

**ПРИВАТНЕ АКЦІОНЕРНЕ ТОВАРИСТВО «ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ
ЗАКЛАД
«МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ»**



Науково – навчальний інститут міжнародних відносин
і соціальних наук
Кафедра іноземної філології та перекладу

**Методичні рекомендації
Для самостійної роботи студентів
з дисципліни
Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу**

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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом.

Методичні вказівки з дисципліни «**Семантико-стилістичні особливості перекладу**» “Переклад” спеціалізації “Англійська мова.

Методичні рекомендації містять пояснювальну записку, плани семінарських занять, теми самостійного опрацювання, матеріали для аудиторної та позааудиторної самостійної роботи, питання для самоконтролю, зразки залікової контрольної роботи, список літератури.

Вправа 1. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. Linguistic discipline which studies nominative and communicative language units and the principles according to which the units of all language levels are selected for achieving a certain pragmatic aim in different communicative situations is called
 - a) grammar
 - b) stylistics
 - c) phonetics
2. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect is called
 - a) onomatopoeia
 - b) morpheme
 - c) assonance
3. Secondary nomination unit based on likeness, similarity of some features of two different object is
 - a) metaphor
 - b) epithet
 - c) antonomasia
4. A figure of speech opposite to hyperbole
 - a) meiosis
 - b) litotes
 - c) metonymy
5. The usage of proper name for a common noun is called
 - a) antonomasia
 - b) metaphor
 - c) personification
6. Harmonious sounding of the utterance is
 - a) euphony
 - b) alliteration
 - c) onomatopoeia
7. New names that denote already existing objects and notions are
 - a) historical words
 - b) stylistic neologisms
 - c) archaic words
8. A marked member of a stylistic opposition which has an invariant meaning in language
 - a) an expressive means
 - b) connotative information
 - c) speech activity
9. Barbarisms and foreign words are
 - a) slang
 - b) literary words
 - c) conversational words
10. A certain sound organization with emotional and expressive colouring is
 - a) phoneme

- b) instrumentation
- c) morpheme

11. Repetition of semantically identical words or phrases stressed on a certain part of the sentence is

- a) emphatic construction
- b) syntactical tautology
- c) parenthetical clause

12. A repetition of conjunction which is used to connect sentences, clauses or words and make the utterance more rhythmical is called

- a) emphatic construction
- b) polysyndeton
- c) syntactical tautology

(stylistics; polysyndeton; syntactical tautology; instrumentation; literary words; an expressive means; stylistic neologisms; euphony; antonomasia; meiosis; metaphor; assonance).

Вправа 2. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. Words which are associated with definite stages in the development of society though the things or phenomena to which they refer no longer exist are called
 - a) historical words
 - b) stylistic neologisms
 - c) poetic words
2. The words of foreign origin which have not been entirely assimilated into the English language preserving their former spelling and pronunciation are
 - a) barbarisms
 - b) colloquial words
 - c) bookish words
3. Stylistically neutral words possess
 - a) denotative information only
 - b) additional information only
 - c) connotative information only
4. Repetition of semantically identical words or phrases stressed on a certain part of the sentence is
 - a) emphatic construction
 - b) syntactical tautology
 - c) parenthetical clause
5. A repetition of conjunction which is used to connect sentences, clauses or words and make the utterance more rhythmical is called
 - a) emphatic construction
 - b) polysyndeton
 - c) syntactical tautology
6. Negative or affirmative statements rather than questions, possible answers being implied by the question itself is called
 - a) epiphora
 - b) rhetorical questions

- c) chiasmus
7. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect is called
- a) onomatopoeia
 - b) morpheme
 - c) assonance
8. A variety of periphrasis which is used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one is called
- a) allegory
 - b) euphemism
 - c) metonymy
9. A figure of speech opposite to hyperbole
- a) meiosis
 - b) litotes
 - c) metonymy
10. The usage of proper name for a common noun is called
- a) antonomasia
 - b) metaphor
 - c) personification
11. A structure in which every successive word, phrase or sentence is emotionally stronger or logically more important than the preceding one is
- a) climax
 - b) anticlimax
 - c) pun
12. A structure in which every successive word, phrase or sentence is emotionally less stronger than the preceding one is
- a) climax
 - b) anticlimax
 - c) pun

(historical words; anticlimax; climax; antonomasia; meiosis; euphemism; assonance; rhetorical questions; polysyndeton; syntactical tautology; denotative information only; barbarisms).

Вправа 3. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or acoustically similar) vowels aimed at creating a specific sound and contential effect is called
- a) onomatopoeia
 - b) morpheme
 - c) assonance
2. Secondary nomination unit based on likeness, similarity of some features of two different object is
- a) metaphor
 - b) epithet
 - c) antonomasia
3. A variety of metonymy in which the transfer is based on the association between a part and the whole, the singular and the plural is

- a) periphrasis
 - b) euphemism
 - c) synecdoche
4. The usage of common nouns or their parts as proper name is called
- a) irony
 - b) antonomasia
 - c) allegory
5. A variety of metaphor which is based on ascribing some features and characteristics of a person to a thing is
- a) antonomasia
 - b) personification
 - c) irony
6. Colloquial words whose expressiveness makes them emphatic and emotive are
- a) slang
 - b) dialectal words
 - c) terms
7. Deliberate overstatement or exaggeration aimed at intensifying one of the features of the object in question is called
- a) meiosis
 - b) hyperbole
 - c) metonymy
8. A set of relations between the language units of one class which are based on association is
- a) paradigmatics
 - b) syntagmatics
 - c) expressive means
9. New words that denote new objects are
- a) lexical neologisms
 - b) historical words
 - c) archaic words
10. Out-dated words that denote existing objects are
- a) archaic words
 - b) historical words
 - c) stylistic neologisms
11. Repetition of semantically identical words or phrases stressed on a certain part of the sentence is
- a) emphatic construction
 - b) syntactical tautology
 - c) parenthetical clause
12. Construction which is used to intensify or contrast any part of the sentence giving it an emotive charge is called
- a) emphatic construction
 - b) parenthetical clause
 - c) polysyndeton

(assonance; metaphor; emphatic construction; syntactical tautology; archaic words; lexical neologisms; expressive means; synecdoche; antonomasia; personification; slang; hyperbole).

Вправа 4. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. Partial identification of two objects belonging to different spheres or bringing together some of their qualities is
 - a) simile
 - b) antithesis
 - c) oxymoron
2. A stylistic device which presents a combination of opposite meanings which exclude each other is
 - a) antithesis
 - b) synonyms
 - c) oxymoron
3. The words of foreign origin which have not been entirely assimilated into the English language preserving their former spelling and pronunciation are
 - a) barbarisms
 - b) colloquial words
 - c) bookish words
4. A certain sound organization with emotional and expressive colouring is
 - a) phoneme
 - b) instrumentation
 - c) morpheme
5. Out-dated words that denote existing objects are
 - a) archaic words
 - b) historical words
 - c) stylistic neologisms
6. New names that denote already existing objects and notions are
 - a) historical words
 - b) stylistic neologisms
 - c) archaic words
7. A marked member of a stylistic opposition which has an invariant meaning in language
 - a) an expressive means
 - b) connotative information
 - c) speech activity
8. An intentional change of a fixed distribution of language units in speech is
 - a) speech activity
 - b) a stylistic device
 - c) connotative information
9. A kind of parallelism where the word order of the sentence or clause that follows becomes inverted is called
 - a) parallelism
 - b) chiasmus
 - c) epiphora

10. The repetition of words or phrases at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences is called
- chiasmus
 - anaphora
 - epiphora
11. Linguistic discipline which studies nominative and communicative language units and the principles according to which the units of all language levels are selected for achieving a certain pragmatic aim in different communicative situations is called
- grammar
 - stylistics
 - phonetics
12. Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or similar) sounds and sound combinations is called
- alliteration
 - onomatopoeia
 - euphony

(simile; oxymoron; barbarisms; instrumentation; alliteration; stylistics; anaphora; chiasmus; a stylistic device; archaic words; stylistic neologisms; an expressive means).

Вправа 5. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

- Deliberate reiterated repetition of the same (or similar) sounds and sound combinations is called
 - alliteration
 - onomatopoeia
 - euphony
- A variety of periphrasis which is used to replace an unpleasant word or expression by a conventionally more acceptable one is called
 - allegory
 - euphemism
 - metonymy
- A figure of speech opposite to hyperbole
 - meiosis
 - litotes
 - metonymy
- A variety of metonymy in which the transfer is based on the association between a part and the whole, the singular and the plural is
 - periphrasis
 - euphemism
 - synecdoche
- Deliberate understatement of some features of an object or phenomena with the aim of intensifying the expressiveness of speech is called
 - metaphor
 - litotes
 - meiosis

6. New names that denote already existing objects and notions are
 - a) historical words
 - b) stylistic neologisms
 - c) archaic words
7. The art of writing poetry in keeping with certain rules based on poets' experience is called
 - a) alliteration
 - b) versification
 - c) euphony
8. An intentional change of a fixed distribution of language units in speech is
 - a) speech activity
 - b) a stylistic device
 - c) connotative information
9. Barbarisms and foreign words are
 - a) slang
 - b) literary words
 - c) conversational words
10. A kind of parallelism where the word order of the sentence or clause that follows becomes inverted is called
 - a) parallelism
 - b) chiasmus
 - c) epiphora
11. Violation of the usual combinability of morphemes within a word is
 - a) phonetic means of stylistics
 - b) morphological stylistic device
 - c) stylistic classification of the vocabulary
12. Stylistically neutral words possess
 - a) denotative information only
 - b) additional information only
 - c) connotative information only

(alliteration; euphemism; meiosis; synecdoche; denotative information only; morphological stylistic device; chiasmus; literary words; a stylistic device; meiosis; stylistic neologisms; versification).

Вправа б. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. A stylistic device which presents a combination of opposite meanings which exclude each other is
 - a) antithesis
 - b) synonyms
 - c) oxymoron
2. The words of foreign origin which have not been entirely assimilated into the English language preserving their former spelling and pronunciation are
 - a) barbarisms
 - b) colloquial words
 - c) bookish words

3. Construction which is used to intensify or contrast any part of the sentence giving it an emotive charge is called
 - a) emphatic construction
 - b) parenthetical clause
 - c) polysyndeton
4. A deliberate break of the sentence structure into two or more isolated parts, separated by a pause and a period is called
 - a) rhetorical questions
 - b) parcellation
 - c) anaphora
5. Negative or affirmative statements rather than questions, possible answers being implied by the question itself is called
 - a) epiphora
 - b) rhetorical questions
 - c) chiasmus
6. New names that denote already existing objects and notions are
 - a) historical words
 - b) stylistic neologisms
 - c) archaic words
7. A marked member of a stylistic opposition which has an invariant meaning in language
 - a) an expressive means
 - b) connotative information
 - c) speech activity
8. Words used to intensify emotive colouring of speech and determined by the peculiarities of social or geographical environment are
 - a) vulgarisms
 - b) dialectal words
 - c) poetic diction
9. A kind of parallelism where the word order of the sentence or clause that follows becomes inverted is called
 - a) parallelism
 - b) chiasmus
 - c) epiphora
10. A structure in which every successive word, phrase or sentence is emotionally stronger or logically more important than the preceding one is
 - a) climax
 - b) anticlimax
 - c) pun
11. A stylistic device which is based on polysemy, homonymy to achieve a humorous effect is
 - a) zeugma
 - b) pun
 - c) climax

12. Connotative meaning which does not refer directly to things but to the feelings and emotions of the speaker is

- a) expressive meaning
- b) functional stylistic meaning
- c) evaluative meaning

(oxymoron; barbarisms; emphatic construction; expressive meaning; pun; climax; chiasmus; dialectal words; parcellation; rhetorical questions; stylistic neologisms; an expressive means).

Вправа 7. Виберіть правильний термін та виконайте вправу.

1. A variety of metaphor which is based on ascribing some features and characteristics of a person to a thing is
 - a) antonomasia
 - b) personification
 - c) irony
2. A stylistic device which is based on polysemy, homonymy to achieve a humorous effect is
 - a) zeugma
 - b) pun
 - c) climax
3. The scientific style among others rests on such feature as
 - a) usage of words in their figurative meaning
 - b) logical sequence of utterance
 - c) expressive nature
4. Literary words are
 - a) high-flown words
 - b) words that are most often used in oral colloquial speech
 - c) conversational words
5. Branch of linguistics which studies semantics or meaning of linguistic units belonging to different language levels is called
 - a) semasiology
 - b) lexicology
 - c) stylistics
6. Deliberate understatement of some features of an object or phenomena with the aim of intensifying the expressiveness of speech is called
 - a) metaphor
 - b) litotes
 - c) meiosis
7. Harmonious sounding of the utterance is
 - a) euphony
 - b) alliteration
 - c) onomatopoeia
8. The art of writing poetry in keeping with certain rules based on poets' experience is called
 - a) alliteration

- b) versification
 - c) euphony
9. Stylistic device consisting of a peculiar use of negative constructions is
- a) litotes
 - b) rhetorical question
 - c) epithet
10. Contentual nucleus of a language unit which names the subject-matter of communication directly or indirectly refers the object or notion of reality is
- a) denotative information
 - b) connotative information
 - c) signal
11. Partial identification of two objects belonging to different spheres or bringing together some of their qualities is
- a) simile
 - b) antithesis
 - c) oxymoron
12. A stylistic device which presents two contrasting ideas in close proximity in order to stress the contrast is
- a) oxymoron
 - b) antithesis
 - c) synonyms

(personification; pun; logical sequence of utterance; high-flown words; antithesis; simile; denotative information; litotes; semasiology; meiosis; euphony; versification).

8. Контрольне завдання. Перекласти текст та виділити усі стилістичні фігури та засоби експресії.

Mary McCluskey
Before/After

In an instant, a life can divide into Before and After. A phone call, a news flash can do it. Invariably, something remains as a reminder. For Joseph, a colleague at Chloe's office, it is Bach playing on the stereo before the screech of brakes, the crunch of metal, an ambulance, the hospital. "I hear Bach now and think: oh, yes, I used to love that. Before. In my other life."

For Chloe's sister, Anna, it is a body shampoo. She told Chloe how the shower was hot and steam clouded the glass. She stood in the warm fog, then sniffed the fresh, pine scent of the new Bada's body shampoo. That clean scent of mountains and good health. Just seconds later, her fingers, tentative, pressed back and forth, smoothing the skin as her brain bristled indignantly. It can't be! But it is, yes, it is. I think it is. A lump.

And after – doctors visits, surgery, chemo, hair loss, pain.

Chloe will be reminded of these conversations in four minutes. Right now she chooses a pretty china cup, Staffordshire, patterned with red roses. She pokes the tea bag with a spoon while she pours in the boiling water and then decides to start

the laundry while the tea steeps. Dan's shirts are already loaded in the washer but she pulls them out anyway, to shake them. She is nervous that a stray ballpoint might lie forgotten in a pocket, leave a Caspian Sea of navy ink never to be bleached away. As she shakes the shirt, something flies out, floats up like confetti to land on the lid of the dryer. She studies, frowning, a pair of ticket stubs for a New York City theatre.

She is puzzled at first. Then remembers, of course, the business conference in New York City. Seven days had stretched to ten; Dan had been exhausted when he came home, complaining about the demands of clients, the tedious conversation of his colleagues. Chloe studies these tickets with a sense of unreality, as if she is watching herself on a movie set, frowning for the camera. But her mind is seething with questions. Dan had not told her of this theatre visit. Off-Broadway does not seem appropriate, somehow. Hedda Gabler is an odd choice for an evening with a client. Or a colleague.

With cold clarity,

Chloe sees that these stubs will lead to questions that she does not want to ask, but must ask. That will lead to answers she does not want to hear. Later, a Decree Absolute, loneliness.

Chloe knows as she stirs her tea, stirs what is now gungy, tarry soup, that she is already in the after. She throws the tea away, gets a fresh tea bag, starts over. The tea, though freshly brewed, still tastes thick and stale.

She understands now, that she has moved in space, slid toward some other life. She has crossed that invisible but solid line. Lipton's Orange Pekoe has joined Bach's St. Matthew's Passion and Badaeda with Original Scent, to be forever in the before. And there is no going back.

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