often set in the course of years. The Freshmen crouched in a ring about Ira Hinckley in the Digamma living-room, while he read out the questions they were most likely to get. They writhed, scratched their chins, bit their fingers, and beat their temples in the endeavour to give the right answer before Angus. Duer should read it to them out of the textbook.

In the midst of their sufferings they had to labour with Fatty Pfaff.

Fatty had Jailed in the mid-year anatomical, and he had to pass a special quiz before he could take the finals. There was a certain fondness for him in Digamma Pi; Fatty was soft, Fatty was superstitious, Fatty was an imbecile yet they had for him the annoyed affection they might have had for a second hand motor or a muddy dog. All of them worked on him, they tried to lift him and thrust him through the examination as through a trap-door. They panted and grunted and moaned at the labour, and Fatty panted and moaned with them. The night before his special examination they kept him at it till two, with wet towels, black coffee, prayer, and profanity. They repealed lists — lists — lists to him; they shook their fists in his mournful red round face and howled, «Damn you, will you remember that the bicuspid valve is the same as the mitral valve and not another tine?» They ran about the room, holding up their hands and wailing, «Won't he never remember nothing about nothing?» and charged back to purr with lictive calm, «Now no use getting fussed, Fatty. Take it easy. Just listen to this, quietly, will yuh and try», coaxingly, «do try to remember one thing, anyway»

They led him carefully to bed. He was so filled with facts that the slightest jostling would have spilled them.

When he awoke at seven, with red eyes and trembling lips, he had forgotten everything he had learned.

«There's nothing for it», said the president of Digamma Pi. «He's got to have a crib, and take his chance on getting caught with it. I thought so. I made one out for him yesterday, It's a lulu. It'll cover enough of the questions so he'll get through.»

Even the Reverend Ira Hinkley, since he had witnessed the horrors of the midnight before, went his ways ignoring the crime. It was Fatty himself who protested: «Gee, I don't like to cheat. I don't think a fellow that can't get through an examination had hardly ought to be allowed to practise medicine. That's what my Dad said.»

They poured more coffee into him and (on the advice of Cliff Clawson, who wasn't exactly sure what the effect might be but who was willing to learn) they fed him a potassium-bromide tablet. The president of Digamma, seizing Fatty with some firmness, growled, «I'm going to stick this crib in your pocketbook, here in your breast pocket, behind your handkerchiefs.

«I won't use it. I don't care if I fail,» whimpered Fatty.

"That's all right, but you keep it there. Maybe you can absorb a little information from it through your lungs, for God knows —«The president clenched his hair. His voice rose, and in it was all the tragedy of night watches and black draughts and hopeless retreats.

«God knows you can't take it in through your head

They dusted Fatty, they stood him right side up, and pushed him through the door, on his way to Anatomy Building. They watched him go: a balloon on legs, a sausage in corduroy trousers.

«Is it possible he's going to be honest?» marveled Cliff Clawson.

“Well, if he is, we better go up and begin packing his trunk. And this ole frat'll never have another goat like Fatty*, grieved the president. They saw Fatty stop, remove his handkerchief, mournfully blow his nose — and discover a long thin slip of paper. They saw him frown at it, tap it on his knuckles, begin to read it, stuff it back into his pocket, and go on with a more resolute step.

They danced hand in hand about the living-room of the fraternity, piously assuring one another, «He'll use it — it's all right — he'll get through or get hanged!*

He got through.

Commentary

1. At examination time, Digamma Pi fraternity — имтиҳон пайтида Дигамма Пи жамияти —

examination time, Digamma Pi fraternity — аниқловчи отдан ясалган таржимада ишлатиладиган моделлардан N1+N2- га тўғри келади. Инглиз тилидаги N1+N2- модели ўзбек тилида ҳам сақланган. N1+N2= N1+N2

At —предлоги ўзбек тилида а-да келишик кўшимчасига тўғри келади. Таржима усули- ёрдамчи сўзлар суффикс орқали таржима қилинади.

Digamma Pi — реалія; таржима усули — транслите-рация — Дигамма Пи.

. . . urgent seekers after wisdom — **билимга чанқок** талабалар — таржима усули — контекстуал сўз алмаштириш ; **urgent** — **тиришқок** -> **чанқок**; **seekers** — кидирувчилар - талабалар ; wisdom — донолик — »- билим.

Бу сўзлар бирикмасида стилистик усулнинг — парафраз формаси ишлатилган бўлиб, бу форма ўзбек тилида ҳам сақлаб келинади.

2. Generations of Digamma had collected test-papers and preserved them in the sacred Quiz Book — дигаммаликлар авлоди имтиҳон билетларини қадимдан тўплаб, мучаддас имтиҳон саволлари гўпламида сақлаб келганлар.

SACRED QUIZ BOOK- муқаддас имтиҳон саволлари тўпдами — таржима усули — контекстуал сўз алмаштириш; — BOOK — китоб -> тўплаи.

Generations of Digamma- метопимия, сўз биржишининг мос келмаслиги; таржима усули— сўз ўрнини алмаштириш, дигаммаликлар авлоди.

. . . had collected . . . and preserved — қадимдан тўплаб ва са/ушб келганлар грамматик форманинг мос кел-шлиги — тугалланган ўтган замон феъли лексик восита билан берилди; таржима усули — сўз қўшиш-«қадимдаи,

. . . geniuses for detail had laboured through the volume and marked with red pencil the problems most often set in the course of years— . . . — . . . синчков истеъдодлар эса, Су тўплам устида тер тўкиб ишлаб, кўплаб сўраладиган саволларли йиллар мобайнида қизил қалам билан белгилаб чиққанлар.

geniuses for detail — синчков истеъдодлар — таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш; — detail — ипидан илгасигача қизқадиган-«-синчков; стилистик усулдан парафраз ишлатилган.

. . had laboured — тер тўкиб ишлар эди; had marked — белгилаб чиққан эдилар — грамматик форманинг мос кел-шлиги — таржима усули — сўз қўшиш ва замон категория-сини алмаштириш ~*«тер тўкиб» сўзи қўшилди ва тугалланган ўтган замон феъли-«- узоқ ўтган замон феъ-яч орқали таржима қилинди; had laboured through the volume метафора ишлатилган.

... the volume. бу тўплам — ўзбек тилида артикль йўқлиги туфли у олмош орқали таржима қилинди. Ани^ артикль тарихий кўрсатиш олишдан келиб чиққан бўлиб, кўпинча шу маънони ифода қилади.

. . problems — интернационал сўз -»- саволлар, масала-лар. нуаммолар — рого!еткнинг таржимаси контекстдан танлаб олинди — саволлар

4. The Freshmen crouched in a ring about Ira Hinkley in the Digamma living-room — жамиятнинг янги аъзолари хушомад билан Айре Хинклининг атрофига тўпланишди.

The freshmen — жамиятнинг янги аъзолари — жамиятга янги қабул қилинган студентлар, булар 1,2,3,4 — курс студентлар ҳам бўлиши мумкин; таржима усули — конкрет-лаштириш.

... to crouch — хушомад билан тўпланиш, ўраб олмоқ — бу феъл ҳам ҳолат, ҳам ҳаракатни билдирувчи феъллар группасига киради, таржима усули — сўз қўшиш-?-хушомад билан.

5. They writhed, scratched their chins . . . before Angus Duer should read it. — Одатдагидек, Ангус Дьюер улар-га жавобни китобдап ўқиб бергучи, улар жонларини жаб-борга бериб, ияқларини ишқалао . . .

. . . **writhed** — жонларини жабборга бериб — таржима усули сўз алмаштириш — иН1Бе азое чекмоқ ўрнига бошқа фразеологик бирикма ишлатилди, ўзбек тилида метафорадан фойдаланилди.

scratched their chins- ияқларини ишқалаб — таржима усули контекстуал — сўз алмаштириш — scratch(ed)— тирнамоқ ->- ишқаламоқ,

should read it — одатдагидек . . . ўқиб бергунча — бу феъл одат тусига кирган иш-Харакайти кўрсатиш учун ишлагч илади ; таржима усули — сўз кўшиш-*- одатдагидек.

6. In the midst of their sufferings — ўз қийинчиликлари етмагандек — таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш — In the midst-ўртасида->етмагандек.

Fatty had failed in the mid-year anatomical.

Бақялс^ кишки имтиҳонлардан анатомиядан Гшқилгап едн.

. . . in the mid-year — кишки им-пционлар. Прагматика — ўқув Гшлтшнг семстрларга бўлинши, таржима усули — сўз кўшиш ва сўз алмаштириш-^сўзнииг луғавий маъно-сига имтиҳон сўзи кўшилди, mid-year — йиднинг ўртаси-*-қнш сўзи Силан алмаштирилди.

7. ... he had to pass a special quiz before he take the finals - Сўпгги имтиҳонларни топширишдаи аввал у махсус саволлардан иборат такрорий имтиҳондан ўшши керак эди.

special quiz. — махсус, индивидуал саволлардан иборат такрорий имтиҳон— -сўз маъносининг мос келмаслиги; таржима усули — сўз кўшиш — иборат такрорий имтиҳон.

8. There was a certain fondness for him in Digarama PI — Дигамма Пидагилар Бақалсққа жуда ҳам ўрганиб қолган эдилар.

there is there are — снтактк конструкциянинг моо келмаслиги; таржима усули — сиитактик конструкцияни ал-маштириш. Бу турдаги гаплар ўзбек тилига гап охиридан, яъни ўри и ҳолидан бошлаб таржима қилинади.

9. Fatty was soft, Fatty was superstitious, Fatty was an imbecile — Бақалоқ очиқ кўнгил, динпараст, калтафаҳм эци — стилистик усулдан параллел конструкциялар уюши^ бўлақлар орқали берилган.

10. ... yet they had for him the annoyed affection they might have had for a second-hand motor or a muddy dog, Шунга царамай улар Бақалоққа иисиз боғланиб қолган эди-ларки, гўё (бамисоли) у улар учун ўзлартишй бўлиб қолган эски машина ёки бир дайди ит эди.

. they had for him the annoyed affection .— ипсиз боғланиб қолмоқ — оксюморон. Бу стилистик усул ўхшатиш ва фразеологик бириша орқали берилади. Таржима усули — компенсация — улар унга ипсиз боғлакиб қолган эдиларки,

muddy dog — дайди ит; таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш — ифлос-* дайди; дайди — чунки кўчада дай-диб юрупчи итлар доим и^шос бўлади.

11 All of them, worked on him. Уларнинг ҳаммаси Бақалоқ учун ншлардилар.

. . . on him — Бақалоқ учун; — грамматик род катего-ршишнинг йўқлиги; таржима усули — сўз туркумларини ал-маштириш. !>збек тилида род кўрсаткичи йў^, шупинг учун П, Бе, ьБе — олмошлари уларнинг референтлари билан алмаш-тирилади. Бе -^ Бақалоқ.

On — предлог; ўзбек тилида предлоглар йўқ. Таржима усули — кредлог — «учун» кўмакчиси орқали таржима қилин-ди.—Бақалоқ учун.

12. ... they tried to lift him and thrust him through the examination as through a trap-door Дигамма Пида* гнлар уни кўтариб, худди тузоқдан олиб ўтгандек, имтиҳондан ўтказиб юборишга ҳаракат қилардилар.

they — Дигамма Пидагилар. they — олмоши ўрнига унинг ре|;еренти от ишлатилди^-Дигамма ПқдагиЛар; тар-жима усули — контекстуал ўзгартириш.

... as through a trap-door — худди тузоқданолиб ўтган-дек; таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш; стилистик усул — ўхшатиш ўзбек тилида ҳам сақланди.

13. They panted and grunted and moaned at the labour, and Fatty panted and moaned with them —Улар бу серма-шаққат ишдан бўғилишар, тўнғиллашар ва оҳ-воҳ қилишар. Бақалок ҳам уларга қўшилиб бўғилар ва оҳ - поҳ циларди.

. . . . panted, grunted, moaned —улар бу сермашаққат иш-дан бўғилишар, тўнғиллашар «а оҳ-воҳ қилишарди. Таржма усули— сўз туркумларичи алмаштириш — феъл -*-равишдош; бу феълларда бир хил товушларни айтарилши бу чейлларинг стилистик маънога эга эканлигини кўрсатади ва ҳолатни билдиради, Ўзбек тилида ҳам «ар-ар» товушлари орқали бу ҳолат сақланди.

. and . . . and . . . and — Ва — polysyndeton — стилистик усул—сўз тушиб қолди.

. . . with them —уларга қўшилиб; таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш; гредлог — равишдош орқали берилди,

14 The night before his special examination Махсус имтиҳонни топширишдан бир кун аввал . . .

the night before — бир кун аввал — борлиқнинг турлича талқич этилши; таржима усули—сўз алмаштириш night->кечл, ту>->кун.

15. they kept him at it till two — Дшамма Пидагилар уни соат иккигача иш устида олиб ўтириб, ухлатмадилар.

they — Дигамма Пидашр; таржима усули —сўз туркумларини алмаштириш — олмош ўрнида унинг ре|>ерепти |\шла;нлди. Ше>-> Днгамма Шдагилар

... at It — иш устида—грамматик категориянинг моо кел^:аслиги; таржима усули — предлог кўмакчи срдмида таржима қилинди — а! — устида.

. . . till two — соат иккигача; таржима усули — сўз қ-шиш соат

... kept him — уни .,. олиб ўтириб ухлатмадилар; таржима усули — антонимик таржима

16. They repeated lists — lists — lists to him — улар Бақалокқа терминлар рўйхатини қайта- қайта такрорлар эдилар.

lists — lists — lists — терминлар рўйхати; таржима усули— сўз қўйиш-* терминлар; сўзнинг бир неча марта қайтарилиши—маънони кучайтирувчи «қайта-қайта» равиш орқали берилди.

17. they shook their fists it) his mournful red round face and howled — Улар унинг хомуш, қизарган, башараси олдида муштларини кўрсатиб дўк қилдиларди.

. . . mournful red round face — хомуш, қизарган, дума-лоқ башараси . . . таржима усули —сўз туркумларини алмаштириш — гей (сифат) -V қизарган (сифатдош); уютиган аниқловчилар ўзбек тилида ҳам айнан шў тартибда келади.

In— олдида; таржима усули сўз алмаштириш — предлог кўмакчи сўз билан берилди,

... to **howl** — дўк қилмоқ; таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш->-ирилмоқ-*Дук қилмоқ; инглиз тилидаги стилистик усул — метафора таржимада сақламади

18. ... will you remember that ... not another one. — иаҳотки .., эсла3 қололмасанг; таржима усули — антонимик таржима — «III —илгижо маъносида ишлатилган; Тўлдирувчи эргаш гап содда гап орқали таржима қилинди.

. . . not another one — бошқа нарса эмаслигини; таржима усули — сўз туркумларини алмаштириш. One — (сон) — нарса (01).

19. They ran about the room, holding up their hands and wailing - Улар қўлларини кўхка кўтариб, ух тортиб хона бўйлаб югурар эдилар.

holding up ... wailing — қўлларини кўхка кўтариб, ух тортиб—феълни рагНс!ple формасининг ўзбек тилида йўқли-ги; таржима усули—феълнинг шахсиз с^юрмаси рагис!ple — равишдош орқали таржима қилинди.

20. Won't he never remember nothing about nothing and charged back **Наҳотки у ҳеч қачон ҳеч нарсани эслаб қололмаса . .**

not, never, nothing — инкор сўзларнинг қайтарилиши; таржима усули — сўзнинг тушнриб қолдирилиши

. charged back — яна бошидан бошлаб; тар-жкма усули — сўз қўшиш ва контекстуал таржима қилиш — «на ва яна,

21. Take it easy — ташвишланаверма; — таржима усули— антонимнк таржима

22. Just listen to this, quietly, will yuh . . . — Сен ав-вал хотнржам маиа бунга цулок сол, хўпмн

will yuh- хўпми; таржима усулц — сўэ алмашти-риш—шундай қиласапма (қулок соласанми) -^хўпми (огзай! иутқ формасн).

. . . coaxingly, «do try to remember one thing, anyway ҳеч бўлмаса бир нарсани эслаб колншга ҳаракат қил» — деди илғижо билан.

23. They led him carefully to bed — Дигамма Пидагилар Бақалои;ни эҳтиёткорлик билан ўрнига олиб бориб, етк.изиб қўйднлар.

they — Дигамма Пидагилар; Ыт— Бакалокни; олмошлар рсферентлари билан алмаштирилди

led (him) to bed — **ўрнига Одиб бориб ётқизиб и.ўй-дклар**; таржша усули — сўз қўшиш ва конкретлаштрриш -»-ёткнэмб **қўйдилар**

carefully — э^гиёткорлик билан таржима усулн сўз туркумларин» алмаштириш — равиш — «от + кўмакчи» орқа-ли бернлди

24.He was so filled with facts that the slightest jostling would have spilled them. — ... so filled with tacts. . . У фактлар билан шундай тўл-дирилнб юборилган эдики, ҳатто кучсизгина бир туртки улэрпинг ҳаммасини сочиб юборнши мумкин эди.

25. When he awoke ... he had forgotten . . . — Бака-лоҳ . . . уйғонганида . . . бутунлай эсидан чиқариб юборган эди.

... he had forgotten — замоп категориясинннг мос келмаслиги таржима усули сўз қўшиш, грамматик алмаштириш- бутунлай эсдан чиқариб юборган эди, яъни , past perfect ўзбек тилида ҳам грамматик ҳам лексик йул билан берилди. Пайт эргаш гапли қўшма гап содда ёйиқгап билан таржима қилинди.

26. There's nothing for it — Нима ҳам қнлиб бўларди? Таржима усули — антонимик таржима.

27.... and take his chance on getting caught with it — ва у билан қўлга тушадими-йўқми бир таваккал қилишга тўғрп келадн.

on getting caught — қўлга тушаднми-йўқми—феъл фор-масининг мос келмаслиги; таржима усули—сўз туркумлари-инг алмаштирилиши;— антонимик таржима; мажхул дара-жа аниқ даража билан берилди.

28.I made one out for him yesterday.Мен унга шпаргалкапн кеча тайёрлаб цўйгадим. made one out for him — тайёрлаб қўймоқ —бу феъл полисемаптик феъллар турига киради. Сўзнинг лексик-семантик варианты коитекстдан олинди —тайёрлаб қўйгандим.

one— шпаргалка; таржцма усули — сўз туркумларинн алмаштириш. Сон ушгог референти билан алмаштнрнлди — опе (сон) ->- ишаргалка (от).

29. It's a lulu — у жуда ажойиб шпаргалка,— Иғлиз тилида бу сўз «слэнг», ўзбек тилида эса ўз хусуснятипи йўқотиб адабий нейтрал сўз билан берилди; таржима усули— сўз цўшиш. Сўзнинг маъно даражаси сақланиб цолинди — lulu — ажойиб шпаргалка.

30. It'll cover enough of the questions so he'll get through —Шшргалка кўпчилик савачларни ўз ичига олади, шунинг учун Бакалоқ имтиҳонни топширади.

. . . . he'll get through — Бакалоқ имтиҳонни топширади. Таржима усулц — сўз қўшиш — имтиҳонни.

he—Бакалоқ —кишилик олмоши референти орқали беради.

31. ince he had witnessed the horrors of the midnight before . . . — ўтган кечадаги ғалвалардан воқиф бўлг гани учуп.

midnight before —ўтган кечадаги — предлог ЁГоге —ол-дин; таржима усули — сўз алмаштириш олднн^-ўтган (инг-лизларда сутканшг бўлииишн ани^, ўзбекларда эса умумг лаштирилган).

32. It was Fatty himself who protested — Фақат Еа^а-локнинг ўзигина бунга қарши чиқди.

It was himself —фақат . . . ўзигина. Инглиз тили-да 2 та эмфаза ишлатилган. Биринчиси — синтактик эмфаза

лексик йўл билан, яъни **фақат** билан берилди ва ўзи сўзи-га—**гина** 1-;ўшимчасини цўшиш билан эмфазани кучайтириб, иккинчиси—**бердиш; таржима** усули—сўз ^ўшиш — фақат ва **-гина** цўшмчлси.

33. I don't think . . . —фелл формасининг мос келмас-лиги; таржима усули— синтактик конструкцияи алмашти-риш; ашхшимик таржима—уйлайманки

34. I don't like to cheat —Мен алдашни ёмон кўрамай, Таржима усули—антонимик таржима.

35. . . had hardly ought to be allowed to practise medicine — медицина билан шугулланишга лойиқ эмас. Тар-жима усули—сўз қўшиш — лойиқ эмас; таржима усули — сўз тушиб қолиши — *hardly, to be allowed*

36. They poured more coffee into him —Дигамма Пида-гилар Бақалоқнинг оғзига яна кофе қуйдилар. — Таржима усули — сўз қўшиш — яна.

they, him — Дигамма Пидагилар, Бақалоқ — таржи-ма қийинчилиги грамматик категорияинг мос келмаслиги таржима усули — сўз туркумларии алчаштириш.

poured — қуйдилар — таржима қийинчилиги — сўз бирикишининг мос келмаслиги; таржима усули *they poured, they led, they dusted* — конкрет-лаштириш (оғзига қуйдилар) орқали берилди. Богланган қўшма гап ёйиқ гап билан берилди.

37. potassium bromide tablet — таржима усули — термин — медицина ва фармакологияга тегишли термин — каллиб бром таблеткаси.

38. ... seizing Fatty with some firmness, growled — Бақалоқни маҳкам ушлаб ўшқирди — сўз туркумларининг мос келмаслиги — таржима усули — сўз туркумларини ал-маштириш — Ягтпез5 — ор; маҳкам — равиш; сўз тушиб қолиш — зоте.

39. I won't use it I don't care I! I fail — Мен ундан фойдаламайман, йиқилсам ҳам менга барибир — таржима усули — антонимик таржима ва — сўзларни (*И, 1*) тушдириб Цолдириш.

40. a little information — озгина бўлса ҳам маълумот; таржима усули — сўз ^ўшиш бўлса, ҳам.

41. His voice rose. And in it was all the tragedy of night watches and black draughts and hopeless retreats —уининг оаози кўтарилди ва унда уйцусиз ўтган тунлар, тинимсиз қўйилган қора кофелар ва умидсиз чекнишлар фожиаси акс Этар эди.

black draughts тинимсиз қўйилган қора кофе — таржи-ма усули— "сўз^шиш^тинимсиз қўйилган

(to be) was — акс этар эдн. — Бу полцсемаитик феллар турига киради. Таржима усули лексик семантик варианты контекстдан танлаб олинди — конкретлаштириш. Бу гапда стилстик усулдан — *polysyndeton* — and, and; epithet — black; метонимишлатилган — *Вa inversion in it was all the tragedy* ишлатилган.

42. God knows you can't take it in through your head— Худо **шоҳид** сен **билимазрин** ўз калланг орқали **одолмайся**.

God knows — Худо шоҳид — таржима усули — контекстуал сўз алмаштириш — худо шоҳид.

through your head — калланг орқали; сўз бирикишининг мос келмаслиги таржима усули — лексик алмаштириш.

43. ... pushed him through the door — эшикдан ичка-рига итариб юборишди.

. . . through дан —инглиз тилидаги предлоглар куин-ча келмишк едшимчаларига тўгри келади — ёрдамчи сўзлар суффикс орқали берилади ва таржима усули — сўз қўшиш— ичкари

44. a ballon on legs — пуфакка ўхшаган оё^лари, тар-жима усули сўз кўшиш — ўхшатиш ва компепсаш^я. Ипглиз тилида ишлатилгаи стилистик усул — метафора ўзбек тилига ўхшатнш орқали таржима цилиндри.

45. a sausage in corduroy trousers — чий духоба шим ичидапг бак-бакалоқ оёцлары.
a sausage — колбаса — таржима усули сўз—алмаштириш— бақалон, сёклары — прагматиканн тушунтириш

46. «Is it possible he's going to be honest? marveled Gliff Clawson— «Наҳотки у ҳалол топширмоқцв ҳайрат-ландп Клиф Клаусон.

at the exam — имтидонда — таржима усули сўз тушиб қолинш — лекии бу тушиб қолган сўз контекстдан маълум, to be — кенг шъноли феълларга киради, таржима усули — конкретлаштириш. Лексик-стилистик вариант контекстдан танлаб олинди — to be honest — ҳалол топширмоқчи.

47. and begin packing his trunk; унинг кийим-бошларини йиғиштирганимиз маъқул.
trunk чемодан — стилистик усулдан — метонимия—киЯ-им-бош деб таржнма қилкнади; таржима усули сўз ал-маштириш — чемодан - кийш-бош;

48. this ole frat'll never have another goat like Fatty — Энди бшнннг қадрдон жамиятимпзда Бақадочқа ў.хшаган қуйдек ювош, бошқа кишн; ҳеч қачон бўлмаиди.
ole—қадрдон — таржима усули сўз алмаштириш — о\й қари-*—қадрдон. о!е —огзаки иутк формаси.

доа!—қўйлскювнош киши таржцма усули—сўз кўшиш — қуйдек. Стнлистик усулдан ўхшаташ ишлатилпб, у ўзбек тнлида ҳам сақланди.

49. They saw Fatty stop . . . They saw him frown at it— Спр хил копструкция:ганг пайтарилиши; Complex Object —ўшма тўлдирувчи; таржима усули — сўз туркумлари пп алмаштириш. Қўшма тўлдирувчи уюшиқ бўлақлар орқали берилди ва феъл цнсми одатда сиг|латдош орқали бернладн. Қўшма тўлднрув-чи бир хил иш-х.аракѣшпг такрорланишини кўрсатяптп. Бу такрорланиш ўзбек шлида ҳам сақлапди.

50. ... he'll get through or get hanged — у имтиҳоини топширади ёки у осилади; таржима усули — сўз цўшиш ->-имтиҳон. Бу гапда стилнстнк усулдан- сўз уйини ишлатил-гая,

Commentary

1. ... Digamma Pi fraternity . . . — реалня, приём перевода — транслитерация — Дигамма Пи.

Digamma Pi — отсутствие соответствия грам-л!2тических форм/ определение , образованное соположением/; приём перевода — лерестановка / ^\ + ^2 ^> ^2 + Г^ а родн-юльном падеже/ — братство Дигамма Пи.

2. Generations of Digamma had collected test papers and preserved them In the sacred Quiz Book.

had collected and preserved —. отсутствие соответствия временигх грамматических форм; приём перевода — добавле-пие (перевод грамматической формм лексическими средства-ми) — издавна собнрали . . . и храи^ли.

Quiz Book — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное со^шложением); приём не-ревода — Г^ + М2^- Ай) + М, — экзаменационный вопросник

. test-papers — несоответствие сочетаемости слов; присм перевода — замена — билетм Сепегалюп5 о! О!ѣатта — ме-тонимия; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — дигаммовцы.

Поколения Дигаммовцев издавна собирали бнлгти и хра-иили их в свшцешюм акзаменацнином впроснике.

3. geniuses tor detail had laboured through the volume and marked with red pencil the problems most often set in the course of years.

geniuses for detail... — совпадение сочетаемости слов; приём перевода — лексическая замена — наиболее дотошше.

the volume отсутствие артикля в русском языке; приём перевода — определенный артикль заменяется указательным местоимением *этот* — этот том,

the problems — интернациональное слово, вопрос .. . наиболее дотошше проработал этот том и отметив красным карандашом вопросы, которые чаще всего задавались

в течение ряда лет.

The Freshmen crouched in a ring about Ira Hinkley in the Digamma living-room, while he read out the questions . . .

crouched — адвербальный глагол; приём перевода — добавление — заискивая кще толпились.

about Ira Hinkley in the Digamma living-room, while he.. . несоединение грамматического строя предложения; приём перевода — перестановка — В общей комнате Дигаммы Пи первокурсники заискивая толпились вокруг Айра Хинк-ли, в то время как он вычитывал вопросы . . .

5. in the endeavour to give the right answer before Angus Duer should read it to them out of the text-book.

should read it . модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование; приём перевода — добавление придаточного предложения . . . в поисках правильного ответа, прежде чем Ангус Дьюер зачитает его из учебника, как это у них было **установлено**.

6. Fatty had failed in the mid-year anatomical and he had to pass a special quiz before he could take the finals.

mid year — различное членение действительности у носителей разных языков; приём перевода — учет прагматики, контекстуальная замена — зимняя сессия,

a special quiz интернациональное слово, приём перевода контекстуальная замена — индивидуальное собеседование

could take the finals — модальный глагол выражающий возможность; приём перевода — лексическая замена — Толстяк провалился на экзамене по анатомии в зимнюю сессию и должен был пройти индивидуальное собеседование, прежде чем его допустят к выпускным экзаменам,

7. There was a certain fondness for him in Digamma Pi — совпадение грамматического строя предложения; приём перевода — перестановка членов предложения (обстоятельство места ставится в начале предложения, что типично для предложений с конструкцией «I beg 15, (I beg age)»), — В Дигамме Пи была определенная привязанность к нему.

8. Fatty was soft, Fatty was superstitious, Fatty was an imbecile — параллельные конструкции, анафора; в переводе сохраняются. — Толстяк был добродушен, Толстяк был суеверен, Толстяк был слабоумен,

9. ... yet they had for him the annoyed affection they might have had for a second-hand motor or a muddy dog.

he annoyed affection стилистический приём «оксюморон», функция — ироническая, в переводе сохраняется — досадли-вая привязанность. — . . . И все же у них была досадли-вая привязанность к нему такая как к поддержанной машине или к грязной собачке.

10. They panted and grunted and moaned at the labour. . . — звукоподражающие глаголы; выражают физическое напряжение; в переводе сохраняются.

— Они пыхтели, кряхтели и охали над этой трудной работой

11. they tried to lift him and thrust him through the examination as through a trap-door.

a trap - door ... отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (определение, образованное союжением); приём перевода — перестановка ($M_x + \wedge - \wedge K^{\wedge} + \wedge$ в род. пад.)

— . . . они пытались протолкнуть и протолкнуть его через эк-вамен, как через дверцу ловушки.

12. The night before his special examination they kept him at it till two with wet towels, black coffee, prayer and profanity at it — в переводе необходима конкретизация, характерная для русского языка — над учебниками. В ночь перед индивидуальным собеседованием они продержали его над учебниками до 2-х часов с помощью мокрых полотенец, черного кофе, молитв и богохульства.

13. They repeated lists-lists-lists to him — повтор, методика (содержание и содержимое); приём перевода—добавление. Они повторяли ему шречень терминов, терминов и

терминов,

14. ... they shook their fists in his mournful red round

face — несоответствие грамматического строя предложения (в русском языке определение, обозначающее цвет, ставится ближе к существительному); приём перевода — перестановка, .., они потрясли кулаками прямо перед его удручен-ным круглым красным лицом.

15. Damn you, will you remember that the bicuspid valve is the same as the mitral valve and not another one — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм; стилистический прием — ирония; приём перевода—добавление; графически выделенные слова — «will,same,not — несут логическое ударение; —«Черт тебя побери! Запомнишь ли ты когда-нибудь, что двухстворчатый клапан — это то же самое, что и митральный клапан, и ничто иное?»

16. They ran about the room, holding up their hands and wailing отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм; приём перевода — замена форм глагола. Они бегали по комнате, вскидывая руки и причитая . . .

17. Won't he never remember nothing about nothing грамматическое нарушение в целях эмпазы (четырёхкратное повторение отрицания); подчеркивается небрежность в речи Толстяка; — Неуж ли он никогда-ничего не запомнит?

18. and charged back to purr with fictive calm — частичное соответствие грамматических форм (Past Ind. tense выражает повторность действия в прошлом); прием перевода — перевод грамматической формы лексическими средствами (добавление).— ... и снова наседали на него, мурлыча с притворным спокойствием. to purr (инфинитив последующего действия заменяется деепричастным оборотом — Мурлыча.

19. Take it easy — антонимический перевод — Не волнуйся.

20. “Just listen to this quietly, will yuh and try”, coa-xingly, «do try to remember one thing anyways — разговорные формы; приём перевода— компенсация; — Ты только послушай спокойно и попробуй, ладно?» И упрощающе: «Постарайся запомнить хоть что-нибудь. Ну!»

21. ... he had forgotten everything he had learned — Отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм; прием перевода — перевод грамматической формы лексическими средствами (добавление). . . он полностью забыл все, что выучил.

22.... and take his chance of getting caught with it частичное соответствие грамматических форм (пассив); приём перевода—грамматическая замена (пассив-«-актив); антонимичный перевод: ... и рискнуть — может и не поймать

23. It's a lulu — функционально-ограниченная лексика (слэпг); приём перевода— компенсация— Классная вещь

24. Even the Reverend Ira Hinkley, since he had witnessed the horrors of the midnight before.

since — многозначный союз, в данном контексте — «так как»; Даже преподобный Аира Хинкли продолжал заниматься своими делами, закрыв глаза на преступление, так как был свидетелем ужасов минувшей ночи.

25. It was Fatty himself who protested. — в этом предложении двойная эмфаза; приём перевода — лексическое добавление—И только сам Толстяк запротестовал.

26. I don't think a fellow that can't get through an examination . . .
I don't think — клише; приём перевода — антонимичный перевод^Я думаю, что человек, не сдавший экзамен,

27.They poured more coffee into him . . . they fed him . . . They dusted Fatty . . - they stood him right side up ... — параллельные конструкции, анафора; приём перевода — грамматическая замена; анафора сохраняется; — Они влили в него еще кофе . . . скормила ему . . . Они смахнули пыль с Толстяка . . . привели его в строго вертикальное положение

28.... they fed him a potassium bromide tablet юмористичное употребление глагола to feed» указывает, что Толстяк в этот момент ^{вс^} (й даже ел) неосознанно — ... они скормили ему таблетку бромистого калия.

29. I don't care if I fail — клише; прием перевода — антонимичный перевод — Мне все равно, если даже провалюсь.

30. ... for God knows — перевод английской фЕ её эквивалентом . . . , ибо видит бог
....

31 They watched him go . . . — отсутствие соответствия грамматических форм (сложное дополнение); прием перевода— замена (простого предложения сложноподчиненным с прилаточным дополнительным).— Они наблюдали, как он шел

См. также : They saw Fatty stop, remove his handkerchief . . . ; They saw him frown at it, tap it ...

32 ... a sausage in corduroy trousers— метафора; приём перевода — конкретизация — сарделька в вельветовых брюках.

33. ... Is it possible he is going to be honest? to be — глагол широкой семантики; приём перевода — конкретизация— Неужели он собирается сдавать честно?

34. And this ole frat'll never have another goat like Fatty — стяжение; несоответствие сочетаемости слов, несоответствие порядка слов; григм перевода — лексическая замена, перестановка, добавление—И никогда у нас не будет *старой, доброй Диагаммы не будет другого такого козла отпущения. (Потеря разговорно-фамильярного регистра речи).*

35. He will get through or get hanged- коллоквиализм приём перевода-компенсация

-он проскочит или ему крышка

V. Text 2. The Lumber-Room by Hector Manro (part II)

Translate the text into Uzbek (Russian) with the use of the commentaries.

Often and often Nicholas had pictured to himself what the lumber-room might be like, that region that was so carefully sealed from youthful eyes and concerning which no questions were ever answered. It came up to his expectations. In the first place it was large and dimly lit, one high window opening on to the forbidden garden being its only source of illumination. In the second place it was a storehouse of unimagined treasure. The aunt-by-assertion was one of those people who think that things spoil by use and consign them to dust and damp by way of preserving them. Such parts of the house that Nicholas knew best were rather bare and cheerless, but here there were wonderful things for the eyes to feast on. First and foremost there was a piece of framed tapestry that, was evidently meant to be a fire-screen. To Nicholas it was a living breathing story; he sat down on a roll of Indian hangings glowing in wonderful colours beneath a layer of dust and took in all the details of the tapestry picture. A man, dressed in the hunting costume of some remote period, had just transfixed a stag with an arrow; it could not have been a difficult shot because the stag was only one or two paces away from him; in the thickly growing vegetation that the picture suggested it would not have been difficult to creep up to a feeding stag, and the two spotted dogs that were springing forward to join in the chase had evidently been trained to keep to heel till the arrow was discharged. That part of the picture was simple, if

interesting, but did the huntsman see, what Nicholas saw, that four galloping wolves were coming in his direction through the wood? There might be more than four of them hidden behind the trees, and in any case would the man and his dogs be able to cope with four wolves if they made an attack? The man had only two arrows left in his quiver, and he might miss with one or both of them; all one knew about his skill in shooting was that he could hit a large stag at a ridiculously short range. Nicholas sat for many golden m'nutes revolving the possibilities of the scene; he was inclined to think that there were more than four wolves and that the man and his dogs were in a tight corner.

But there were other objects of delight and interest claiming his instant attention; there were quaint twisted candlesticks in the shape of snakes, and a teapot fashioned like a china duck, out of whose open beak the tea was supposed to come. How dull and shapeless the nursery teapot seemed in comparison. Less promising in appearance was a large square book with plain black covers; Nicholas peeped into it, and, behold, it was full of coloured pictures of birds. And such birds! A whole portrait gallery of undreamed — of creatures. And as he was admiring the colouring of the mandarin duck and assigning a life-history to it, the voice of his aunt came from the gooseberry garden without. She had grown suspicious at his long disappearance, and had leapt to the conclusion that he had climbed over the wall behind the sheltering screen of lilac bushes; she was now engaged in energetic and rather hopeless search for him among the artichokes and raspberry canes.

(«Nicholas, Nicholas!» she screamed, «you are to come out of this at once. It's no use trying to hide **there; I can see you all the times.**

It was probably the first time for twenty years that any one had smiled in that lumber-room. Presently the angry repetitions of Nicholas' name gave way to a shriek, and a cry for somebody to come quickly.

Nicholas shut the book, restored it carefully to its place in a corner and shook some dust from a neighbouring pile of newspapers over it. Then he crept from the room, locked the door and replaced the key exactly where he had found it. His aunt was still calling his name when he sauntered into the front garden.

«Who's calling?» he asked.

«Me» came the answer from the other side of the wall: «didn't you hear me? I've been looking for you in the goose berry garden, and I've slipped into the rain-water tank. Luckily there's no water in it, but the sides are slippery and I can't get out. Fetch the little ladder from under the cherry tree — »

«I was told I wasn't to go into the gooseberry garden,» said Nicholas promptly.

«I told you not to, and now I tell you that you may», came the voice from the rain-water tank, rather impatiently.

Your voice doesn't sound like aunt's» objected Nicholas; «you may be the Evil One tempting me to be disobedient. Aunt often tells me that the Evil One tempts me and that I always yield. This time I'm not going to yield.»

«Don't talk nonsense,» said the prisoner in the tank; «go and fetch the ladder.»

«Will there be strawberry jam for tea?» asked Nicholas

innocently.

«Certainly there will be,» said the aunt, privately resolving that Nicholas should have **none of it.**

«Now I know that you are the Evil One and not aunt,» shouted Nicholas gleefully; «when we asked aunt for strawberry jam yesterday she said there wasn't any. I know there are four jars of it in the store cupboard, because I looked, and of course you know it's there, but she doesn't, because she said there wasn't any. Oh, Devil, you have sold yourself! There was an unusual sense of luxury in being able to talk to an aunt as though one was talking to the Evil One, but Nicholas knew, with childish discernment, that such luxuries were not to be over-indulged in.

He walked noisily away, and it was a kitchenmaid, in search of parsley, who eventually rescued the aunt from the rain-water tank.

Tea that evening was partaken of in a fearsome silence. The tide had been at its highest when the children had arrived at Jagborough Cove, so there had been no sands to play on — a circumstance that the aunt had overlooked in the haste of organizing her punitive expedition. The tightness of Bobby's boots had had disastrous effect on his temper the whole of the afternoon and altogether the children could not have been said to have enjoyed themselves. The aunt maintained the frozen muteness of one who has suffered undignified and unmerited detention in a rain-water tank for thirty-five minutes. As for Nicholas, he, too, was silent, in the absorption of one who has much to think about; it was just possible, he considered that the huntsman would escape with his hounds while the wolves feasted on the stricken stag,

Commentary

1. Often and often Nicholas had pictured to himself — Николяс тез-тез тасаввур қилиб турардч. Апй — таржима усули — графш ўзгартирилш, яъни «апй» боғловчиси ўзбек тилида тире орқали берилди

2. ... that **region** that was so carefully sealed, from the youthful eyes — ёшларнинг кўайдан жуда эҳтиётлик билан яширилган! жой, яъни ҳужра. Keş!оп — полисемантик сўз — таржима услуби — лексик контекстуал алмаштириш {кон-кретлаштириш} — яъни ҳужра.

sealed — таржима услуби — лексик контекстуал ал-маштириш (конкретлаштириш) — яширилган.

3. It came up to his expectations- ҳужра у қутгалси бўлиб чиқди. Н — таржима услуби — олмоши ўз ре 1эе[;епти ор-қали таржима қилинди — ҳужра.

4. One high window ... being its only source of illumination — Унинг бирдан-бир ёруклик манбаи баланд қурилган дераза бўлиб high window — таржима услуби — сўз қўшиш — баланд қурилган дераза.

5.... being its only source of illumination . таржима услуби — ўзбек тилида бундай конструкция йўқлиги туфайли, сифатдошли абсолют конструкция эргаш гапли қўшма гапнинг бир қисми, яъни эргаш гап бўлиб таржима қилинади (содда гап-кўшма гап). Унинг бирдан-бир ёруклик манбаи.

6. Aunt-by- assertion was one of those- деб ўйлайдиган одамлардан бири бўлиб . . . Aunt-by- assertion таржима услуби — ласвирий йўл билан таржима қилинган

7.ore of those who think — таржима услуби — сўз туркумларини алмаштириш, кўрсатиш сўмоши от билан берилди.

8. Such parts...were bare and cheerless — унинг ана шундай жойлари . . . Part — таржима услуби — контекстуал алмаштириш.

9. ... but here there were things for the eyes to feast on — Бу ерда эса кўзларнинг қувонтирадиган ажойиб нарсалар ҳам бор эди. Таржима услуби — аниқловчи эргаш гапли қўш-ма гап — содда гап орқали берилди; for the eyes to feast ўзбек тилида бундай конструкциянинг

10 ... it was a living breathing story — бу жонли эртак эди. Таржима услуби — сўмоимлардан бирини тушириб қолдириш

11.he sat down on a roll of Indian hangings — бир тўп ҳинд дарпардаси устида ўтириб. hangings — таржима услуби сўз формасини алмаштириш (кўплик -*бирлик) — Дарпарда.

a roll of Indian hangings — бир тўп ҳинд дарпарда-си _ таржима услуби — лексик контекстуал алмаштириш (кон-кретлаштириш).

12.... the stag was only one or two paces away from — кийик ундан атиги бир-икки қадам нарида эди. Таржима услуби — (сўз формасини алмаштириш кўплик -> бирлик).

13. ... in the thickly growing vegetation — к.алин ўтлар орасида. Vegetation — таржима услуби — лексик контекстуал алмаштириш (генерализация).

growing — Таржима усули — сўз тушириб қолдириш.

14. ... the two spotted dogs . . . trained to keep to heel !— иккига ола ит. . . овчи ёнида туришга ўргатилган ... to keep to heel — таржима усули — фразеологик бирлик феъл.

15. ... he could hit ... at a ridiculously short range — ўта яқин масофада . . . қовушмайгина О1а олишидан дало-лат берарди.

ridiculously — таржима усули — лексик контекстуал ал-маштириш (конкретлаштириш).

16. The man had ... two arrows — овчининг ... иккита ўқи қапганди. Map — полнсеанттик сўз; таржима усули (кон-кретлаштириш) golden minutes — қимматли дақиқалар. Goldenp — сўз бирикишининг мос келмаслиги; таржма усули — контекстуал лексик алмаштириш (комфетлаштириш).

17. ... the man and his dogs were in a tight corner — овчи ва унинг итлари хааф осжда эди. ... to be in a tight corner таржма усули. Фразеологик бириша -*- эркин сўз бирикмаси билан берилди.

18. But there were other objects of delight and interest — аммоу ерда ... қизикарли ва ажойиб нарсалар бўлиб ... objects of delight and interest— таржима усули сўзтуркуила-рини алмаштириш (N + prep + N + aND + N; ADJ + ADJ + N).

19. And a teapot fashioned like a china duck, out of whose open beak the tea was supposed to come очик тур-ган тумшугидан чой қуйиладиган ўрдак шаклидаги чинни чойнак ҳам бор эди. a china duck — таржима ' усули — ўрдак алмаштириш аниқловчи вргаш гапли ^ўшма гап — снфатдошли конструкция.

20. How dull and shapeless, the nursery teapot seemed in comparison! — Бунинг олдида болаларнинг ошхопадаги чойнаклари жуда хунук ва кўримсиз эди! DULL — таржма усули — контекстуал лексик алмаштириш (конкретлаштириш) SHAPELESS — тэржша усули — контекстуал лексик алмаштириш (конкретлаштириш). In comparison — таржима усули сўз ал-маштириш.

21. Less promising was a large square book — қвал.рат шаклидаги катта китоб кўринишдан дикқатни у Қадар жалб қилмас эди. аБг^ез^иаге БосБ — таржима усули — (сўз Кў-шиш) — кйадрат шаклидаги катта китоб (грамматик восита — лексик восита (компенсашш). Инглиз тилди воқеани бўрт-тириб кўрсатиш учун грамматик воситалардан бири гашерсия-да» фойдаланилган, яъни кўшма от кесимпинг от қисми биринчк ўринга олиб чиқилган. Ўзбек тилида бўрттириш лек-сик восита билан компенсация қилинди (у қадар),

22. A whole portrait gallery of undreamed — of creatures —Бу тасаввур қилиб бўлмайдиган жониворлар расми-нинг бутун бир галереяси эди—таржма усули бир составли гап ->- икки составли гап.

23. ... behind the sheltering screen of lilac bushes —си-рень шохлари панасида, Зсгееп — таржима усули—сўз тушириб қолдириш.

24. You are to come out of this at once. It's no use trying to hide there — сен у ердан дарҳол чиқ, бекинишинг-дан фойда йўқ. ОГ Ш1а ва {Беге сўзларининг ре(|зерентларн битта бўлгаплиги учун, инглиз тилидагя иккита гап битта гап цилвб таржима цилиндри. ТБеге — таржима усули — сўз тушириб қолдириш.

25 I can see you all the time. — мен сени бари-бир кў-риб турибман. АН 1Не 11те — таржима усули ~ фразеоло-гик бирикма ~»-эркин сўз.

26 It was probably the first time for twenty years. — Балким йигирма йил ичида ... биричи марта — таржма усули — сўз формасининг мос келмаслиги бу кўплик форма-»-бирлик форма.

27. that any one had smiled in that lumber- room... — бу хужрада ... бнрор кимса жилмайган бўлса керак— тар-жима усули — лексик контекстуал алмаштириш (коикреъчаш-тириш). Таржима усули — эргаш гапли кўшма гап -> содда гап.

28. **And a cry for somebody to come quickly.** — би-рон кимсаинг тезда келишини талаб килувчи хайкирих.

for smb. to come — Inf. for phrase. Таржима усули ~ўз-бек тилида бу конструкцияниг йўқлиги туфайли, ушбу конструкция тасвирий йўл билан таржма қилнади.

29. **And shook some dust from a neighbouring pile of newspapers over it** — Китоб ёнидаги газеталар уюминиг чангидан китоб устига бир оз туширдн. Таржиия усули контекстуал лексик алмаштириш (конкретлаштириш).

30. **Replaced the key exactly where he had found it** — Калитни олган жойига қайта қўйди. Таржима усули синтактик структураниг алмаштириш қўшма гап-э-содда гап

31. **His aunt was still calling his name** — холаси хали ҳам уни чэқирасгап эди.name таржима усули—тушириб қолдирлш.

32. **When he sauntered into the front garden**— у боғда шошилмасдан яла кириб келганида ... Таржма усули — сўз кўшиш.

33. **Who's calling!** — Чақираётган ким? — Таржима усули — гапда сўз тартибини ўзгартирнш; «me» came the answer from the other side of the wall: «didn't you hear me? — «Мен» дегап жавоб деворниг нариги томоидан эшитилди; «эшт-япсанм^ мени? Таржима \сули — аитонимик таржима — эшит-япсаими мени?

34. **I've been looking for you in the gooseberry garden and I've slipped into the rain water tank.** .Мен сени боғда қндарнб юрганимда ёмғир суви тўплана-диган бакка снрпаниб тушиб кетдим

the rain— water tank — таржима усули — тасвирий йўл билан таржма ^қлингн;

35. **The sides are slippery and I can't get out** — ёнлари снрпаник бўлганлигн учун мен бу ердан чиқа олмаяпмаи. Таржима усули боғловчили қўшма гап-*-эргаш ганли ^ўш-ма гап.

36. **I was told I wasn't to go into the gooseberry garden** — — Менниг крижовник богига кирншим ман этилганди.

Таржича усули—снтактик структурани алмаштириш (қўшма гап-содда гап).

37 ... **Rather impatiently** — сабрсизлик. rather — таржи-ма усули —сўз тушириб қолдириш.

38. **You may be the Evil one** — Сен сан ...— Се» балки шайтондур-сан ... Evil one Таржима усули — контекстуат лексик алмаштириш (конкретлаштирнш)

39. **Said the prisoner in the tank** — .. the prisoner — ... дедн бакда-ги асира. (Бе рп'5опег — таржима усули — биологик жинс* нцнг ясалншидаги морфолог)1к усул. Ўзбек тилида маълум группага кирувчн сўзлар бўлиб, улар араб ва рус тиллари-дан олннгн -а,-('0 я,-ка суффнкслари иштнрокида яса-ладн. Унумсиз сўз яшаш усули.

40.... **Go and fetch the ladder** — бориб нарвонни олиб кел — уюшия; бўлаклар до — таржима усули — сўз туркумн-ни алмаштириш (*фееьл* -> равишдош).

41. **Asked Nicholas innocently**— соддалик билан сўра-ди Киколас. шпосепИу — таржима усули — контекстуал лек-сик алмаштириш (конкретлаштириш) — гаеда сўз тартибини алмаштирнш.

42. **He walked noisily away, and it was a kitchen maid, in search of parsley, who eventually rescued the aunt from the vain water tank.**- У тапнллатнб юриб кетди,холани боғ-да петрушка цидириб боққа кирган ошиаз хотин ёмғир суви тўпланадиган бакдан қутқариб олди. . . . МсмзИу сўзи юцори- . даги гапга тааллуқли бўлгаилиги учун маъно конкретлашти-рилиб, у тасБирий Йўл билан таржма қилинди— У тапиллатиб юриб кетди.

43. **Tea that evening was partaken of in a fearsome silence** Ўша куни кеч^урун чой ўта совуқлик билан ичил-ди —passive voice-active voice.

44. ... A circumstance that the aunt had overlooked in the haste of organizing her punitive expedition. Хола жазо-лаш сайрини шошилнч уюшгирганда шароитнинг бу томо-нини хисобга олмаган эди. Таржима усули — сўз қўшниш — бу томонини

45. had disastrous effect on his temper — таржима усули — гап бўлакларни алмаштириш — кайфиятнинг бузилишига сабаб бўлди.

46. And altogether the children could not have been said to have enjoyed themselves — Умуман олганда, болалар сайр-дан бирор лаззат олишди деб бўлмасдн. — Таржима усули — Subjective with the Infinitive Construction .

47. The aunt maintained the frozen muteness of one who has suffered undignified and unmerited detention in a rainwater tank for thirty five minutes — Бақда 35 минут айбсиз, кажбурнй қолнб кетган хола лои, айдлик билан сукут сақ-лаб турарди. to maintain the frozen muteness — таржима усули — сўз туркумлари алмаштириш — лоқайдлик билан сукут сақлаб турарди. — undignified and unmerited — таржима усули — контекстуал алмаштириш — айбсиз ва мажбурий detention — таржима усули сўз туркумини алмаштириш — қолиб кетган (от — сифатдош) таржима усули — аниқлош; чи эргаш гап ->- сифатдошли конструкция.

48. As for Nicholas, he, too was silent, in the absorption of one who has much to think about — Николасга келсак, у дам ку» нарсаларни уйлаб олиш керак булган кншияк чуқур сукут сақлаб утирарди. in the absorption of — таржима усули — сўз туркумини алмаштириш (от — сифат — чуқур who has much to think about — таржима усули — аниқловчи эргаш гап — сифатдошли бирикма.

49.... It was just possible, he considered мумкин деб уйларди. It was just possible — таржима усули — лек-сик алмаириш. Ийглиз тилидаги гап модал сузи билан берилди.

COMMENTARY

1. Often and often Nicholas had pictured to himself what the lumber-room might be like, that region that was so carefully sealed from youthful eyes and concerning which no questions were ever answered.

. . . **often and often** — тип повтора: лексическое единство, содержащее повтор, который выражает повторяемость или длительность действия, типичен для английского языка, Приём перевода — лексическая замена — очень часто.

... **that region** — слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — уголок. ...

no questions were ever answered. — частичное совпадение грамматической категории «Пассивный залог». Приём перевода — грамматическая замена (пассив-*-актив, залог) — ни на какие вопросы не давали ответа.

Seal — контекстуальная замена — скрывать.

2 In the first place it was large and dimly lit, one high window opening on to the forbidden garden being its only source of illumination.

... one high window — high. (словарный эквивалент «высокий») — несоответствие семантического объема. Приём перевода — лексическое добавление — высоко расположенное окошко.

being its only source of illumination. — абсолютная конструкция (The nominative absolute participle construction). Отсутствие конструкции. Приём перевода — синтаксическая замена (простое предложение — сложноподчиненным) — так как единственным источником света было высоко расположенное окошко.

3. In the second place it was a storehouse of unimagined treasure.

... in the second place; place — слово широкой семантики. «Перевод на уровне словосочетания, используется словарный эквивалент.»

... of unimagined treasure — несоответствие сочетаемости (ишта^шей — не созданный воображением; treasure — «сокровище» (БАРС). Приём перевода — лексическая

контекстуальная замена — невиданных сокровищ; частичное совпадение грамматической категории числа (единств.—множеств.)

4. The Aunt- by- assertion was one o! those people who think oS those people; reople—слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — из тех женщин.

5. Such parts of the house as Nicholas knew best were rather bare and cheerless. parts — слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — комнаты.

... rather — неопределенное наречие. Приём перевода — грамматическая трансформация, замена частей речи (неопределенное наречие—>неопределенное местоимение) — какие-то,

6. To Nicholas it was a living breathing story:

... a living, breathing story— избыточность информации; — дышащий, живой; living— живой, живущий. Приём перевода — перестановка и опущение. Для Николаса эта картина была как живая.

7. ... he sat down on a roll ... and took in all tna details of the tapestry picture.

...tapestry picture — определение, выраженное соположением. Приём перевода — перестановка по модели (M — M^—>-->(M, — ... ргер. — Ы) — картины, изображенной на гобелене. Функция — локативные отношения.

8. it could not have been a difficult shot because the stag was only one or two paces away from him;

... One or two paces — типичная для английского языкового мышления точность выражения меры. С учётом прагматики используется приём перевода — лексическая замена (генерализация) — в нескольких шагах.

9. .. in the thickly growing vegetation that the picture suggested it would not have been difficult to creep up

thickly growing vegetation—тавтология *густо растущая растительность». Приём перевода — лексическое опущение — густые заросли; несовпадение категории числа.

10.... and the two spotted dogs . . . had evidently been trained to keep to heel.

... **to keep** to heel — фразеологическое единство «команда, данная собакам, — держаться рядом.» Приём перевода — замена (причины — следствием). В результате тренировок собаки обучаются держаться рядом.

11. ... but did the huntsman see, what Nicholas saw, that four galloping wolves were coming **In his direction** through the wood?

... **in his direction** — словарный эквивалент «в его направлении» создаёт литературно- книжный стиль, не соответствующий ситуации (рассказ ребёнка). Приём перевода — лексическая замена — к нему.

12. ... and he might miss with **one or both of them**. ... with one or both of them— типичная для английского языкового мышления точность мер переводится более обобщенно с учётом прагматики русского языка. Приём перевода — лексическая трансформация опущение — обеими.

13. . . . all one knew about his skill in shooting was that he could hit a large stag **at a ridiculously short range**. ... **at a ridiculously short range** — несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — на ничтожно коротком расстоянии.

14. Nicholas sat for many **golden minutes** revolving the **possibilities** of the scene.

... **golden minutes** — несовпадение сочетаемости. Существование в русском языке традиционного эпитета в форме словосочетания «счастливые минуты» определяет приём перевода — лексическая замена — счастливые минуты.

... possibility частичное несовпадение лексического объема. Приём перевода — лексическое добавление — возможные ИСХОДЫ.

15. he was inclined to think that there were more than four wolves and that **the man** and his dogs were in a tight corner.

. . . the man— слово широкой семантики. Приём перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — охотник.

16. But there were other **objects of delight and interest** claiming his instant attention.

. . . **objects of delight and interest** — определение, выраженное предложным сочетанием (оЕ рЪгазе). Приём перевода — перестановка — замена частей речи но модели (Ы — ргер. — Ы₁) — ., — Аи] — М) (— восхитительные и интересные вещи

17. . . there was a **teapot fashioned like a china duck**.

... a **teapot fashioned like a china dtick** — прилагательное «CHINA» выступает в синтаксической функции перенесенного определения и относится к существительному «ТЕАРОТ» Приём перевода — перестановка—фарфоровый чайник, сделанный в форме утки.

18. Now dull and shapeless the nursery teapot seemed **in comparison!**

... **In comparison** — «по сравнению». Норма русского языка требует дополнения. Приём перевода — лексическое добавление — по сравнению с ним.

19. Less promising in appearance was a large **square book** with plain black covers.

. . . **square book** — несовпадение сочетаемости. Прием перевода — дополнение: книга квадратной формы.

20. Nicholas peeped into it, and, **behold**, it was full of coloured pictures of birds.

. . . **behold** — одно из значений—восклицание, типичное для устного типа речи: «Вот! Смотри!» Приём перевода — компенсация — вот здорово!

21. that he had climbed over the wall **behind the sheltering screen of lilac bushes**.

. . . **behind the sheltering screen of lilac bushes** — избыточность информации (I —to shelter — «защищать, укрывать», II — screen—«защита, прикрытие, завеса»). Приём перевода — лексическая трансформация—опущение — за сиреневыми кустами.

22. “Nicholas, Nicholas!” she screamed, «you are to come out of this at once. It's no use trying **to hide there**. I can see you **all the time**».

... **to hide there** — **there** — наречие употреблено для синтаксической оформленности™ английского предложения, что для русского языка избыточно. Приём перевода — лексическая трансформация — опущение — прятаться.

all the time — точное указание на отрезок времени. Опущение и добавление в целях ритмической законченности предложения — все равно

23. It was **probably the first time** for twenty years **that any one had smiled** in that lumber-room.

It was probably the first time . . . that any one had smi-ed — эмфатическая конструкция. Приём перевода—компенсация. Синтаксическая эмфаза передаётся лексико- синтаксическими средствами — и возможно впервые за 20 лет действительно кто-то улыбнулся.

24. Presently the angry repetitions of Nicholas' name gave way to a shriek, **and a cry for somebody to come quickly**.

. . . and a- cry for somebody **to come quickly** — отсутствие синтаксической конструкции (The for- to- infinitive Construction). Приём перевода — грамматическая замена (простое предложение -^сложноподчиненное с придаточным цели) — -лексическое добавление — **криком, чтобы кто-нибудь пришел немедленно на помощь**.

25. Then he crept from the room, locked the door, and replaced the key exactly where he had found it.

. . . **replaced** — передача значения суффикса (- ге) лексическим средством — положил на то же самое место.

26. «Who is **calling?*** he asked.

Who is calling? — устный тип речи. Приём перевода — добавление — кто это кричит?

27. «I was told I wasn't to go into the gooseberry gardens, **said** Nicholas promptly.

... to say — глагол широкой семантики. Приём перевФ да — контекстуальная замена (конкретизация) — ответить,

28. ... **came the voice** from the rain-water tank, **rather impatiently**.

... **came the voice . . . rather Impatiently** — обособление, Прием перевода — перестановка — замена частей речи (наречие -* - прилагательное) — довольно нетерпеливый голос.

29. You may be the **Evil One** tempting me to be disobeyed lent.

Evil One — нечистый, сатана; йеНуег из Ггош 1Ъе БуИ Опе — (библ.) «избавь нас от лукавого», учитывая контекст (то, что тётя читала нравоучения из «Библии»), можно перевести — **лукавый**.

30. «Will there be strawberry jam for tea?»* — **asked Nicholas innocently**.

... **asked Nicholas innocently** — разный порядок слов в английском, русском языках. Нормы русского языка требуют постановки наречия в функции обстоятельства образа действия перед глаголом в функции сказуемого. Прием перевода — перестановка членов предложения — невинно спросил Николас.

31. I know there are four of it in the store cupboard, . . .

there are four jars in the store cupboard; **to be** — глагол широкой семантики; в семантике слова store заложена сема — «откладывать, запасать». При переводе на русский язык эту сему передают глаголом «хранить». Прием перевода — лексическая замена (конкретизация) — в буфете **хранится**

32. Oh, Devil, **you have sold yourself**

... **you have sold yourself** — Прием перевода—лексическая контекстуальная замена.

33. **Tea that evening was partaken of** in a fearsome silence.

Tea that **evening was partaken of**— частичное несовпадение грамматической категории «пассивный залог». Прием перевода — грамматическая замена (пассивный залог ->-активный залог)—В тот вечер чай пили . . .

34. The tide had been at its highest when the children had arrived at Jagbourough **Cove**.

... **Cove** — многозначное слово. 1) — «маленькая бухта», 2) — «пещера». Выбор ЛСВ — по контексту — бухточка.

35; The tightness oi Bobby's **boots** had had **disastrous effect** on his temper **the whoie of the afternoon**.

... **disastrous effect**— приём перевода — замена частей речи — как ас т роф и чески влияли.,

.. the tightness of **boots**— несовпадение словоупотребления, Прием перевода — замена частей речи — тесные ботинки

... **the whole o! the alternoon** — различный принцип членения объективной действительности. Прием перевода—лексическая замену — в течение всего дня.

36.The aunt maintained the frozen muteness of one who has suffered **undignified and unmerited detention** in a rainwater tank for thirty-five minutes.

. . . undignified and unmerited detention — прием перевода— перестановка . . . который выстрадал 35 минут унижительного и незаслуженного заключения . .

37. As for Nicholas, lie, too was silent, **in the absorption** of one who has much to think about.

... **he too was silent in the absorption** — несовпадение словоупотребления. Прием перевода — замена частей речи— добавление — погрузившись а раздумье.

В. Text 3. «The Escape» by Somerset Maugham Translate the text into Russian with the use of the commentaries.

I have always been convinced that if a woman once made up her mind to marry a man nothing but instant flight could save him. Not always **that**; Tor once a friend of mine, **seeing the inevitable ioom menacingly before him**, took ship from a certain port (with **a tooth-brush for all his luggage**,

—so conscious was he of his danger and the necessity tor immediate action) and spent & year

travelling round the world; but when, thinking himself safe (women are fickle, he said; and in twelve months she will have forgotten all about me), he landed at the selfsame port the first person he saw gaily waving to him from the quay was the little lady from whom he had fled. I have only once known a man who in such circumstances managed to extricate himself. His name was Roger Charing. He was no longer young when he fell in love with Ruth Barlow and he had had sufficient experience to make him careful; but Ruth Barlow had a gift (or should I call it a quality?) that renders most men defenceless, and it was this that dispossessed Roger of his common sense, his prudence and his worldly wisdom. He went down like a row of ninepins. This was the gift of pathos. Mrs. Barlow, for she was twice a widow, had splendid dark eyes and they were the most moving I ever saw; they seemed to be ever on the point of filling with tears; they suggested that the world was too much for her, and you felt that, poor dear, her sufferings had been more than anyone should be asked to bear, [if, like Roger Charing, you were a strong, hefty fellow with plenty of money, it was almost inevitable that you should say to yourself: I must stand between the hazards of life and this helpless little thing, oh, how wonderful it would be to take the sadness out of those big and lovely eyes! I gathered from Roger that everyone had treated Mrs. Barlow very badly. She was apparently one of those unfortunate persons with whom nothing by any chance goes right. If she married a husband he beat her; if she employed a broker he cheated her; if she engaged a cook she drank. She never had a little ailment but it was sure to die.

When Roger told me that he had at last persuaded her to marry him, I wished him joy, «I hope you'll be good friends,» he said, «She's a little afraid of you, you know; she thinks you're callous.*

«Upon my word I don't know why she should think that.*

«You do like her, don't you?*

Very much.»

«She's had a rotten time, poor dear. I feel so dreadfully sorry for her»

«Yes,» I said.

I couldn't say less. I knew she was stupid and I thought she was scheming. My own belief was that she was as hard as nails.

The first time I met her we had played bridge together and when she was my partner she twice trumped my best card. I behaved like an angel, but I confess that I thought if the tears were going to well up into anybody's eyes they should have been mine rather than hers. And when, having by the end of the evening lost a good deal of money to me, she said she would send me a cheque and never did, I could not but think that I and not she should have worn a pathetic expression when next we met.

Roger introduced her to his friends. He gave her lovely jewels. He took her here, there, and everywhere. Their marriage was announced for the immediate future. Roger was very happy. He was committing a good action and at the same time doing something he had very much a mind to. It is an uncommon situation and it is not surprising if he was a trifle more pleased with himself than was altogether becoming.

Then, on a sudden, he fell out of love. I do not know why. It could hardly have been that he grew tired of her conversation, for she had never had any conversation. Perhaps it was merely that this pathetic look of hers ceased to wring his heart-strings. His eyes were opened and he was once more the shrewd man of the world he had been. He became acutely conscious that Ruth Barlow had made up her mind to marry him and he swore a solemn oath that nothing would induce him to marry Ruth Barlow. But he was in a quandary. Now that he was in possession of his senses he saw with clearness the sort of woman he had to deal with and he was aware that, if he asked her to release him, she would (in her appealing way) assess her wounded feelings at an immoderately high figure. Besides, it is always awkward for a man to jilt a woman. People are apt to think he has behaved badly.

Roger kept his own counsel. He gave neither by word nor gesture an indication that his feelings towards Ruth Barlow had changed. He remained attentive to all her wishes; he took her

to dine at restaurants, they went to the play together, he sent her flowers; he was sympathetic and charming. They had made up their minds that they would be married as soon as they found a house that suited them, for he lived in chambers and she in furnished rooms; and they set about looking at desirable residences. The agents sent Roger orders to view and he took Ruth to see a number of houses. It was very hard to find anything that was quite satisfactory. Roger applied to more agents. They visited house after house. They went over them thoroughly, examining them from the cellars in the

basement to the attics under the roof. Sometimes they were too large and sometimes they were too small; sometimes they were too far from the centre of things and sometimes they were too close; sometimes they were too expensive and sometimes they wanted too many repairs; sometimes they were too stuffy and sometimes they were too airy; sometimes they were too dark and sometimes they were too bleak. Roger always found a fault that made the house unsuitable. Of course Ruth was hard to please; he could not bear to ask his dear Ruth to live in any but the perfect house, and the perfect house was hard to find. Househunting is a tiring and a tiresome business and presently Ruth began to grow peevish. Roger begged her to have patience; somewhere, surely, existed the very house they were looking for, and it only needed a little perseverance and they would find it. They looked at hundreds of houses; they climbed thousands of stairs; they inspected innumerable kitchens, Ruth was exhausted and more than once lost her temper.

«If you don't find a house soon,» she said, «I shall have to reconsider my position. Why, if you go on like this we shan't be married for years.»

«Don't say that,» he answered, «I beseech you to have patience- I've just received some entirely new lists from agents I've only just heard of. There must be at least sixty houses on them.»

They set out on the chase again. They looked at more houses and more houses. For two years they looked at houses. Ruth grew silent and scornful: her pathetic, beautiful eyes acquired an expression that was almost sullen. There are limits to human endurance. Mrs. Barlow had the patience of an angel, but at last she revolted.

«Do you want to marry me or do you not?» she asked him.

There was an unaccustomed hardness in her voice, but it did not affect the gentleness of his reply.

«Of course! do. We'll be married the very moment we find a house. By the way I've just heard of something that might suit us.»

«I don't feel well enough to look at any more houses just yet.»

Ruth was afraid you were looking rather tired.* Ruth Barlow took to her bed. She would not see Roger and he had to content himself with calling at her lodgings to enquire and sending her flowers. He was as ever assiduous and gallant. Every day he wrote and told her that he had

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heard of another house for them to look at. A week passed and then he received the following letter:

Roger,

I do not think you really love me. I have found someone who is anxious to take care of me and I am going to be married to him today.

Ruth.

He sent back his reply by special messenger:

Ruth,

Your news shatters me, I shall never get over the blow, but of course your happiness must be my first consideration. I send you here with seven orders to view; they arrived by this morning's post and I am quite sure you will find among them a house that will exactly suit you.

Commentary

1. . . if a woman once made up her mind to marry 'a man — несовпадение сочетаемости слов. Приём перевода — опущение — выйти замуж.
2. ... nothing but instant flight could save him — т. к. в переводе выражения *о таггу а таи слова за мужчину ^, были опущены, местоимение Ыт перевести нельзя (непонятно, кто подразумевается); приходится использовать прием лексической трансформации — лексическую замену—человека Т. К. В
3. **Not always that — that** — — указательное местоимение, заменяет предшествующее утверждение. Приём перевода — объяснительный перевод, обусловлен нормами русского языка— но и это не всегда помогает.
4. ... seeing the inevitable loom menacingly before him — приём перевода— перестановка членов предложения—замена частей речи — видя, что ему не я ^бежать нависшей над нам угрозы.
- 5... with a tooth-brush for all his luggage — замена синтаксической конструкции. Приём перевода — добавление-синтаксическая конструкция — весь его багаж состоял из зубной щетки.
- 6... 50 conscious was he — приём перевода — добавление—продиктовано нормами русского языка — так остро он сознавал } компенсация инверсии.
7. . . , of his danger — — разное словоупотребление, Приём перевода — замена—угрожающую ему.
8. and spent a year traveling отсутствие грамматической категории артикля в русском языке. Приём перевода — замена грамматической категор^ш лексическими средствами— целый.
9. and In twelve months — традиционное употребление в английском языке — 12 месяцев — вместо юда, употребляемого в русском.
10. ... she will have forgotten all about me — отсутствие грамматической категории FUTURE PERFECT. Приём перевода — замена — передача грамматической категории лексическим средством — уже.
11. the little lady — отсутствие грамматической категории артикля в русском языке. Приём перевода — замена — та маленькая особа.
12. ... the first person he saw gaily waving to him from the quay was the little lady from whom he had fled — перестановка членов предложения — была та маленькая особа, от которой он бежал, она весело махала ему рукой с причала.
13. I have only once known a man — лексическое опущение, обусловлено избыточностью информации — только одного мужчину,
14. He went down like a row of ninepins — приём пере-пода — добавление — метким ударом шара (сохранение реалии): ^еп1 (3о\уп — глагол широкой семантики, конкретизация.
15. Mrs Barlow, for she was twice a widow — Приём перевода — добавление. Цель — особо подчеркнуть тот факт, что Руфь Барлоу пережила двух мужей. Обусловлено прагматикой текста — у миссис Барлоу, миссис — ибо она дважды овдовела.
16. they were the most moving I ever saw— Прием перевода антонимичный перевод, обусловлен нормами русского языка — . . . я никогда не встречал более трогательных.
17. that the world was too much for her — несовпадение словосочетания. Приём перевода — добавление — жигь о этом мире.
18. I gathered from Roger — (БАРС): делать вывод, приходиться к заключению. Приём перевода — лексическая контекстуальная замена — узнал.
19. She never had a little lamb, but It was sure to die — Имеется в виду английское стихотворение о Мэри и ее? ягнёнке, которого она очень любила. Аллюзия, хорошо изве-

стная каждому англичанину, может быть непонятна русскому читателю, поэтому в переводе передается лишь смысл этого высказывания. Приём перевода — объяснительный перевод, обусловлен прагматикой текста — Всё, чем она дорожила, она непременно теряла.

20. She's a little afraid of you — a little — передается приставкой по--побаивается.

21. why she should think that — грамматическая форма (Subjunctive) передается лексически. Прием перевода — замена грамматической категории лексической — с чего бы.

22. She was scheming —(БАРС) строить тайные планы. плести интриги. Прием перевода — контекстуальная ;експче-ская замена — ловить его в сети.

23. she would send me a cheque and never did — Прием перевода—выбор значения полисемантического слова — *зак* и *не*.

24. when next we met — Прием перевода — замена нри-дагочного предложения обстоятельством—при следующей встрече.

25. a pathetic look — псевдоинтернациональное слово — жалостный.

26. ceased to wring his heart -strings — Стилистический приём — метафора — переведен русским экшш.лен гом — терзать сердце.

27. he was once more the shrewd man of the world — Прием перевода — имена грамматической категории лексической— тем же.

28. he had been — отсутствие грамматической формы Past perfect Прием перевода — замена грамматической формы лексической — прежде.

29. Now that he was in possession of his senses — контекстуальная лексическая замена — мог рассуждать здраво.

30. in her appealing way — объяснительный перевод как обычно с видом, изымающим к состраданию.

31. kept his own counsel — приём перевода — добавление, обусловлено смыслом предложения—свои планы.

32. he was sympathetic — несовпадение сочетаемости слов. Прием перевода — добавление—полон.

33. sympathetic — псевдошгтернациональное слово—со-чувс!вие.

34. The agents sent Roger orders to view.— Прием перевода— добавление, обусловлено смыслом предложения — домов.

35. from the cellars in the basement — Прием перевода — опущение, обусловлено избыточной информацией.

36. to the attics under the roof — Прием перевода — опущение, обусловлено избыточной информацией.

37. they were too far from the centre of things — несовпадение семантического объема. Прием перевода — опущение.

38. sometimes they were too dark, dark corner (ВАРС) /перен./ — укромное местечко; тайный, секретный. Прием перевода — контекстуальная лексическая замена — уединённый

39. sometimes they were too bleak — (ВАРС) открытый, лишенный растительности. Прием перевода — контекстуальная лексическая замена — у всех на виду,

40. **he could not bear to ask liis dear Ruth to live in any but the perfect house** — несовпадение словосочетаемости. Прием перевода — атоннмчпый. Он мог позволить себе "росить свою дорогую Руфь жить только в самом прекрасном доме

41. If you don't find a house soon — несовпадение сло-восочетаемости. Прием перевода — контекстуальная лексическая замена — в ближайшем будущем .

42. I shall have to reconsider my position — несовпадение словосочетаемости. Прием перевода — контекстуальная З'шела — решение.

43. we shan't be married **for years** — несовпадение сло-восочетаемости. Прием перевода — контекстуальная лексическая замена— никогда.

44. **I've just received some entirely new lists from agents 1* we only just heard of.**
Приём перевода — перестановка предложений — Я только что узнал, что получил совершенно новые списки от агентов.

45. with calling at her lodgings **to enquire** несоответствие словосочетаемости. Приём перевода — добавление — о здоровье.

46. **I do not think you really love me.** — В конструкциях такого типа отрицание обычно переносится из первой части во вторую. (I don't think he is right) — Я думаю, Вы не любите меня по-настоящему.

47. your happiness must be my **first consideration** — Приём перевода — контекстуальная лексическая замена — превыше всего.

B. Text 4. «Ten Days that Shook the Worlds by John Reed

Translate the text into Russian with the use of the commentaries.

Thursday, November 8 th. Day broke on a city **in** the wildest **excitement** and confusion, a whole **nation heaving up** In long **hissing swells of storm**. Superficially all was quiet, hundreds of people retired at a **prudent hour**, got up early, and went to work. In Petrograd the street- cars were running; the stores and restaurants open, **theatres going, an exhibition of paintings advertised**. All the complex **routine** of common **life** —**humdrum** even in war-time — proceeded **as usual**. Nothing is ^{so} astounding as the vitality of the social organism— how it persists, feeding itself, clothing itself, amusing itself, in the face of the world calamities . . .

The air was full of rumours about Kerensky, **who was** said to have **raised the Front**, and to **be** leading a great army against the capital . . .

With brakes released, the Military **Revolutionary** Committee **whirled**, throwing off orders, appeals, decrees, **like sparks** . . . Kornilov was ordered to be brought into Petrograd. Members of the Peasant Land Committees imprisoned by the Provisional Government were declared free. Capital punishment in the army was abolished. Government employees were ordered to continue their work, threatened with severe penalties if they refused. All pillage, disorder, and speculation **were forbidden under pain of death**.

On the other side, what a storm of proclamations posted up, handbills scattered everywhere, newspapers — screaming and cursing and prophesying evil. Now raged the battle of the printing press—all other **weapons** being in the hands of the Soviets.

News came . . . Kaledin was marching north. The Soviet of Moscow had set up a Military Revolutionary Committee, and was negotiating with the commandant of the city for **possession** of the arsenal, so that **the workers might be armed**.

Stolny was tense **trian ever, ii that were possible**. The **same running** men in the dark corridors squads of workers with rifles, leaders with bulging portfolios arguing **explaining**, giving orders as they hurried anxiously along, surrounded by friends and **lieutenants**. Men literally out of themselves, living prodigies of sleeplessness and work—men unshaven, filthy, with burning eyes, who drove upon their fixed purpose **full speed on engines of exaltation**. So much they had to do, so much . . .

The Congress was **to meet at one o'clock**, and long since the great meeting-hall had filled, but by seven **there was yet no sign of the presidium** . . . The Bolshevik and Left Social Revolutionary factions were in session in their **own rooms** . . .

It was just at 8.40 when a thundering wave of cheers announced the **entrance of the presidium**, with Lenin — great Lenin — among them. A short, stocky **figure, with a big head** set down In his shoulders, bald and bulging. Little eyes, a snobbish nose, wide, generous mouth, and heavy chin; clean shaven now, but already beginning to bristle with the well-known beard of his past and future . . . Loved and revered as perhaps few leaders in history have been. A strange popular leader — a leader purely by virtue of intellect; colourless, humourless, uncompromising and detached, without picturesque idiosyncrasies —but with the power of explaining profound

ideas in simple terms, of analysing a concrete situation. And combined with shrewdness, the greatest intellectual audacity . . .

. . . Now Lenin, gripping the edge of the reading stand, letting his little winking eyes travel over the crowd as he stood there waiting, apparently oblivious to the long-rolling ovation which lasted several minutes. When it finished, he said simply, «We shall now proceed to construct the Socialist order! Again that overwhelming human roar.

«The first thing is the adoption of practical measures to realize peace . . . We shall offer peace to the peoples of all the belligerent countries upon the basis of the Soviet terms — no annexations, no indemnities, and the right of self-determination of peoples. At the same time, according to our promise, we shall publish and repudiate the secret treaties . . . The question of War and Peace is so clear that I think that I may, without preamble, read the project of a Proclamation to the Peoples of All the Belligerent Countries ...»

... For emphasis he bent forward slightly. No gestures. And before him, a thousand simple faces looking up in intent adoration . . .

. . . «The revolution of November 6th and 7th,» he ended, «has opened the era of the Social Revolution . . . The labour movement, in the name of peace and Socialism, shall win, and fulfil its destiny . . .»

There was something quiet and powerful in all this, which stirred the souls of men. It was understandable why people believed when Lenin spoke . . .

By crowd vote it was quickly decided that only representatives of political factions should be allowed to speak on the motion and that speakers should be limited to fifteen minutes . . .

. . . One spoke of the scorning World Revolution, of which we are the advance-guard*; another of «the new age of brotherhood, when all the peoples will become one great family ...» An individual member claimed the floor. «There is contradiction here,» he said. «First you offer peace without annexations and indemnities, and then you say you will consider all peace offers. To consider means to accept . . .»

Lenin was on his feet, . . . «We consent to examine all conditions of peace, but that doesn't mean that we shall accept them . . . For some of our terms we shall fight to the end but possibly for others we **will find it impossible to** continue the war . . . Above all, we want to finish the war . . .»

Suddenly, by common impulse, we found ourselves on our feet, mumbling together into the smooth lifting unison of the Internationale. A grizzled old soldier was sobbing like a child. The immense sound rolled through the hall, burst windows and doors and seared into the quiet sky.

Commentary

1. Day broke on a city in the wildest excitement and confusion, a whole nation heaving up in long hissing swells of storm.

a city in the wildest excitement — употребление неопределенного артикля вместо определенного указывает на квалификационную функцию данного определительного счисления (ср. (Беттоп — а Бп§Н(гаооп).

a whole nation отсутствие соответствия в употреблении грамматической формы — абсолютной номинативной конструкции. Приём перевода — замена синтаксической конструкции: простое предложение -^сложносочиненное — и весь народ поднимался. long swells несоответствие сочетаемости; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена. Огромные волны.

hissing swells of storm — стилистический приём — аллитерация. Приём перевода — компенсация — все выше вздымающихся

2. hundreds of thousands of people retired at a prudent hour, got up early.

prudent hour — несовпадение сочетаемости; приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — положенное время.

3. In Petrograd the street -cars were running, the stores and restaurants open, theatres going, an exhibition of paintings advertised.

theatres going; going — глагол широкой семантики. . Приём перевода — конкретизация—работали театры.

an exhibition of paintings advertised — неполное соответствие в значении и употреблении грамматических категорий и форм — страдательный залог в абсолютной номинативной конструкции с причастием II заменён действительным залогом. Приём перевода — замена словоформы — афиши оповещали о выставке живописи. Выбор слова «афиша» объясняется фоновым знанием, В 20-х годах афиша была единственной формой оповещения о выставках, спектаклях, концертах и т. п. Синтаксическая замена.

4. All the complex routine of common life — humdrum, even in war — time — proceeded as usual.

routine — псевдоинтернациональное слово, имеет разные коннотации. Приём перевода—контекстуальная замена — однообразная

humdrum . приём антонимичного перевода—не нарушенная

as usual — приём перевода — лексическая контекстуальная замена —своим чередом.

5. The air was full of rumours about Kerensky who was said to have raised the Front, and to be leading a great army against the capital.

The air was full of rumours— приём перевода — комплексная лексико-грамматическая замена — ходили слухи.

who ("Kerensky) was said to have raised the Front Характерная для публицистического стиля конструкция «именительный падеж с инфинитивом" не имеет соответствия в русском языке и переводится придаточным предложением. Приём перевода грамматическая замена — говорили, что он (Керенский) открыл фронт.

6. With brakes released the Military Revolutionary Committee, whirled, throwing orders, appeals, decrees like sparks..

With brakes released —В основе метафорического образа в английском языке лежит термин. Образность, основанная, на технической терминологии, не свойственна русскому публицистическому стилю того периода (это порождает разную прагматику). Приём перевода — описательный перевод—Обретя свободу действий.

whirled — стилистический приём — глагольная метафора. Приём перевода — лексическая контекстуальная замена — развернул кипучую деятельность.

likesparks. — функция сравнения передается лексически.

Приём компенсации — во все концы, множество,

7. Government employees were ordered to continue their work and threatened with severe penalties if they refused.

if they refused — комплексная лексико-грамматическая замена; контекстуальная замена в сочетании с синтаксической заменой сложносочиненного предложения простым — в случае саботажа.

8. All pillage, disorder, and speculation were forbidden under pain of death.

disorder — неполное соответствие грамматической категории ед. и мн. числа. «Беспорядок» не употребляется в значении общественного неповиновения. Приём перевода — замена словоформ!.: — беспорядки.

were forbidden — контекстуальная замена, приём целостного преобразования — карались рас-страдам.

9. NOW raged the battle of the printing press — all other weapons being in the hands of the Soviets.

weapon — неполное соответствие грамматической категории числа. Приём перевода — замена словоформы — оружие.

10. News came . . .

News — несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — сообщения,

11. The Soviet of Moscow had set up a Military Revolutionary Committee, and was negotiating with the commandant of the city for possession of the arsenal, so that the workers might be armed. . .

possession — несовпадение сочетаемости. Приём перевода — контекстуальная замена — передача.

so that the workers might be armed — приём перевода — замена синтаксической конструкции — сложноподчиненное предложение - *• прсжтое — для вооружения рабочих.

12. Smolny was tenser than ever, if that were possible.

was — десемантизированное слово. Приём перевода — лексическая замена, конкретизация значения — работали.

tenser than ever — слова, не совпадающие по сочетаемости. Прием перевода — замена частей речи в сочетании с добавлением, т. к. значение категории сравнительной степени передается лексически — на предельном напряжении.

if that were possible — придаточное предложение условия семантически избыточно; приём перевода — опущение — не переводится.

C. Text I. Comment upon and translate the text into Uzbek (Russian)
Sister Carrie

by Theodor Dreiser

The, to Carrie, very important theatrical performance was to take place at the Avery on conditions which were to make it more noteworthy than was at first anticipated. The little dramatic student had writtin to Hurstwood the very morning lier part was brought her that she was going to take part in a play.

«I re'aily am,» she wrote, feeling that he might take it as a jest; «I have my part now, honest, truly.*

Hurstwood smiled in an indulgent way as he read this.

«I wonder what it is going to be? I must see that.»

He answered at once, making a pleasant reference to her 162 ability. «I haven't the slightest doubt you will make a success. You must come to the park tomorrow morning and tell me all about it.»

Carrie gladly complied, and revealed all the details of the undertaking as she understood it.

«Well,» he said, «dhat's fine. I'm glad to hear it. Of course, you will do well, you're so clever.*

He had truly never seen so much spirit in the girl before. Her tendency to discover a touch of sadness had for the nonce disappeared, as she spoke her eyes were bright, her cheeks red. She radiated much of the pleasure which her undertakings gave her, For all her misgivings — and they were as plentiful as the moments of the day—she was still happy. She could not repress her delight in doing this little thing which, to an ordinary observer, had no importance at all.

Hurstwood was charmed by the development of the fact that the girl had capabilities. There is nothing so inspiring in life as the sight of a legitimate ambition, no matter how incipient. It gives colour, force, and beauty to the possesor.

Carrie was now lightened by a touch of this divine afflatus. She drew to herself commendation from her two admirers which she had not earned. Their affection for her naturally heightened their perception of what she was trying to do and their approval of what she did. Her

inexperience conserved her own exuberant fancy, which ran riot with every straw of opportunity, making of it a golden divining rod whereby the treasure of life was to be discovered.

Let's see,» said Hurstwood, «I ought to know some of the boys in the lodge. I'm an Elk myself.*

«Oh, you mustn't let him know I told you.»

That's so,» said the manager.

«I'd like for you to be there, if you want to come, but I don't see how you can unless he asks you.»

«I'll be there,» said Hurstwood affectionately. «I can fix it so he won't know you told me. You leave it to me.»

This interest of the manager was a large thing in itself for the performance, for his standing among the Elks was something worth talking about. Already he was thinking of a box with some friends, and flowers for Carrie. He would make it a dresssuit affair and give the little girl a chance.

Within a day or two, Drouet dropped into the Adams Street resort, and he was at once spied by Hurstwood. It was at five in the afternoon and the place was crowded with merchants, actors, managers, politicians, a goodly company of rotund, rosy figures, silk-hatted, starchy-bosomed, berin-sed and besarf — pinned to the queen's taste, John L. Sullivan the pugilist was at one end of the glittering bar, surrounded by a company of loudly dressed sports, who were holding a most animated conversation. Drouet came across the floor with a festive stride, a new pair of tan shoes squeaking audibly at his progress.

«Well, sir,* said Hurstwood, «I was wondering what had become of you. I thought you had gone out of town again.»

Drouet laughed.

«If you don't report more regularly we'll have to let you off the list.*

Couldn't help it,» said the drummer, «I've been busy.»

They strolled over toward the bar amid the noisy, shifting company of notables. The dressy manager was shaken by the hand three times in as many minutes.

«I hear your lodge is going to give a performance observed Hurstwood, in the most offhand manner.

«Yes, who told you?»

No one,» said Hurstwood. «They just sent me a couple of tickets, which I can have for two dollars. Is it going to be any good?»

«I don't know,» replied the drummer. «They've been trying to get me to get some woman to take a part.»

«I wasn't intending to go,» said the manager easily, «I'll subscribe, of course. How are things over there?»

«All right. They're going to fit things up out of the proceeds

«Well,» said the manager, «I hope they make a success of it. Have another?*

He did not intend to say any more. Now, if he should appear on the scene with a few friends, he could say that he had been urged to come along. Drouet had a desire to wipe out the possibility of confusion.

C. Text 2. Comment upon and translate the text Into Uzbek (Russian)

The Forsyte Saga

by John Galsworthy

At five o'clock the following day old Jolyon sat alone, a cigar between his lips, and on a table by his side a cup of tea. He was tired, and before he had finished his cigar he fell asleep. Aily settled on his hair, his breathing sounded heavy in the drowsy silence, his upper lip under the

white moustache puffed in and out. From between the fingers of his veined and wrinkled hand the cigar, dropping on the empty earth, burned itself out.

The gloomy little study, with windows of stained glass to exclude the view, was full of dark green velvet and heavily —carved mahogany —a suite of which old Jolyon was wont to say: (Shouldn't wonder if it made a big price some day.

It was pleasant to think that in the after life he could get more for things than he had given.

In the rich brown atmosphere peculiar to back rooms in the mansion of a Forsyte, the Rembrandtesque effect of his great head, with its white hair, against the cushion of his highbacked seat, was spoiled by the moustache, which imparted a somewhat military look to his face. An old clock that had been with him since before marriage fifty years ago kept with its ticking a jealous record of the seconds slipping away for ever from its old master.

He had never cared for this room, hardly going into it from one year's end to another, except to take cigars from the Japanese cabinet in the corner, and the room now had its revenge.

His temples, curving like thatches over the hollows beneath, his cheekbones and chin, all were sharpened in his sleep, and there had come upon his face the confession that he was an old man.

He woke. June had gone! James had said he would be lonely, James had always been a poor thing. He recollected with satisfaction that he had bought that house over James' head. Serve him right for sticking at the price; the only thing the fellow thought of was money. Had he given too much, though? It wanted a lot of doing to —He dared say he would want all his money before he had done with this affair of June's. He ought never to have allowed the engagement. She had met this Bosinney at the house of Baynes — Baynes and Bildeboy, the architects. He believed that Baynes, whom he knew — a bit of an old woman was the young man's uncle by marriage. After that she'd been always running after him; and when she took a thing into her head there was no stopping her. She was continually taking up with «lame ducks» of one sort or another. This fellow had no money, but she must needs become engaged to him — a actual chap, who would get himself so he would live on cocoa getting into the swim. Jolyon had taken her his white moustache, stained by coffee at the edge, and looked at her, that little slip of a thing who had got such a grip of his heart. He knew more about swimming than his granddaughter. But she, having clasped her hands on his knees, rubbed her chin against him, making a sound like a purring cat, and, knocking the ash of, his cigar, he had exploded in nervous desperation:

«You're all alike: you won't be satisfied till you've got what you want. If you must come to grief, you must; I wash my hands of it.»

So, he had washed his hands of it, making the condition that they should not marry until Bosinney had at least (our hundred a year.

«I shan't be able to give you very much,* he had said, a formula to which June was not unaccustomed. «Perhaps this What's his —name will provide the cocoa.»

C. Text 3. Comment upon and translate the text into Russian.

Bill's Eyes

by William March

(abridged)

The nurse came into the room where Bill sat and glanced around to assure herself that everything was in readiness for the doctor. The fact that such a young, full — blooded man could neither see the charms that she exhibited, nor react to them, because of his blindness, as a man should, excited her, and she began to talk nervously:

«Well, I guess you'll be glad to get this over with. I guess you'll be glad to know for certain, one way or the others.

«I know now,* said Bill, «I'm not worrying. There's no doubt in my mind now, and there never was.

«I must say you've been a good patient. You haven't been upset like most of them are.» -
«What's he like?» asked Bill.

«What!» she said. «You've waited a long time now, and if you wait a little longer maybe you'll be able to see what he looks like for **yourself**.*

«I'll be able to see all right, when he takes these bandages off,» said Bill, There's no question of maybe. **I'll** be able to see all right.*

«You're optimistic,* said the nurse. «You're not downhearted. I'll say that for you.»

Bill said: «What have I got to worry about? This sort of operation made him famous, didn't it? If he can't make me see again, who can?»

That's right,» said the nurse. «What you say is true.* Bill laughed tolerantly at her doubts. «They bring people to him from all over the world, don't they? You told me that yourself, Sister'. . . Well, what do you think they do it for? For the sea voyage?*

That's right,* said the nurse. «You got me there. I don't want to be a wet blanket. I just said maybe.*

«You didn't have to tell me what a Sine man he is,» said Bill after a long silence. He chuckled, reached out and tried to catch hold of Miss Connors' hand, but she laughed and stepped aside. «Don't you think I knew that myself?» he continued. «I knew he was a Sine man the minute he came into the hospital and spoke to me. I knew —»

Miss Connors went to the table and rearranged the bouquet of asters which Bill's wife had brought for him the day before, narrowing her eyes and holding her face away from the flowers critically, She stopped all at once and straightened up.

«Listen!» she said. «That's him now.*

«Yes,» said Bill.

Miss Connors went to the door and opened it. «Well, Doctor, your patient is all ready and waiting for you.»

The doctor came to where Bill sat and looked at him professionally, but he did not speak at once, He went to the window and drew the dark, heavy curtains. He was a small, plump man, with a high, domed forehead, whose hands were so limp, so undecided in their movements that it seemed impossible for them to perform the delicate operations, that they did. His eyes were mild, dark blue and deeply compassionate.

«We were just talking about you before you came in,» said Bill. «The nurse and me, [mean, I was trying to get her to tell me what you look like.]

The doctor pulled up a chair and sat facing his patient. «I hope she gave a good report. I hope she wasn't too hard on me.»

«She didn't say,» said Bill. «It wasn't necessary. I know what you look like without being told.»

«Tell me your idea and I'll tell you how right you are.»

He moved to the table, switched on a light, and twisted the bulb until it was shaded to his satisfaction.

«That's easy,* said Bill. «You're a dignified man with snow-white hair, and I see you about a head taller than any man I ever met. Then you've got deep brown eyes that are kind most of the time but can blaze up and leak all the way through a man if you think he's got any meanness in him, because meanness is the one thing you can't stand, not having any of it in you.»

The doctor touched his mild, compassionate eyes with the tips of his fingers. «You're a long way off,» he said laughingly. «You're miles off this time, Bill.* «He switched off the shaded light on the table adjusted a reflector about his neck, and turned back to his patient, entirely professional again.»

«The room is in complete darkness now,» he said, «Later on, I'll let the light in gradually until your eyes get used to it. I generally explain that to my patients so they won't be afraid at first»

«Christ!» said Bill scornfully. «'Did you think I didn't trust you? . . . , Christ! I've got too much faith in you to be afraid.»

I'll take off the bandages now, if you're ready.* «Okay!» said Bill. «I'm not worrying any.* «Suppose you tell me about your accident while I work,* said the doctor after a pause. «I'll keep your mind occupied and besides I never did understand the straight of it.* «There's not much to tell,» said Bill. I'm married and I've got three kids, like ray wife told you in her letter, so I knew I had to work hard to keep my job. They were laying off men at the plant every day, but I said it mustn't happen to me. I kept saying to myself that I had to work hard and take chances, being a man with responsibilities. I kept saying that I mustn't get laid off, no matter what happened,'

«Keep your hands down, Bill,* said the doctor mildly. «Talk as much as you want to, but keep your hands in your lap.»

«I guess I overdone it,» continued Bill. «I guess I took too many chances after all. . . . Then that drill broke into about a dozen pieces and blinded me, but I didn't know what had happened to me at first. Well, you know the rest, Doc.»

That was tough,* said the doctor. He sighed soundlessly and shook his head. «That was tough luck.»

What I am going to say -may sound silly,* said Bill, «bui I want lo say it once and get it off my chest, because there's nothing I'm not willing to do lor a man like you, and I've thought about it a lot. . . . Now here's what I want to say just one time: If you ever want me fcr anything, ail you get to do is to say the word and I'll drop everything and come running, no matter where I am. And when I say anything, I mean anything, including my life. ... I just wanted to say it one time."

«I appreciate that,* said the doctor, «and I know you really mean it.»

«I just wanted to say it,» said Bill. There was a moment silence, and then the doctor spoke cautiously; «Everytrring that could be done for a man was done Sor you, Bill, and there's no reason to think the operation was unsuccessful. But sometimes it doesn't work, no matter how hard we try.s

«I'm not worrying about that,* said Bill quietly, tbe-cause I've got faith. I know, just as sure as I know I'm sitting here, that when you take off the bandages I'll be looking into your face.»

«You might be disappointed,* said the doctor slowly. sYou'J better take that possibility into consideration. Don't get your hopes too high »

«I was only kidding,* said Bill. «H don't make any real difference to me what you look like. I was kidding about what I said.» He laughed again. «Forget it,» he said. «Forget it

The doctor's small, delicate hands rested against his knees. He leaned forward a little and peered into his patient's face. His eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, and he could distinguish Bill's individual features plainly. He turned on the small, shaded light, shielding it with his palm. He sighed, shook his head, and rubbed his hands against his forehead with a thoughtful movement. «Have you got some kids at home, too?» asked Bill.

The doctor went to the window. He pulled gently on the cord, and the thick curtains parted and slid back soundlessly. «I have three little girls,* he said.

The autumn sunlight came strongly into the room and lay in a bright wedge across the floor, touching Bill's hands, his, rough, uplifted face, and the wall beyond.

•Well, now that's funny. I've got three little boys. . . . Can you beat that?»

clt's what they call a coincidence,* said the doctor.

He came back to the chair and stood between Bill and the sunlight. «You can raise your hands now, if you want to,» he said wearily.

Bill lifted his hairy, oil-stained hands and rested them against his temples. He spoke with surprise.

«The bandages are off now, ain't they, Doc?»

«Yes.»

The doctor shook his head and moved to one side, and again the strong sunlight fell on Bill's broad, good-natured Slavic face.

«I don't mind telling you, now that I got my eyesight back,* said Bill, *that I've been kidding about not being afraid, I've been scared to death most of the time, Doc, but I guess you knew that too. That's why I've been acting like a kid today, I guess. It's the relief of having it over and knowing that I can see again. . . . You can turn the light on any time you want to. I'm ready.*

The doctor did not answer.

«My old lady was in to see me yesterday,* continued Bill. «She said they're holding my job for me at the plant. I said to tell'em I'm be there to claim it on Monday morning. I'll be glad to get back to work again.*

The doctor went to the door, and spoke gently. «Nurse! . . . Nurse you'd better come in now.»

She entered at once, went to the table, and stood beside the vase of asters. She looked up after a moment and examined Bill's face. He seemed entirely different with the bandages removed, and younger, even, than she had thought. As she watched him, he smiled again, pursed his lips, and turned his head in the doctor's direction.

«What's the matter with you?» he asked jokingly. «What are you waiting for?» «Come on, Doc,» he said. «Don't keep me in suspense this way. You can't expect me to know what you look like until you turn on the Sights, now can you?*

rously at the vacant wall, a yard to the left, how paunchy I'm getting to be.

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