

**Задание 5.** Выполнить тестовые задания.

1. Вокализ – это:
  - а) песня со словами
  - б) песня без слов
  - в) лирическая песня
2. Либретто – это:
  - а) сольный номер
  - б) современная песня
  - в) литературный текст
  - г) обозначение темпа.
3. Ансамбль из четырех человек – это:
  - а) соло
  - б) квартет
  - в) трио
4. Без литературы не было бы такого музыкального жанра:
  - а) марш
  - б) песня
  - в) танец
5. Инструмент струнного квартета:
  - а) пианино
  - б) ложки
  - в) скрипка
6. В балете главное:
  - а) танец
  - б) стих
  - в) песня
7. Главное в опере:
  - а) живопись
  - б) хореография
  - в) пение.
8. Непослушные дети в кинофильме «Звуки музыки» превратились в послушных учеников:
  - а) благодаря музыке
  - б) потому что их перевели в другую школу
  - в) потому, что их долго ругали.
9. Вокальная музыка – это:
  - а) песня
  - б) танец
  - в) театральный спектакль.

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**PECULIARITIES AND DIFFICULTIES OF PRESS HEADLINES TRANSLATION**

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***Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются теоретические аспекты перевода газетных заголовков с английского языка на русский и проблемы, с которыми может столкнуться переводчик при их переводе. Также в статье приведены примеры заголовков англоязычных газет с их переводом на русский язык. В качестве особенностей перевода статей рассмотрены грамматические, лексические и стилистические особенности. К каждому типу приведены примеры заголовков, взятые из таких газет, как «The Times», «The Daily Mail», «The Independent», и другие.*

***Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада аудармашының газет тақырыптарының ағылшын тілінен орыс тіліне аудару барысында туындайтын мәселелердің теоретикалық аспектілері қарастырылған. Мақалада ағылшын тіліндегі газет мақалаларының тақырыптары ағылшын тілінен орыс тіліне аударылған үлгілері көрсетілген. Мақалаларды аударудағы грамматикалық, лексикалық және стилистикалық ерекшеліктер қарастырылған. Әрбір типіне «The Times», «The Daily Mail», «The Independent» және т.б. газеттерден алынған тақырып үлгілері көрсетілген.*

An excellent way for a more advanced learner to increase their English proficiency is to read an English-language newspaper on a regular basis. Most people who read a newspaper do so selectively and skim through the pages looking for the most interesting-looking articles to read first. They usually make their choice on the basis of the headlines of the articles. And this is where the difficulty for the non-native speaker of English arises, since newspaper headlines are often extremely difficult to understand [1, 25].

There are several reasons for this. The first reason is that newspaper headlines have to be brief and consequently use words that are rarely used in everyday speech or indeed in the rest of the article itself. And the third reason is that headline writers, at least in British newspapers, look for every opportunity to include a pun in their headlines [2, 34].

Slepovich presents different peculiarities of press headlines. We would like to categorize them and offer 3 groups: stylistic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities.

### Stylistic peculiarities

1) By the pragmatic effect of application of play on words in this title arising up as a result of combination of rock'n'roll, that is paradoxical on character and owns a fully certain estimating plan is something amusing and unusual. Appropriately to assume that speech in the article will go about the place of woman in modern music. A question is this serious, however estimating a plan, formed the element of frock that is brought in a title complex bring in the tint of sarcasm in the supposed interpretation of problem the author of the article [3, 215].

The following title gives the very dim picture of the theme of the article:

*Ugly noises from Los Angeles mayor's nest*

An author orients a reader in the value of attitude toward the described facts, them marks and uses a play on words: mayor's nest is the same as mare's nest – to expression, that a “senseless device” means, and the question is about machinations on selections. A pun in this case carries expressively stylistic information which represents author emotionally evaluation attitude toward an object, or expressively cognitive setting of this linguistic registration of idea. Negative attitude of author is here traced toward a situation which was folded on elections, and a pun specifies on personality which to a certain extent is herein guilty, and characterizes her [4; 174].

2) The greatest translation difficulty of headlines is use of idioms, puns, and modified set expressions. Their meaning can be understood only by people who know the culture of English speaking countries and have good storage of background information: [5, 73–74].

• *Russia: love is not all you need - Россия: любовь – не все, что тебе нужно (Financial Times 03.08.12)*. In this example periphrasis of the line from a song “all you need is love” is used.

### Lexical peculiarities

1. The presence of different types of abbreviations (alphabetic acronym, syllabic and others. Usually alphabetic acronym are explained in the first paragraph:

• *Why America's AES sold its Ukraine utilities to Russians - Почему AES продал русским свои украинские электроснабжающие предприятия? (Financial Times 01.03.2013)*

Without reading a context the headline can't be translated properly, because the abbreviation AES is explained in the article. Moreover, this abbreviation is not translated into Russian, but it should have been translated, because a translator should make a headline understandable for readers

2. Sometimes headlines are not understandable itself, that is why they have subtitles. The headline can be translated properly only after reading subtitle.

There are some examples of such headlines:

MEDITATION COULD SLASH THE RISK OF HEART ATTACK AND STROKE.	(And make you less angry)	Медитация может снизить риск инфарктов и инсультов (а также успокоить ваши нервы) (DailyMail 14.11.12)
HOW DARE THEY!	Britain condemned on human rights in UN report.. by Iran, Russia and Cuba	Как они посмели! Иран, Россия и Куба осудили в докладе ООН Великобританию за несоблюдение прав человека (DailyMail 11.06.12)
LEAKS REVEAL SECRETS OF THE RICH WHO HIDE CASH OFFSHORE	Exclusive: Offshore financial industry leak exposes identities of 1,000s of holders of anonymous wealth from around the world	Тайны богачей, прячущих деньги в офшорах Произошла утечка информации об офшорной финансовой индустрии, и мир узнал имена тысяч анонимных владельцев богатств со всего света (The Guardian 03.04.13)

3. Using informal forms and slang in headings is also a means of dragging reader's attention: [5;75-76]

• *The Open-Mic Second Term – Включенный микрофон и второй срок (The Wall Street Journal 28.03.12)*

"Mic" is a colloquial variant of "microphone"; it is used in order to make a headline sound laconic. It should have been translated into Russian with a colloquial word, but there is no such equivalent.

### Grammatical peculiarities

Also Slepovich points out grammatical peculiarities that include absence of articles, elliptical sentences, omission of main verbs, presence of colons and question marks and nominative sentences [5, 77–79].

1. Full sentences as headlines (with no missing of functional words, articles and prepositions) are very rarely met:

• *Chávez wins new term in Venezuela – Уго Чавес победил на президентских выборах в Венесуэле (The Financial Times 22.11.12). In both English and Russian versions of headline full sentences are used.*

• *Palestinian death toll mounts. – Число жертв среди палестинцев растет (The Financial Times 21.11.12)*

2. More often full sentences which act as headlines are characterized by absence of articles:

• *The future of [the] war is looking bleak – Будущее войны выглядит безрадостно (The Wall Street Journal 23.11.12)*

3. Even when headline is a well-structured sentence, to translate it is necessary to read the whole article or at least the first paragraph in order to understand the meaning:

• *Mykola Azarov: Good relations with EU and CIS are 'vital' – Николай Азаров: хорошие отношения с ЕС и СНГ – "жизненная необходимость" (Financial Times 18.09.12)*

The Russian translation contains more information in order to be understandable for a reader. Because citizens of England can easily understand the meaning of the article, while foreign readers need to be provided with some additional information.

4. Headline sentences are often elliptical, these are sentences where some words are omitted to attract attention. The forms of the verb "to be" are omitted along with the articles, possessive pronouns and other syntactic words:

• *With an Eye on Pyongyang, U.S. [is] Sending Missile Defenses to Guam – США размещают систему ПРО на Гуаме (The Wall Street Journal 04.04.13)*

• *Suarez [has been] banned for 10 games over bite – "Ливерпуль" оштрафовал Суареса за укус защитника "Челси" (BBC News 24.04.13)*

In spite of some words are omitted, they are translated into Russian anyway. Without them the headline in Russian wouldn't make any sense.

5. Sometimes main verbs and other words are omitted in headlines. We can suppose that they exist only after we have read the article:

• *The Open-Mic [caused] Second Term – Включенный микрофон и второй срок (The Wall Street Journal 28.03.12)*

These omitted words may be translated into Russian in order to make a headline clearer, but in this case, its structure is not kept. That is why a translator should choose whether it is necessary to translate omitted words or not.

6. The widespread form of an English headline is a nominative sentence:

• *Absurdist China – Абсурдизм по-китайски (The Wall Street Journal 09.11.12)*

We can see that the structure of the headline is the same in both languages

7. In headlines colons and question marks are used to appeal attention:

• *Beware of the cat: Britain's hidden toxoplasma problem – Осторожно, кошка: скрытая проблема токсоплазмоза в Британии (Independent 04.09.12)* In this case colons and question mark are used in translation into Russian to keep their function – attracting attention.

• Will scientists ever discover the secret of immortality? – Будет ли когда-нибудь раскрыт секрет бессмертия? (The Independent 03.05.12)

8. The question in headline can be indirect:

• Why America's AES sold its Ukraine utilities to Russians – Почему AES продал русским свои украинские электроснабжающие предприятия? (Financial Times 01.03.2013).

In both languages question mark is omitted, because the question is presented indirectly.

Newspapers and magazines' headlines understanding difficulties are caused by:

1) Often enough headings of newspapers or news on the Internet in English are difficult enough for understanding. First, they have the grammatical nuances (the shortening of a sentence structure; absence of articles, linking verbs and even semantic verbs; other syntax, word order and punctuation peculiarities).

2) Lack of complete and profound knowledge of culture of studied language country.

3) Problems in phraseology knowledge.

4) The translation must retain the same communicative function as the source text [6; 75].

The description and enumeration of speech functions can be found in the work by R. Jakobson, who pointed out the following:

– informative function, i.e. conveying information: Лавры моего конкурента не дают мне спать. – *I am green with envy because of the success of my competitor.*

– emotive function, i.e. expressing the speaker's emotions: На кой леший мне такой друг? – *What on earth do I need such a friend for?* [7, 35]

These sentences have only one thing in common: general intent of communication, communication aim, or function. At first glance, the source and target texts have no obvious logical connection; they usually designate different situations, have no common semes (i.e. smallest components of meaning), and have different grammar structures [8, 83].

1) As a rule, headlines represent incomplete sentences, that is, they consist only of keywords, without articles, auxiliary verbs etc [9, 183].

• *4 found guilty in London bomb plot – four people have been found guilty in London bomb plot (четыре человек объявили виновными в подготовке взрывов в Лондоне)* (The Daily Mail 21.02.13)

*In this example we see not only the omission of the verbs, but also the absence of a noun "people". While translating, the English structure is not saved and all the omitted words are translated.*

*In the following two examples verbs are absent. In spite of that, in translating verbs are used where necessary:*

• *Heavy fighting at Lebanese camp (горячий бой произошел в ливанском лагере)* (BBC News 09.07.10)

• *Steegmans too strong for Boonen – Steegmans is too strong for Boonen (Стигменс слишком силен для Бунена)* (BBC News 09.07.09)

2) In headlines simple tenses are used: Present Simple used, when event has already occurred or occurs. It can sometimes be used Present Continuous to underline process or change of the present situation. But, besides, it will be used without an auxiliary verb. If a headline says that it will occur in future, maybe infinitive will be used. (A verb + a participle to) [10, 99].

The following two examples show us the usage of Present Simple tense for the past action. In spite of this, these verbs are translated into Russian as verbs of a past tense: [11; 134].

• *Chávez wins new term in Venezuela – Уго Чавес победил на президентских выборах в Венесуэле* (The Financial Times 22.11.12)

• *China Manufacturing Activity Expands – Производственная активность в Китае выросла* (Wall Street Journal 16.11.12)

• *FIFA bungs Russia The World Cup – ФИФА швырнула России Кубок мира* (The Sun 30.07.12)

*The infinitive in the following example is translated as a verb of a future tense:*

• *China's 'Affluent' Population to Hit 280 Million by 2020 – Число состоятельных китайцев к 2020 г. достигнет 280 млн. (Wall Street Journal 19.11.12)*

Thus, we examined the most common peculiarities and difficulties of press headlines translation. It is necessary to know them in order to translate headlines properly and correctly.

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### ***SYSTEM OF EXERCISES FOR GRAMMAR PRESENTATION AND CONSOLIDATION COMMUNICATIVELY***

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***Аннотация.*** Данная работа "System of exercises for grammar presentation and consolidation communicatively" направлена на формирование и развитие навыков владения и преподавания грамматики на уроках английского языка.

***Аңдатпа.*** Мақалада System of exercises for grammar presentation and consolidation communicatively" жұмысы, оның ағылшын тілі сабақтарында тілді оқып-білу машығын дамыту және грамматиканы оқыту жолдарын қалыптастыруға бағытталған.

Any language can be acquired if one develops four basic skills in that language i.e. listening, speaking, reading and writing. Listening and speaking are interactive processes that directly affect each other. Speaking is an expressive language skill in which the speaker uses verbal symbols to communicate, while listening is a receptive language skill, which involves the interpretation of those symbols into meaning. Writing is also expressive language skill in which the writer (student) uses written symbols to communicate, while reading is a receptive language skill which involves the interpretation of those symbols into meaning [1, 81].

The Communicative Approach includes listening and speaking. Communicative language teaching makes use of real-life situations that necessitate communication. The teacher sets up a situation that students are likely to encounter in real life [2, 87]. The communicative approach can leave students in suspense as to the outcome of a class exercise, which will vary according to their reactions and responses. The real-life simulations change from day to day. Students' motivation to learn comes from their desire to communicate in meaningful ways about meaningful topics [2, 146].