

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА
модуля (курса)
«Трудности перевода общественно-политического текста»

1. АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель: создать у учащихся переводческую компетенцию, ввести их в современную проблематику практического перевода с английского языка на русский язык, научить пользоваться существующими стратегиями перевода общественно-политического текста.

Задачи:

Развитие навыка анализа многозначных слов и выбора контекстуальных вариантов перевода;

- Применение на практике знаний, умений и навыков, приобретенных в процессе обучения, письменного и устного перевода с иностранного языка на русский язык;
- Развитие у студентов умений и навыков читать и понимать статьи и тексты информационного и информационно-аналитического характера по общественно-политической тематике, связям с общественностью, рекламе и международным отношениям;
- Отработка навыков творческого мышления при переводе лексических особенностей текстов оригинала и перевода, грамматических особенностей текстов оригинала и перевода в плане сравнения;
- Развитие и использование приемов оценки эквивалентности языковых средств разных уровней, выявление на данном этапе переводческих трудностей и поиск путей их решения;
- Развитие и использование известных приемов письменного перевода и активизирование пользования терминологией перевода;
- Развитие умения находить правильные лексические и грамматические эквиваленты в 2-х языках, умение выражать одну и ту же мысль разными языковыми средствами, умение адекватно оформлять высказывание синтаксически, с учетом особенностей языка подлинника;

2. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Учебная программа по модулю

№ п/п	Наименование модуля, разделов и тем	Содержание обучения (по темам в дидактических единицах), наименование и тематика лабораторных работ, практических занятий (семинаров), самостоятельной работы, используемых образовательных технологий и рекомендуемой литературы
1.	2.	3.
1	Модуль 10 «Трудности перевода общественно-политического текста». 4 сем.	
	Тема 1. Инфинитив	- Инфинитив в различных функциях. - Инфинитивные конструкции. - Инфинитивный комплекс. - Независимая номинативная конструкция. (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 2. Герундий	- Герундий в различных функциях.

		- Герундиальный комплекс. (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 3. Причастие	- Причастие в английском языке и его формы - Разница между герундием и причастием (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 4. Страдательный залог	- Passive Voice. Формы страдательного залога - Использование страдательного залога - Особенности построения предложений в страдательном залоге (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 5. Сослагательное наклонение	- Second Conditional - Third Conditional (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 6. Модальные и вспомогательные глаголы	- Should - Can, may, must - To be - To have - To do (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 7. Артикль	- Определенный артикль. - Неопределенный артикль. (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 8. Четырехчленная каузативная конструкция	- Особенности каузативной конструкции - Формы каузатива (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 9. Различные функции слов it, one, that	- it, one, - that (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 10. Многозначные и трудные для перевода слова	- Существительные и прилагательные - Служебные слова (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 11. Сложноподчиненные предложения	- Примерный анализ сложноподчиненного предложения (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 12. Эллиптические конструкции	- Конструкции типа if any, if anything - Предложения, вводимые союзами whatever, however (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 13. Препозитивные атрибутивные словосочетания	- Двучленные словосочетания - Многочленные словосочетания (0, 6 ч)
	Тема 14. Неологизмы	- Образование неологизмов
	Тема 15. Интернациональная и псевдоинтернациональная лексика	- «Ложные друзья переводчика» (0, 6 ч)
	Практические занятия (семинары)	Выполнение практических упражнений в форме тестовых заданий. (70 часов)
	Самостоятельная работа	Самостоятельное выполнение упражнений, заданий и перевода текстов для закрепления пройденного материала. (70 часов)

3.ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА ОСВОЕНИЯ ПРОГРАММЫ МОДУЛЯ (формы аттестации, оценочные и методические материалы)

Промежуточная аттестация проходит в форме зачета путем проведения устного и письменного опроса.

Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов освоения модуля

№ п/п	Наименование модулей	Основные показатели оценки	Формы и методы контроля и оценки
1.	Текущий контроль. Модуль 10 «Трудности перевода общественно-политического текста». 4 сем.	студенты должны уметь выполнять - перевод текста (статей) по общественно-политической тематике с иностранного языка на русский язык. - критический анализ и редактирование переводов общественно-политических текстов.	Устный и письменный опрос

Критерии оценок промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета

Оценка	Уровень подготовки
Зачтено	Полный ответ, свидетельствующий о глубоком понимании, осознании теоретических положений с практическим обоснованием проблемы, привлечение дополнительного материала и примеров
Не зачтено	Незнание понятийного аппарата; отсутствие умения анализировать учебный материал; отсутствие связи в построении ответа; неумение выделить главное

Модуль 10. «Трудности перевода общественно-политического текста». 4 сем.

Вопросы к зачету:

Предложения для перевода на смешанные трудности

1. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ следующих предложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на перевод различных функций инфинитива, герундия и причастия.

1. But just when they need time to work through their promising changes and help from the United States in completing them the Euro-pean allies risk running into political static in Washington because of U.S. wishes to recast NATO in a role approximating a global policeman — a fu-turistic vision of the alliance that European policymakers see as prema-ture now, and perhaps forever.

2. The European Commission argues that «unfair tax competition») among EU countries distorts the single market — by allowing low-tax countries, or heavens, to attract capital from high-tax jurisdictions — and indirectly contributes to Europe's high unemployment rates by shift-ing taxation from capital to labour.

3. Europe seemed to find its footing in NATO's post Cold-war pos-ture, finally making a promising start on European military cooperation demonstrating a new readiness to use force and pulling down barriers to con-solidating its national defence companies into Europe - wide industries.

4. «Truths!» Charles de Gaulle is supposed to have shouted. «Did you think I could have created a [Free French] government against the English and the Americans with truths? You make History with ambition, not with truths».

5. Taken with the smooth closure this year of alliance enlargement to include new members from Central Europe, there seems to be much to celebrate next year when Washington hosts ceremonies marking the anni-versary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

6. If the Parliament insists on pushing through a policy forged in the heat of an election campaign rather than out of the calm consideration and consultation that the Parliament's committee structure is supposed to en-courage, ministers in London will have to accept the anomaly or follow suit.

7. Attempts to strengthen common foreign and security policy, the EU's «second pillar», by importing majority voting or incorporating the Western European Union, Europe's defence club, into the EU, look like failing.

The biggest changes are likely to come in the «third pillar»: justice and home affairs.

8. Considered on the fringes of legality because of its liberal views, the Freedom Movement (of Iran) has been allowed to field four candi-dates for the 15 municipal council seats in Tehran.

9. Built-in encryption also could make it easier to add access controls to PC's and routinely scramble all stored data, making it harder to steal computer resources or files.

10. The deal struck by European Union governments at their Berlin summit leaves both their budget and their enlargement plans in a worse state than before.

11. «The Brazilian government move highlights the difficulty of im-plementing a deep belt-tightening in a country in which more than 40 percent of the population live in poverty», — said an analyst in New York.

12. In remarks focusing heavily on his so-called new Labour govern-ment policy — which seeks to marry social justice and workers' rights with a pro-business market-oriented economic policy — Mr. Blair heaped praise on South Africa.

13. Thousands of people rampaged Friday through the town, hurling stones at police stations and looting shops. Police fired plastic bullets at the mobs, killing at least one person and wounding nine.

14. «Boston college has wronged me and my students by caving into right-wing pressure and depriving me of my right to teach freely and de-priving them of the opportunity to study with me» said Mary Daly, 70, an associate professor of the college in a telephone interview.

15. No sooner had the European Commission resigned than the Prime Minister popped up in the House of Commons to tell MPs that this was no setback but a golden opportunity to push through «root and branch» reform of a Commission whose failings had been tolerated for far too long. Stretching a point, he boasted that it was his lot that had brought the Commission down.

2. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ следующих предложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на страдательный залог, сослагательное наклонение и модальные глаголы.

1. The place that scores highest in the coming superpower test is, be-yond much doubt, China. China's economy may not keep up its dizzy growth of the past 15 years, but even something more modest — an entirely possible 5-6% a year, say — would be enough to create a serious

amount of power-projection over the next quarter of a century. That means a Chinese navy which can reach out into the Pacific; an army and air force capable of quickly putting an expeditionary force on to a foreign battlefield; and an expansion of China's existing long-range nuclear armoury. China may or may not be able within this period to match the electronics of America's military command-and-control system but, even without that it will be a formidable power.

2. Most cases that come to the European Court of Justice are about en-forcing single-market rules. A famous example was the 1979 ruling which said that a product approved for sale in one country must be accepted by others. This paved the way for mutual recognition of standards to become a cornerstone of the single market.

3. The future of EMU is shrouded in political uncertainty. The right kind of EMU would leave governments maximum sway in other aspects of policy. There is no reason in logic why a single currency should oblige governments to «harmonise» their tax or labour-market policies, for instance, and one good reason of political economy why any such thing should be opposed — namely, that harmonization enlarges the power of the state at the expense of individual freedom, whereas competition among governments (the alternative to harmonization) does the opposite. Yet many of Europe's politicians seek harmonization as an end in itself, others would accept more of it as the price for more effective action to reduce unemployment, promote competitiveness or what you have.

4. Reviewing earlier research and drawing on new work for this book, Messrs Dollar and Pritchett establish, first, that the raw correlation between aid and growth is near zero: more aid does not mean more growth. Perhaps other factors mask an underlying link, they concede; perhaps aid is deliberately given to countries growing very slowly (creating a misleading negative correlation between aid and growth, and biasing the numbers).

5. More of the new rich may discover philanthropy and good manners, just as the Astors did before them. But there is one difference. Much of the new pain, like much of the new wealth, is being created not by the rich but by globalisation. Already several politicians seem to be taking aim at the «winner-takes-all society»). It is not hard to imagine talk of supertaxes or higher trade barriers to stop the injustice. But that might turn out to be like trying to ram an iceberg.

6. The back-to basics advocates will be surprised to learn that Japanese teachers are nothing like as authoritarian as they have assumed, and there is more learning-by-experiment and less by rote than is often claimed.

7. Sweden, even this Mecca of equality can't reconcile the female dilemma of balancing family and career.

A whole new employment crisis could be closing in on the European Union. The population is shrinking, in some countries drastically, and that means fewer taxpayers to keep the social safety net hanging together.

8. The Americans are irritated by what they consider to be tax havens, some just off their coast (the Caribbean territories), perfectly placed to launder the earning of Latin American drug barons. (Drugs are thought to be the primary source of dirty money).

9. The British, and other big countries trying to crack down on money laundering, fear that it may prove impossible. After all, as the report noted last month, no sooner has one loophole been closed than another opens. Illicit cash can be laundered through a whole variety of frauds using property, construction, insurance, stockbroking, foreign exchange, gold or jewellery.

10. Mr. McCarthy, the Cayman's finance secretary, recently accused G7 countries of «trying to impose their political will on the less strong». Such noble concerns for human rights and for the weak might resonate more widely were it not that some offshore centres still enforce repressive social legislation, while thriving, in part, on the proceeds of crime.

11. The banks cannot blame all their woes on outside events. There are 25 new commercial banks that eagerly sought licences when the rules were liberalised. Many lent inadvisedly, often to their business affiliates. Much of the money went into property. Other loans went straight into the stockmarket. As it slumped so more loans went into default.

12. Spare a thought for Indonesia's bank doctors. Most of their pa-tients became fatally ill last year, but in the interest of dignity they have to announce the deaths in instalments.

The announcement was greeted warmly by the World Bank and the IMF, which had scolded the government for delaying it.

13. Joseph Warren was a hero of the magnitude of Washington, Jefferson, or Lincoln. A medical doctor, he was a leader of the Sons of Liberty, a friend of Sam and John Adams, and he organized against tyranny and oppression. He conjured a sense of what a virtuous American people could do to rescue humanity from degradation at the hands of brutes and bullies.

14. China's improved infrastructure, increased know-how and better direct trade connections to the world mean that Hong Kong's ability to command the situation has been diminished.

15. Mr. Blair needs no reminding that the throw-the-rascals-out mood that gave the government its landslide had much to do with Mr. Major's broken promises of lower taxes. If Mr. Blair breaks his, he cannot expect to be forgiven.

3. Проанализируйте и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на перевод атрибутивных словосочетаний и других лексических трудностей.

1. In November 1955, at the Messina conference that laid the foundation for today's European Union, Britain's representative, a pipe-smoking Oxford-don turned-civil-servant called Russel Bretherton, made a brief comment: The future treaty which you are discussing has no chance of being agreed; if it was agreed, it would have no chance of being applied. And if it was applied, it would be totally unacceptable to Britain.

2. As a look at European households by the Family Policy Studies centre found, «the pace of change can only be described as leisurely». Similar research from America produces the identical conclusion. Even in Sweden, where it has been national policy for decades to make both the public and private spheres strictly gender neutral, the reality is that this is far from the case. Very few men take paternity leave and the jobs women go to are overwhelmingly «female» ones like day-care and nursing.

3. In Mr. Aznar's book the socialists who ruled post Franco Spain for 13 years, over-reacted by idolising all things foreign and despising the home-grown. That, says Mr. Aznar, meant being too obsequious to — among others — the European Union.

But it is proving hard to legislate Spaniards into being prouder of their history.

4. Tired of corruption and crime in the state [Maharashtra, India], vot-ers, with some help from a few honest bureaucrats, are starting to disown bad government. Some citizens are challenging the abrupt transfer of their municipal commissioner, who had upset the rich and influential by or-dering the demolition of some of their illegal buildings.

5. Elaborate international networks have developed among organized criminals, drug traffickers, arms dealers, and money launderers, creating an infrastructure for catastrophic terrorism around the world.

6. Aspects of the welfare reform program have infuriated legislators on Labour's left wing and interest groups representing the sick and dis-abled, who say that the proposed cuts will take benefits away from some of the neediest people.

7. During the Thatcher years, when whole industries collapsed, many people who lost their jobs found that their doctors were willing to declare them incapable of working. This enabled them to sign up for incapacity benefits, which pay more than unemployment benefits, and allowed the government to claim that fewer people were actually unemployed.

8. What to make of her [Albright's] humiliation? Some say it shows that charm and sound-bites are no substitute for geopolitical grasp or for attention to detail.

9. A law of 20th century communication has become evident: The length of a sound bite is inversely proportional to the complexity of the world and the overload of information to which we are exposed. Colum-nist G.W. summarized it best when he noted that if Lincoln were alive to-day «he would be forced to say, «Read my lips: No more slavery!»

10. The Liberal Party has pushed for a reinterpretation of Japan's pacifist constitution to allow greater freedom for the military overseas, but the Liberal Democrats opposed that. The two sides finally agreed to allow Japan's Self-Defense Forces to «actively participate and co-operate in UN peacekeeping missions if asked to do so by the organization.»

11. So, it's back to the drawing board for the U.S. Treasury and the IMF. Will they really come up with some new «architecture» this time, something like going out of the global management business? Don't count on it.

12. Assuming that Vodafone completes its takeover of Air Touch, the resulting mobile-phone behemoth will become the world's largest cellular group.

13. A fashion designer sued the government of Kuala Lumpur for as-sault and battery Friday, saying he had been coerced into making a false confession. He and two others confessed but then retracted the allega-tions, saying police had forced them into making false declarations through the use of threats and physical abuse in order to build a case against the ex-finance minister.

14. «Regional Independent» offer (for takeover of Mirro Group PLC) is subject to financing, which some observers said could be tricky given the company's already leveraged condition.

15. Both Chancellor of Germany and President of France played down reports of a monumental row between their countries over how to bring the EU budget and agricultural programs under control.

4. Сделайте синтаксический и грамматический анализ пред-ложений и переведите их, обращая внимание на передачу значе-ний артикля.

1. The role of the Japanese military is a touchy subject, one that rattles China and other neighbors as well as Japanese citizens, all parties that still have bitter feelings about Japan's role in World War II.

2. With economic confidence across Europe already fragile and economists cutting back growth forecasts, rising jobless totals in Europe's biggest economy threaten to further sour the mood, economists said.

3. «It is not an easy problem. But if we don't stop the conflict now, it clearly will spread. And then, we will not be able to stop it except at far greater cost and risk».

4. The wealth of Britain's architectural heritage rests upon strata of changing taste.

5. There were no reports of violence during the protest. But scattered Christian-Muslim skirmishes on the island injured a handful of people Friday, witnesses said.

6. Many economists are predicting the labor market will weaken somewhat this year, although it will remain healthy by historical standards.

7. The state's troubles sent the Brazilian stock market plummeting as investors speculated the political battle over the debt would weaken the central government resolve to slash a budget deficit and ease interest rates.

8. The claim that congressional approval strengthens a president's policy is not one that presidents leap to test.

9. Whereas everybody wants a new president of the European Commission in place as soon as possible, Parliament — always keen on adding to its power — wants the procedure to go ahead under the new Amsterdam terms.

10. Iran and the Soviet Union once had the Caspian Sea to themselves, amicably dividing its precious caviar. The two knew the sea contained mineral wealth but neither did much about it.

11. «The larger a company gets, the more difficult it can be for the left hand to know what the right is doing».

12. Hurt by the economic slump in Asia and a litany of production and delivery problems, Boeing sought to put the best face on its annual production and delivery data.

13. Reflecting Japan's spectacular economic growth, Tokyo's rapid development and, above all, Maki's [architect] evolving architectural philosophy, the changes helped create a dynamic complex that today anchors one of Tokyo's most popular neighborhoods.

14. Many critics of the government's program argue that it reflects what they say is Mr Blair's Achilles' heel: the desire to be all things to all people, to appeal to the conservative-leaning middle class that helped propel him into office in 1997 while not abandoning the poor and working classes, labour's traditional base. The tough talk, they say, is one thing; the reality may fall short of the promise.

15. Human rights are a basic American interest, and the administration should not flinch from promoting them.

4. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ МОДУЛЯ

4.1 Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение программы:

Реализация компетентностного подхода в программе должна предусматривать широкое использование в учебном процессе активных и интерактивных форм проведения занятий (компьютерных симуляций, деловых и ролевых игр, разбор конкретных ситуаций и иные тренинги) в сочетании с внеаудиторной работой с целью формирования и развития профессиональных навыков слушателей.

В соответствии с рабочей программой и тематическим планом изучение дисциплины проходит в виде аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов. Учебный процесс в аудитории осуществляется в очном и дистанционном формате в виде практических занятий.

Дисциплина направлена на формирование у слушателей навыка владения языком без значительных грамматических, лексических, фонетических и стилистических погрешностей, использование идиоматических структур. Умение использовать полученные навыки для преодоления грамматических и лексических трудностей, с которыми приходится чаще всего сталкиваться при переводе английских общеполитических текстов.

Для достижения поставленных целей преподавания дисциплины реализуются следующие средства, способы и организационные мероприятия:

- изучение теоретического и практического материала дисциплины на занятии с использованием компьютерных технологий;
- самостоятельное изучение теоретического материала дисциплины с использованием Internet-ресурсов, информационных баз, электронных библиотек, методических разработок, специальной и научной литературы;
- закрепление теоретического материала при проведении практических занятий с использованием учебного и научного оборудования, выполнения проблемно-ориентированных, поисковых, творческих заданий.

Самостоятельная работа студентов включает:

1. Изучение учебной литературы по курсу.
2. Работу с ресурсами Интернет.
3. Самостоятельное выполнение упражнений, заданий и перевода текстов для закрепления пройденного материала.

Цель самостоятельной работы - подготовка современного компетентного специалиста и формирование способностей и навыков к непрерывному самообразованию и профессиональному совершенствованию.

4.2. Содержание комплекта учебно-методических материалов.

Раздаточный материал.

4.3. Используемые образовательные технологии. Краткое описание

Занятия проводятся в очном формате с использованием возможностей мультимедийного класса и следующих образовательных технологий:

- Лекционно-семинарская система обучения
- Информационно-коммуникационные технологии
- Технологии интерактивного и дистанционного обучения

На занятиях используются видео, аудио записи, презентации в различных форматах Microsoft Office.

4.4. Литература

а. Основная учебная литература

1. Влахов С., Флорин, С. Непереваемое в переводе / С.Влахов, С.Флорин. – Москва, 1980.

2. Гускова, Т.М., Зиборова, Г.М. Трудности перевода общественно-политического текста с английского языка на русский / Т.М.Гускова, Г.М.Зиборова. – Москва: МГИМО, 2000.
3. Жерновая, О.Р. Государственное устройство России / О.Р.Жерновая, В.В.Голубкова. – Н.Новгород: ННГУ, 2002.
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б. Дополнительная литература

1. Лексико-грамматические трансформации в теории перевода и стилистике 2014 / Айдарова С.Х., Мухаметзянова Л.Р., Гиниятуллина Л.М., Гарипова Г.Р.
2. Грамматические трансформации в процессе перевода официально-деловых текстов 2009 / Кузьмина А. С.
3. Проблема эквивалентности перевода и переводческие трансформации 2017 / Бабалова Галина Григорьевна

в. Электронные ресурсы

- <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/>
- <http://www.usembassy.ru/english.htm>
- <http://www.wikipedia.org/>
- <http://www.bbc.com/news>

4.5. Материально-технические условия реализации программы:

Материально-техническая база

№ п.п.	Наименование модулей (тем, разделов)	Материально-технические условия для реализации программ (наличие лабораторий, производственных участков и т.п. по профилю программы повышения квалификации)
1.	Модуль 10 «Трудности перевода общественно- политического текста». 4 сем.	Ауд. 302, ЖК телевизор, аудиоманитофон, магнитно-маркерная доска, ноутбук с доступом к сети «Интернет» Реализация дисциплины предполагает наличие: - аудиторий для практических занятий с необходимым мультимедийным оборудованием; - операционная система Microsoft Windows, пакет прикладных программ Microsoft Office и свободно распространяемого программного обеспечения. В ходе проведения занятий рекомендуется использовать компьютерные иллюстрации для поддержки различных видов занятий, подготовленные с использованием Microsoft Office или других средств визуализации материала.