

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи

студентів спеціальностей

**291 «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації
та регіональні студії», 292 «Міжнародні економічні відносини»
другого (магістерського) рівня**

Харків

2021

УДК 81'25(07)

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Затверджено на засіданні кафедри педагогіки, іноземної філології та перекладу

Протокол № 8 від 01.03.2021

Теорія та практика перекладу: методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності 291 «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії», 292 „Міжнародні економічні відносини” другого (магістерського) рівня / уклад. Н. О. Бутковська, О. В. Іваніга, Т. В. Лазаренко: редакція, 2021. – Харків. – 48 с. (укр. та англ. мовами)

Розглянуто основні лексичні англійської мови, для яких немає відповідних аналогів в українській мові, що створює певні складнощі при перекладі. Запропоновано вправи для самостійного перекладу, які допоможуть закріпити набуті навички. Вправам передують рекомендації з перекладу. Усі запропоновані для перекладу речення базуються на загальної та топонімічної лексиці, що допоможе студентам перекладати іншомовні тексти.

Рекомендовано для студентів спеціальності 291 «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії», 292 „Міжнародні економічні відносини” другого (магістерського) рівня.

УДК 81'25(07)

Вступ

Вивчення мови та культури ніколи не припиняється. Одним із способів визначення культури є неявні культурні припущення, які вона робить: цінності, переконання та установки, які лежать настільки глибоко в культурі, що їх рідка, якщо взагалі колись, ставлять під сумнів. Найчастіше не кожна освічена, розумна людина скрізь поділяє всі цінності та настрої англомовних культур.

Багато, мабуть, більшість людей у світі дотримуються систем цінностей та поглядів, які кардинально відрізняються від тих, які дотримуються люди з англомовного світу. Слід пам'ятати, що навіть хороший спеціаліст у галузі конкретної науки або техніки не може зробити адекватний переклад без знань лексичних і граматичних особливостей, які лежать в основі мови англійської наукової, науково-популярної і суспільно-політичної літератури.

Основна мета цієї роботи – підвищити свідомість студентів про культурні відмінності у цінностях та поглядах: допомогти студентам усвідомити не лише припущення про англомовну культуру, але й власні припущення про культурний вплив, а також різноманітність ідей та практик, що виявляються в різних культурах загалом. Слова та фрази також допомагають визначити культуру.

У процесі навчання студенти отримують такі необхідні компетентності, як здатність визначати, аналізувати і грамотне використовувати основні мовні категорії та структури перекладу та основні мовні труднощі, характеристики та стилі перекладу.

Методичні рекомендації складаються із шести розділів. Вправи побудовані на сучасному мовному матеріалі і охоплюють складні для перекладу лексичні фонові знання; мовні одиниці національного кольору; міжкультурну лінгвістику.

Запропоновані завдання можуть виконуватись на занятті з наступною перевіркою викладачем, а також повністю самостійно як домашнє завдання. Відповідно до діючої програми запропоновані завдання надають додатковий матеріал для самостійної підготовки студентів.

UNIT 1.

American Realia

Task 1. Before reading the text, explain how you understand the word “realia”:

- a) objects and material from everyday life used as teaching aids;
- b) lexical units expressing some aspects of a language;
- c) a word, denoting a subject or phenomenon, which is present in one culture and absent in another one.

Task 2. Read the words and word phrases in column A of the table and find its definition in column B

1. connotative lexis	a. geographical names which carry on cultural heritage
2. background knowledge lexis	b. materials presented in native language
3. cultural awareness	c. the joke name of an object which has its peculiar features
4. realia	d. words, which coincide in general meaning, but differ in cultural and historical associations
5. cross-cultural linguistics	e. the language you learn
6. toponymy	f. understanding of the differences between themselves and people from other countries or other backgrounds, especially differences in attitudes and values.
7. cultural heritage	g. the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics of two or more different cultures
8. linguistic index	h. a word, denoting a subject or phenomenon, which is present in one culture and absent in another one

9. target-tongue	i. in linguistics, anthropology and philosophy of language, it is the phenomenon of a sign pointing to some object in the context in which it occurs
10. authentic material	j. an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values
11. nickname	k. words denoting subjects and phenomenon, which have equivalents in cross-cultural linguistics, but different in some national features, forms, functions and usage

Task 3. Read the text and choose the best title

- A) Background Knowledge
- B) Nationally-colored Language Units
- C) Cross-cultural Linguistics

The acquaintance with the culture of the country, the language of which is being learnt, has become one of the main tasks of human beings since ancient times. Teaching languages could hardly be imagined without cultural component of the target language.

To be cultural aware is very important. Cultural awareness is provided by background knowledge, which influences the correct and accurate understanding of authentic materials.

The main object of cross-cultural studies is to study nationally-colored language units and their target-tongue environment.

Among the lexical units, possessing nationally colored language units there are realia (words, denoting a subject or phenomenon, which is present in one culture and absent in another one); connotative lexis (words, which coincide in general meaning, but differ in cultural and historical associations); background knowledge lexis (words denoting subjects and phenomenon, which have equivalents in cross-cultural linguistics, but different in some national features, forms, functions and usage).

The word treated as realia possesses cultural background knowledge. For example, the Americans know, that *Oval Cabinet* is a working cabinet of a president in the White House in the USA; *the Hill* is the hill in Washington, where the building of Capitol is situated, and where the Congress of the USA is on session; "*Honest Abe*" is the nickname of the president Abraham Lincoln; *Gettysburg Address*" is the speech of Lincoln, where he gave the definition of the democracy. Every American knows, that cheap goods of daily use are sold in the shops called *Wool worth's* (they are called *cent stores* "ЦЕНТОВКИ") that in so called *drug stores* - drugs, cosmetics, magazines, ice-cream, coffee are sold, that *Macy's* is the biggest department store in New York.

The definition of realia in translation and linguistic studies is based on the national colour of words on the one hand and the lack of the equivalents of these words in the process of translation on the other hand.

As realia have national and historic colour, they usually do not have exact correspondence in other languages and have no the direct translation.

As realia are words of culture of a country, that gave birth to this word. They are sometimes interpreted in too wide way, including the so called "psychological realia", "publicistic realia", "literary realia," etc.

Under the "psychological realia" some authors understand peculiarities of a national character.

The "publicistic realia" and the "political realia" are represented by different clichés and stamps, which may refer to life-style and the social and political life.

The "literary realia" mean stages of creative activity of an author, prototypes of characters, real life events, place and role of a work in literature, etc. which are limited by literary activity and have no direct relations with the linguistic studies.

Humour also takes place in the translation of the national cultural peculiarities and mentality studies connected with the language units.

Geographical realia or place names carry on cultural heritage, which may distinguish a large group called toponymy. Place name realia unite the events of life of the native language people. They perform both the function of the name of geographical object and the number of other supplementary functions. For example, the Plymouth Rock is the place of landing of the first

settlers in North America in 1620 or Appomattox is a small town in the state of Virginia, where in 1865 the surrender of the South Army had taken place. The entire toponymy of the country can't become the object of cross-cultural linguistics. There are more than 3 million of really existed place names in the USA which are difficult to study. The toponymy like other proper names is the integral part of the language vocabulary. According to some investigations proper names comprise more than 4% from 5.000 of the most widely spread words of the English language while toponymy is only 1,4%. The size of the object is not always the criteria of the toponymy selection for cross-cultural linguistics. The principles of the classification of the American toponymy in cross-cultural linguistics are:

1) Popularity. All the native speakers know this or that lexical unit, because it is actual and common for the modern language precipitation. Not all the proper names should be included in the academic dictionary, but only those, which are well known for a certain language community.

2) Cultural characteristics of realia present the knowledge that requires description or references in the dictionary or tables and charts or some flavour of life events. They are unknown to foreigners and may belong to the term full of cultural components, historical and social meaning.

3) The actuality of toponymy is defined not only by the size of the geographical object, but by its role in the life, history, policy and culture of the country. For example, Concord, a small town in the state of Massachusetts, where the first battle between the American colonists and the English regularly army had taken place during the War for Independence, is well known to the American population and foreigners, who are acquainted with the American history. But such cities as San Bernardino in California, the population of which is larger than the population of Concord is unknown.

The social significance and cultural value of the toponymy is determined by its background knowledge of the common Americans, as representatives of national culture.

4) And finally the linguistic index of toponymy in a modern language consciousness is its word building ability. For example, the name of the largest city of New England, Boston has more than 20 different word combinations.

Task 4. Read the text again and say what sentences are true and what are false

1. The main object of cross-cultural studies is to study nationally-colored language units and their environment through a target-tongue.

2. Teaching languages could not be imagined without cultural component of the target language.

3. Realia are words which coincide in cultural and historical associations.

4. It is difficult to decide whether the word treated as realia possesses cultural background knowledge or not.

5. Geographical names carry on cultural heritage, which may distinguish a large group of the toponymy.

6. Proper names cannot be the integral part of the language vocabulary.

7. The actuality of toponymy is not defined only by the size of the geographical object, but by its role in the life, history, policy and culture of the country.

8. Popular objects have many names because they are often used and their names give birth to a bulk of other, more expressive names.

9. The size of the object is the criteria of the toponymy selection for cross-cultural linguistics.

10. Cultural awareness is provided by background knowledge, which influences the correct and accurate understanding of authentic materials.

Task 5. Read the text again and name the ways of realia interpreting

Task 6. Name the principles of the classification of the American toponymy in cross-cultural linguistics

Task 7. Read the text “Principles of the classification of the American toponymy in cross-cultural linguistics” and name the subclasses according to which American toponyms are divided

UNIT 2

Principles of Classification of the American Toponymy

The toponymy of the USA is characterized by a great number of nicknames of the states, cities and their inhabitants. According to the law of synonymous attraction the objects which attract public attention have many synonyms for their designation. Thus popular object has many names because it is often used and its name gives birth to a bulk of other, more expressive names. That is why it becomes inexact and less expressive. The new words or the new place names pretending to be more expressive and exact have got extra meaning. It stimulates the appearance of other new words. This is an attempt to classify the American place names according to the toponymy classification accepted in cross-cultural linguistics. The main object of the classification is the names and nicknames of the states. They are divided into the following subclasses: according to their geographic location; according to the variety of plants; according to the species of animals available in the states; according to the value of the states as tourist centers; according to the historical features of the states; according to their role in the historical and political life of the USA; according to the beliefs and customs of the population of the states; according to the ethnic structure of the states.

2. 1. Classification According to Geographic Location

State Maine - The Border State - is situated in the far northeast of New England, bordering with Canada. The nickname is stylistically neutral. The Border State is located along the border of Canada.

Maine – The Polar Star State - is situated on the far northeast of the USA, bordering with Canada. The nickname is considered to be highly poetic.

Minnesota – The North Star State - the official name of Minnesota state, situated in the North of the country and including the motto on the coat of arms of the state as follows: “L’Etoile du Nord” (the only French phrase the governor of the state knew). The nickname is represented poetically.

South Dakota – The Great Central State - the explicit commercial nickname of South Dakota State, which was located in the center of the West wheat zone.

Kansas – The Central State - the state occupies more or less central place among the states according to its position, however the nickname is not characteristic to the given state.

Indiana – The Crossroads of America - the official name of Indiana State.

Virginia – Down Where the South Begins - since Virginia is considered to be the closest state to the South among the Middle-Atlantic ones, it is called “the place where the South begins”.

North Carolina – The Old North State - was established as a result of splitting North Carolina into two states: Northern and Southern Carolina.

Alabama – The Heart of Dixie (“the heart of the old South”, Alabama). The word Dixie (Dixieland) in the USA stands for the former slavery states of the South. The word was used during the Civil War in the USA (1861- 1865) as a name of a military song of the nations from the South. Thereafter it was used to denote anything correlated with the South states, and together with democrat the notion of Dixiecrat was developed, which stands for a democrat from the South states.

South Carolina – The Keystone of the South Atlantic Seaboard. The state reminds the shape of the triangle, the corner of which faces the Appalachian Mountains, and the bottom of which stands for the coast of the Atlantic Ocean (keystone here is a triangle stone to be laid in the center of the arch).

West Virginia – The Panhandle State. The state has the shape of a pan with a handle. Therefore, the inhabitants of the state are called Panhandleites.

Arizona and Oregon – The Sunset State. The nickname refers to both states, to Arizona because of its amazingly beautiful sunsets that one can observe in the Great Canyon. Oregon, in its turn, is located in the far West, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

Alaska – The Great Land – the biggest state of America according to the size. However, the population of Alaska is one of the smallest in the USA (302 000 people).

Texas – The Jumbo State – is “as huge as an elephant Jumbo”. It used to be the biggest state before Alaska. According to the number of population it takes the 4th place among all the states of America. Jumbo here is a nickname of the huge elephant from the circus in Bailey in the 20th century.

New York – The Empire State. For a long time, New York has been the biggest state concerning the number of the population; the city of New York is the biggest one in the USA, with its marine and air gates. The Empire State became the name of the biggest high scrape in New York of that time – the Empire State building.

Pennsylvania – The Keystone State. The historical events can explain the origin of the nickname of the state – Pennsylvania was the country symbolically to put the last stone in the Arc built by the USA. However, in the modern usage the Keystone State refers to the huge significance of the state in the economy of the country (triangle shaped stone). Regarding the number of the population, Pennsylvania takes the 3rd place after California and New York.

Rhode Island – Little Rowdy- occupies the smallest territory among the states of America (3.200 sq. km) with the population around 1 million. The state is regarded as one of the most highly developed industrial one in America.

Delaware - The Diamond State- is the state of a small size, yet it is important in economic issues of the USA.

Missouri – The Gateway to the West. The city in the state Missouri is situated on the crossing of two main roads originated from the West.

Georgia – The Yankee Land of the South. The following name was given to the state for the reason of its leading role in modifying of the economy of the former slavery south.

Vermont – The Green Mountain State is located among the Green Mountains and takes their authentic French name.

California – The Land of the Sky. The state has this nickname due to the presence of several high mountains.

Arizona – The Great Canyon State has the biggest canyon in the world located at the Colorado River (1 mile in depth and 200 miles in width).

Massachusetts – The Bay State is situated along the bay of the same name on the Northeast coast.

Tennessee – The Big Bend State got its name from the river Tennessee having the meaning of a “curved river” as an Indian word.

Michigan – The Lake State is recognized by being surrounded by four of the five Great lakes in the USA: High lake, Michigan, Guron and Airy.

Utah – The Salt Lake State. The big Salt Lake is situated in the territory of Utah. The history of the state is related to the settlements of the Mormons that appeared on the bank of the lake.

Nebraska – The Black Water State is called so due to the dark color of the waters, having the reach black earth in them.

New Hampshire – The Mother of the Rivers. All the major rivers of New England take their beginning in the mountains of New Hampshire State.

Florida – The Sunshine State is known by its warm climate. The name of the state represents commercial features.

Kansas – The Cyclone State is located in the center of the cyclone zone of the USA. Strong blizzards in Kansas are associated with the thunderstorm described in the book “The Wizard of Oz” of an American author.

The Holland of America – Louisiana is compared with the abundance of rivers and canals in Holland.

The Wonderland of America – Wyoming. The state attracts tourists with its marvelous mountain panorama.

Switzerland of America – West Virginia. The most territory of the state is occupied with Appalachian Mountains and Colorado because of Rocky Mountains are over there.

2.2. Classification According to Names of Plants and Animals

Kentucky – The Bluegrass State is the center of so called Bluegrass Region that covers the soils of the state.

Mississippi – The Magnolia State. Magnolia was officially established as a symbolic tree of Mississippi State in 1983. In fact, this tree is widely spread on that territory. In American English the word magnolia is associated

with the old slavery South and has meanings as follows: related to the slavery South and the south aristocratic accent.

Nevada – The Sage State or the Sagebrush State is given this name because of the widely spread plant sagebrush, which is considered a symbolic one in Nevada.

Washington – The Evergreen State. The coniferous forests occupy the bigger part of the state; and the green grass that does not fade even in winter because of the mild humid climate creates the evergreen effect.

New Mexico – The Cactus State, The Land of Cactus is given the following name for cactus is the main plant located mainly in the desert areas of New Mexico.

Louisiana - The Pelican State is the official name of the state. There are a lot of pelicans living in the ponds of Louisiana. The bird stands for the symbol of the state, where it is depicted on the flag and the coat of arms of Louisiana.

Florida - The Mockingbird State. The state got the name due to the existence on its territory of a small bird that tends to imitate sounds. That is why it is called mockingbird.

The Beaver State – Oregon. On one hand, the name is associated with the role furs played in the history of Oregon. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the state proudly accept this name for it is associated with such features as diligence, creativeness, and wittiness.

The Gopher State – Minnesota. This scornful nickname of the state is known all over the USA. In agricultural areas of the state a gopher was spread so widely that Minnesotan farmers haunted this insect. In modern political lexicon gopher is a person performing a role of a clerk at the election groups.

The Grasshopper State – Kansas. The people and the state itself got this mocking name due to the amount of grasshoppers in Kansas that eat the grain on cornfields in the states like Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado etc.

The Web-foot State – Oregon. The state itself and its inhabitants are called scornfully for the reason of too much precipitation falling annually on the coast of the state, especially in winter period that is beneficial only for the web-footed.

The Guinea Pig State – Arkansas. “The state of experimental rabbits” is a mocking name of the state, which inhabitants suffered from economic situation of Arkansas. They rejected Franklin D. Roosevelt’s attempt to be an experimental base of the federal government run by him in the 30s of the 20th century. The nation was against the “new policy” of the president.

The Bug-eating State – Nebraska is a sarcastic name given to the state and its inhabitants due to the amount of hoppers in Nebraska. They say they tried to use hoppers in food as the population of North Africa and Arabian Peninsula used to do.

The Fly-up-the Creeks – Florida. The ironic name the inhabitants of the state called by in the 19th century. It refers to the fact that they were witnessed to be hiding from stranger’s view similar to those fearful creatures.

The Mosquito State – New Jersey. The sarcastic name of the state relates to the amount of mosquitoes the seaside of New Jersey was swarmed with. Now this nickname went out of use.

The Bear States – Arkansas & Kentucky. There used to be a plenty of bears both the states. Apart from it, in Arkansas people were compared to the bears according to such features as roughness, clumsiness, and others.

2.3. Classification According to Features of Agricultural and Economic Development of the States

The Auto State – Michigan. This name of the commercial makeup was given to Michigan because of the concentration of car industry in the state, especially in Detroit area.

The Coal State – Pennsylvania.

The Oil State – Pennsylvania.

The Silver State – Nevada. The official name of the state refers to the discovery of silver and goldfields that evoked “gold fever” in 1859. The amount of produced silver and gold was the equivalent of \$ 300 ml.

The Golden State – California. The official name of the state, the same as “The Land of Gold”, “The El Dorado State”, the country of priceless treasures, refers to the abundance of gold in California in 1948. The inhabitants of the state were called Gold Diggers and Gold Hunters in memory of Forty-niners, the participants of “the gold fever” in 1849 that

happened after the discovery of gold in California. Besides the gold mines the name of the state is correlated with Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco – the highest bridge in the USA (61 m), and with the major role of California as the leading state in the new fields of industry.

The Copper State – Arizona. Arizona used to be on the first place among the states producing copper (about 55 %).

The Treasure State – Montana. The name of the state refers to highly developed rock industry.

The Peace Garden State – North Dakota is obviously the commercial name of the state that explains its main role as the rate for production of wheat: North Dakota used to take the 1st place for the amount of the production of wheat in the USA. Over 90% of its territory is occupied with farms.

The Breakfast of the Nation – Kansas is the commercial name of the state due to the importance of it in the production of wheat.

The Land of Plenty – South Dakota is the old name of the state that relates to the vast lands South Dakota had in 1900s when every family used to possess over 400 acres of land.

America's Dairy land – Wisconsin. The commercial name of the state can be noticed on car signs registered in Wisconsin. It is also known by the significance of the state in dairy production. This branch of agriculture is considered to be the major and most beneficial one.

The Beef State – Texas. The commercial name of the state indicates the leading role of the state in cattle breeding in the whole country. As a result, the inhabitants of Texas are slightly called Beef-Heads.

The Cornhusker State – Nebraska. The people living in Nebraska are known as Cornhuskers. The nickname does not have any negative coloration; it is merely related to corn, pure American crop. There is also a likeness of the nickname with the word husky that means well built, muscular, strong, and healthy. The nickname Cornhusker appeared in 20s as a name of a university football team in Nebraska.

The Peanut State – Georgia. The state is known for the large production of peanuts, it got the 1st place for the production among the rest states.

The Grape State – California is on the 1st place in the USA for the growing of grapes and wine production.

The Peach State – Georgia is the official name of the state that Georgia got in 1939 due to the amount of peach fields on the Atlantic coast.

The Orange State – Florida is famous for its harvest of oranges and their quality. It competes with California for orange production.

The Vacation State – Nevada. The commercial name of the state appeals many reach tourists in Las-Vegas.

2.4. Classification According to Role in History and Political Life of the USA

The Mother of States – Virginia. Being the major colony in the South, Virginia had its influence further in the West. The territories Virginia intended to possess broke up into several states: West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

The Old Colony State – Massachusetts. It appeared on the territory of the Plymouth colony, found by father-pilgrims in 1620.

The Valentine State – Arizona. It was declared as a state of America in February 14th 1912 on Valentine's Day.

The Centennial State – Colorado. The state was added to the list of the states in 1876 on 100 anniversary of America as an independent country.

The Mormon State – Utah. The settlement of Mormons on the American land, so called the Great Migration, had a leading role in the colonization of the territory of Utah. Mormons represented a religious sect found in the USA at the beginning the 19th century. Mormons accepted polygamy, which was the reason for their being followed by the American government. Their propaganda was focused on teaching ethic values of business.

The Hard Case State – Oregon. The name is associated with difficult conditions of life the first settlers faced in the period of colonization of the USA.

The Last Frontier – Alaska is given this name because of the abundance of unsettled and untested/inexperienced territories in the state.

The Sucker State – Illinois. The mocking name of the state refers to the fact that its inhabitants were the victims of those who invaded the territories of the USA during the colonization.

The Constitution State – Connecticut is the state where in 1639 so called “Fundamental Orders” were adopted for the first time among all North American colonies. They served as the basis for the constitution of the USA.

The Equality State – Wyoming. The state was the first among the others to declare elective rights for women (1869).

The Mother of Statesman, the Mother of Presidents – Virginia. The name is based on the fact that after the War for Independence three first presidents were from Virginia themselves and that fact gave the right to talk about “Virginia dynasty”.

The Land of Lincoln – Illinois. The inhabitants of the state proudly call Illinois by the name of one of the American presidents, Abraham Lincoln, who started his political career in Illinois.

The Hawkeye State – Iowa. The official name of the state and its citizens are called by the name of the Indian chief.

The Land of Roger Williams – Rhode Island. In 1636 on the place of the state pastor Roger Williams established the colony after being expelled from the colony of Massachusetts on account of discrepancies between him and the head of the colony that did not accept any failure to follow the puritan beliefs.

The Wonder State – Arkansas. The Senate decided to give this name to Arkansas in 1923 for commercial purposes. “The Land of Opportunity”, its official name, tends to hide the image of constant unemployment and economic decline

2.5. Classification According to Beliefs, Customs and Ethnic Makeup of Population

The Baked Beans State – Massachusetts. The people of the state were called this way due to the strict puritan rules were not allowed to cook food on Sunday. That is why they had nothing to do but eating baked beans left since Saturday.

The Nutmeg State – Connecticut. The comic name of the state was derived from the belief that its population was so imaginative and prompt in selling different things useful at home, that they decided to sell nutmegs made out of wood as real ones.

The Cracker State – Georgia. The scornful name given to the state refers to the Americanism cracker based on the English word meaning “boaster”, “liar”, applied to the outcasts and tramp of the American frontier. Afterwards it was applied to the white poor people of the South States.

The Corn-cracker State – Kentucky. The mocking name of the state that shows the poverty of the white population of Kentucky.

Show-me State – Missouri. Literal meaning “prove me” shows the skepticism of the population of Missouri.

The Spanish State – New Mexico. The percentage of the Mexican population still reminds of the Mexican influence.

The Creole State – Louisiana. The population of the state consists mainly of Creoles of the French and Spanish origin.

The Apache State – Arizona. The Indians of the Appalachian tribe used to live on the territory of Arizona.

The Sioux State – North Dakota. Unofficial name of the state refers to the Indians called the Dakotas that spoke Sioux.

Thus the process of the development of the socially significant toponymy resembles the process of colonization in general. The first colonizers gave names to the places which had no Indian names or used the Indian names which were given according to the names of the rivers, plants or animals. It gave an opportunity to state that the role of cultural value of any toponymy is defined by the role of background knowledge of a native speaker.

Task 8. Name one odd word of a different country

1. Main, Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Leeds;
2. Rod Island, Arizona, Missouri, Greenwich;
3. Wyoming, Utah, Georgia, Canterbury;
4. Oregon, Illinois, Nebraska, Belfast;
5. Tennessee, New Jersey, Vermont, Sussex.

Task 9. Match the place name in column A with the description in column B

1. Alaska	a. The state attracts tourists with its marvelous mountain panorama
2. Wyoming	b. The name is based on the fact that after the War for independence three first presidents were from this state themselves
3. Michigan	c. The biggest northern state of America according to the size. However, its population is one of the smallest in the USA (302 000 people)
4. Virginia	d. The state is recognized by being surrounded by four of the five Great lakes in the USA: High lake, Michigan, Guron and Airy
5. New York	e. The state is located in the center of the cyclone zone of the USA. Strong blizzards there are associated with the thunderstorm described in the book "The Wizard of Oz" of an American author
6. Kansas	f. For a long time, it has been the biggest state concerning the number of the population; one of its the cities is the biggest one in the USA. There is the biggest high scrape - the Empire State building

Task 10. Choose the right nickname of the state

1. Massachusetts
 - a. the baked beans state; b. the cracker state; c. the beef state;
2. Connecticut
 - a. the equality state; b. the constitution state; c. the Holland of America;
3. Louisiana
 - a. the mosquito state; b. the bear state; c. the pelican state;
4. Mississippi
 - a. the magnolia state; b. the cactus state; c. the bluegrass state;
5. Florida
 - a. the peanut state; b. the orange state; c. the peach state.

Task 11. Answer the Questions

1. What is the main classification of American place names?
2. Give the examples of the historical events which explain the origin of the nickname of the state.
3. What names did the first colonizers give to the places? What Indian names did they use?
4. How is the role of cultural value of any toponymy defined?
5. Why is Nevada called the vacation state?
6. What state was the first among the others to declare elective rights for women?
7. Why did Rhode Island get that name?
8. Who founded the state Utah?
9. Why was California called the Golden State?
10. What states were given the names of a sarcastic character?

Task 12. Choose one of the USA states and speak about its toponymy, population, history, political life, culture, traditions and beliefs

UNIT 3.

Realia of Accommodation

There are other groups of American realia which present great interest, such as realia of accommodation, clothes and food.

The realia of life-style include first of all the things of household. The books of the foreign authors carry away a reader in the new environment, where people dress, eat, and furnish their flats and so on. They present some difficulty for translation and the interpreters should know them. There is an example of the description of the flat:

“The two back rooms were papered with wallpaper that had a motif of motor cars and crash-helmets and contained some dark-stained furniture with colored plastic handles, dirty underwear, three packets of cheap cheroots, two bottles of Dimple Haig, an opened packet of Kraft cheese slices ... a packet of

soft white bread slices with Wonderloaf printed on the wax paper. In the tiny kitchen ... two large family-size packets of Tide” (Deighton L. Funeral in Berlin. London, 1966. P. 181).

Patterns on the wall-paper seem strange for our reader, because it is not quite clear why bread slices are printed on the wax paper. It will be necessary to do the explanations: cheroot - Manila cigar (the sort of cigars with cut end); Dimple Haig- Scottish whisky of the firm “Haig”; Kraft- the well-known company producing cheese; Tide- wash-powder of firm “Tide.

The realia of life-style include first of all dwelling, furniture, dishes and other households. For example: wigwam - a dwelling of the North-American Indians; grandfather’s clock - high ancient floor clock; Pyrex - kitchen utensils (frying-pan, saucepan, etc.) from the heat-proof glass. During the long time the word-combination log cabin had been perceived as the foreign phenomenon in the USA (typical for Russia and Scandinavia), but when the Americans began building such dwelling in the USA, these became the American realia. In the XIX century they had become the American realia, which were characteristic for the political events log-cabin president (politician) - president (politician) from the bottom.

Roget’s thematic dictionary (Thesaurus) includes 77 words united under the meaning “house” and “small house” (Roget’s Thesaurus, 1960: 192); Webster’s Thesaurus, include only words, which are used in the USA, - 52 words (Webster’s New World Thesaurus, 1971: 288).

These types of the houses may be referred to the American realia:

Apartment – the word “flat” is used in British English that is why; both words are used in the English language, but have differences in background. It is an accommodation in the USA, in which a drawing-room is added to the bedrooms (for example: 2-bedroom apartment means 3-room apartment.) An apartment, as a rule, is rented or soled together with the furniture, refrigerator and other domestic equipment in the USA.

Attaches home – the word “semi-detached house” is used in British English and these two words are similar in usage. They mean a pair of dieting sparing a single common wall;

Backyard – in British English the word “back garden” is used instead of backyard. These realia possess the connotative meaning, because the words “back yard” and “back garden” are similar in the meaning’, but different in the

background. The Englishmen usually grew small gardens behind the house, while the American settlers had to use the ground round the house for a yard. Now it is a ground, covered with a lawn.

Bathroom is used under the domestic conditions; the word is used denoting “toilet” in American English. In British English a bathroom is a room, containing a bath in a private house or hotel.

Bungalow is a big, one-storied house (usually with verandah). This word is the Spanish borrowing, it is used mostly in America, but is known in Britain.

Bureau – the word “chest of drawers” is used both in American and British English, but these two words have some background differences. It is a piece of furniture consisting of a number of wide shallow drawers one above another mainly used for storing clothes and linen in the USA. In British English “bureau” refers to a piece of furniture typically found in old-fashioned offices with both drawers and a fold-down writing surface;

Caboose is used in America. It is known in British English, but in Britain the word “guard’s van” is used. These two words are similar, but have the background differences in the meaning. A caboose traditionally includes sleeping and messing facilities, a guard’s van does not;

Chalet – a county house in Swiss style, usually in mountains. This word can be met in American English, but is known in Britain too.

City – the word “town” is used in British English. In America these realia are used for an “incorporated” area, which has some form of local government, and its population may be only a few hundred. There are state-by-state regional variations in the precise meaning of the word. In Britain it is an urban area, if it has a cathedral or a royal warrant saying it’s a city. If it is not, it’s a town (or a village);

Closet – in British English is a fibbed wardrobe. In American English it is a walk-in wardrobe or small storage room that is a permanent fixture not a piece of furniture.

Comforter – in British English quilt and eiderdown are used, but they are very similar in their meaning to the American English. It is a warm covering on the top of a bed.

Condominium, condo – in British English the word combination “block of flats” is used. In British English a “condominium” refers to a territory governed jointly by two nations. British English does not distinguish between rented flats

and individually owned flats. In the American reality “condominium” means that the flats are individually owned rather than rented.

Cooler – in British English the word “cool box” is presented. It is a well-insulated box used for food. American English also uses “cooler”, but as a slang word for a detention cell.

Counter – these are the American realia, which have no equivalent in British vocabulary. It is an upper surface of kitchen furniture, used as a kitchen writing table.

Deck – a part of a house consisting of wooden boards on the outside of the building at a ground or first floor level, allowing people to walk around. British houses simply do not have such things, the equivalents are “patio” meaning an unroofed area adjacent to a building paved with slabs, “verandah”, a covered and glassed walkway along the side of a building and “conservatory”, a room-like extension entirely walled and roofed in glass. Wooden decking for the use in gardens was introduced to the British market in 1998 and is being heavily promoted as “decking”. These are the American realia and it has no equivalent in British English and other languages.

Deep freeze – in British English the word “freezer” is presented. It is a domestic appliance for storing frozen food. These two variants are similar in the meaning.

Desk clerk means a receptionist. It is a person in a hotel. Both in British English and American English “receptionist” is used to denote a person in a commercial office who greets visitors.

Dinette – not big hall, joined to the kitchen, used as a dining room. This meaning of the word can be met in British and American English and other languages, but may have some background differences.

Dream home – a house, which is “the bound of dreams” in American English. This is a specifically American word, then cannot be met in British English and other languages and has no equivalent.

Duplex – two storied house for two families with separate entrances. The single-storied version, which is very unusual, is called a “semi-detached bungalow” and in British English an apartment with two floors would be called a “marionette”.

Efficiency – one-roomed flat with a stove and a sink in a dwelling room. These are American realia.

First floor – in British English it is the second floor of a building, the “first floor” is called the ground floor. In American English it is the “first floor”.

Fleabag – a cheap dirty hotel. These are specifically American realia and they have no equivalent in other languages.

Flop house – a cheap hotel. These American realia can have analog in British English and other languages.

Garden apartment – one-storey apartment where there is a small garden in front of the windows.

Half-bath – a toilet with a sink, usually in addition to a bathroom. These American realia have no equivalent in other languages and cannot be found in British English vocabulary.

Hometel – a hotel of a flat type (a room is rented to clients on a long term). There are similar hotels in Great Britain and they are called forint.

House numbering – British houses are usually numbered serially starting from one end of a road or street (with even numbers on one side and odd numbers on the other side), however it is not comfortable to find the needed number sequentially up one side of the road and down the other. Subsequent subdivision results in houses with numbers 60A, 60B, 60C; fractional house numbers are more or less unknown in British English. North American numbering seems to be a sort of co-ordinate system related, probably, to land subdivisions giving rise to frequent gaps. Driving along a country road and passing house number 82357, half a mile of open country-side and then house number 85163 is very puzzling to the British visitor who will wonder where 82359, 82361, 82363 are. So we cannot find the equivalent of these American realia in British English.

Hutch – in British English “chest” or “Welsh dresser” are used. It is a piece of furniture with open shelves, a flat surface and a single row of drawers, usually used for storage and display of different things. In American English “hutch” is a small usually outdoor, structure where rabbits, ferrets or similar animals live. These American realia have no equivalent in British English, but some background differences.

Icebox – in Great Britain the word “refrigerator” is used instead of an icebox. In British English “icebox” refers to the part of the refrigerator kept below freezing point and “cool box” is a well-insulated box for carrying food and drink. The American practice of garages and supermarkets selling ice to

replenish a cool box is unknown in Britain. So we can see that these realia have a similar equivalent in British English.

Inner city – a district of poor people in a big city. These American realia have an equivalent, because there is similar district, where poor people live in London. It is called East End.

Modified American plan hotel – a hotel with giving breakfasts and dinners to the clients (such type of hotels can be met at health resort). It is a specifically American word, which has no equivalents in other languages.

Motel – a hotel for car travelers, usually of one story, cars are parked near the entrance to the room. The similar meaning of the word can be found in British English and other languages.

Motor home – a home on wheels (there are beds, table and not a big kitchen). It is a specifically American word, which has no equivalents and cannot be found in other vocabularies.

Penthouse – a splendid one-apartment house on a roof of many storied inhabited house; sometimes with a swimming-pool and a garden; it is referred to the most expensive apartments. These American realia have no equivalent in British English and other languages. It is specifically American realia

Ranch – a house in a ranch style, of plain planning, but not cheap. It is Spanish borrowing and can be met in American English, because these houses were typical buildings in México, Texas and other Western parts of the USA. It does not exist in British English.

Rooming house – rooms with furniture (they are rented on several days or weeks). The meaning of these realia cannot be found in other languages,

Roommate – a neighbor to a room or a flat (you rent this flat together with him).

Row house – it is one-flat house, which is a part of continuous line of houses that have common side walls. The similar meaning of the word can be found in British English vocabulary and it is called “semi-detached house”.

Rumpus room – is a room for noisy games and parties (usually in the cellar part of the house). There are no such rooms in the houses in other countries. This word combination has no equivalents in British English.

Second floor – in British buildings it is the third floor, because the calculation of the floors is started from the ground floor. In American English it is the second floor.

Starter home – is a dwelling, from which an American family begins, changing it in future for more prestigious one. These are specifically American realia, which have no equivalents in British English and other languages.

Stove – in British English words cooker and oven are used. Stove in American English is used for cooking not heating. In British English domestic “cooker” comprises of both a heated “hob”, burners or hotplates on the top of the cooker (“cook top” in American English) and a heated “oven” which forms the main part of the cooker. So these words are similar in meaning, but have some background differences.

Studio apartment – a small one-room apartment, usually it has not a big bath and sometimes, fitted kitchen. In British English the word “studio” is used instead of the studio apartment. These two words are almost similar in the meaning.

Sun porch – glazed verandah. Both words have the same meanings, but in British English, the word is used as “verandah”.

Teppee (tipi) – a wigwam, a dwelling of the North American Indians. This word is Indian borrowing. Realia “tepee” have no equivalent in other languages. It is a specifically American word.

Townhouse – a house, usually of more than one storey and sharing common walls on both sides with other houses. It will have its own door into the street. In British English a word “terrace housing” sometimes is used. It implies low quality housing reflecting a large number of small dwellings of this type put up to house the workers of the newly industrialized towns of the 19th century. These two words are almost similar in the meaning.

Trailer, trailer home – in British English the word “caravan” is used instead of the “trailer”, a mobile living accommodation behind a vehicle. Caravans sometimes are called just vans by their users; they are subdivided into touring caravans which are full of people traveling from place to place and static caravans which stay more or less permanently on a site but can be moved on the back of a lorry. American English “trailer” is equivalent to the British English “caravan”, but they have some background differences.

Triplex – is a flat with rooms on three stories.

Walk-in apartment – an apartment on the first floor, which has separate exit. It is a specifically American word and has no equivalent in British English and other vocabularies.

Walk-in closet – a fitted cupboard. It is a specifically American word and it has no equivalent in other languages.

Walk-in kitchen – is a very small kitchen, where it is impossible to put a table. It is a specifically American word and it cannot be found in other languages.

Washroom – in British English the word “toilet” is used. Both American English and British English have numerous euphemisms for the place where one urinates or defecates. “Toilet” is used as “loo” in British English. “WC” (meaning water closet) is also acceptable but usually, it means the actual apparatus rather than the room in which it is located. “Lavatory” sounds rather old-fashioned. In British English a washroom is a place where one does washing. The words “john” and “jakes” perhaps are derived from the French “Jacques”/ Public facilities in American English; they are called public conveniences in British English.

Water heater – is an American word. In British English “immersion heater” or “geyser” is used. It is an arrangement for producing domestic hot water; it is not a part of a central heating system. An immersion heater uses an electric heating element in a tank. A geyser sometimes is known by the name “Ascot”, it is a gas operated device, which bursts into action when you turn the tap on. So we can see that these words have some differences in meaning.

Yard – in British English the word “garden” is used instead of the “yard”. In British English “yard” means a piece of ground adjacent to a building with a hard surface adapted for the use by vehicles and horses, a “garden” is a place where plants are grown. In American English “yard” means a bare place.

Youth Hostels – hotels for young people, where there are cheap rooms. One may stay there for three nights. American Youth Hostels give the right to live in them. Such hotels can be met in Great Britain. These American realia have equivalents in other languages.

Task 13. Look at the table. Match the American and the British variant

British Variant	American Variant
1 Garden	a. Townhouse
2. Geyser	b. Second floor

3. Third floor	c. A walk-in wardrobe or small storage room
4. Block of flats	d. Yard
5. Caravan	e. A ground, covered with a lawn
6. Terrace housing	f. Hutch
7. Semi-detached house	g. Water heater
8. Chest or "Welsh dresser"	h. Trailer
9. Closet	i. Condominium
10. Back garden	j. Row house

Task 14. Name 10 realia of accommodation which are used only in the American English

Task 15. Match the words in column A with their definition in column B

A	B
1. Walk-in apartment	a. One-roomed flat with a stove and a sink in a dwelling room.
2. Rumpus room	b. An apartment on the first floor, which has separate exit.
3. Rooming house	c. A room for noisy games and parties (usually in the cellar part of the house)
4. Efficiency	d. Glazed verandah
5. Sun porch – glazed verandah	e. A district of poor people in a big city
6. Walk-in closet	f. Rooms with furniture (they are rented on several days or week)
7. Half-bath	g. A fitted cupboard
8. Inner city	h. A toilet with a sink, usually in addition to a bathroom
9. Duplex	i. A hotel of a flat type (a room is rented to clients on a long term)
10. Hometel	j. Two storied house for two families with separate entrances

Task 16. Find the best answer to the questions “What is it”?

1. A house, usually of more than one storey and sharing common walls on both sides with other houses. It will have its own door into the street.
 - a. Townhouse; b. Triplex; c. Row house
2. A hotel for car travelers, usually of one storey, cars are parked near the entrance to the room.
 - a. Trailer home; b. Motel; c. Motor home
3. A very small kitchen, where it is impossible to put a table.
 - a. Starter home; b. Counter; c. Walk-in kitchen
4. A hotel of a flat type (a room is rented to clients on a long term).
 - a. Hometel; b. Flop house; c. Fleabag
5. A walk-in wardrobe or small storage room that is a permanent fixture not a piece of furniture
 - a. Hutch; b. Closet; c. Counter

UNIT 4.

Realia of Clothes

The examples of such realia are: *parka* - fur outer-clothes in North Pole, *moccasins*- a foot-wear of the North American Indians; any soft foot-wear of such type.

In Roget's dictionary 46 names of different kinds of *trousers* and *pants* are listed. In the USA the word *trousers* is used rarely, as insufficiently concrete. In the family of words *trousers* only 3 words are counted, in the family of words *pants* there are 20 words in Webster's Thesaurus. The most widely spread word in the family of words *pants* is the word *slacks*. This word means men's or women's trousers for informal wear (light summer trousers). *Breeches*, *knickers*, *knick*, *knickerbockers*, *treadors*, *peddle-pushers* mean shortened trousers (up to knees or knee down); *shorts* (*Bermuda shorts*) are very short trousers.

Jeans, blue jeans, denims, dungarees, Levis are different names of that category of men's and women's trousers, which in the Russian language get the name *Jeans*. They all are made of firm cotton fabric (Engl. denim, Denims).

The working clothes made of this fabric are dungarees, overalls, denims blue jeans (Levis). They were spread in Texas as working clothes of cowboys at the beginning of the XX century and present a good example of the American realia.

Blue jeans- blue denim trousers have reinforced pockets and seams, worn originally as working pants but now for leisure; syn. Levis

Levis Trademark - close-fitting, heavy trousers made of denim or denim like material that have a low waistline and are reinforced with copper rivets at the strain points.

Back pack/ back bag – in British English the word “**rucksack**” is used. It is a carrier for camping equipment, usually with a metal frame, worn on the back. So we can see that these American realia have equivalents in British English.

“**Black tie**” – the uniform for the official reception which assumes a black tuxedo and a black bow-tie. That is not a specifically American realia, because such a uniform is used for official reception in many countries. We can see that these realia have equivalents in British English and other languages.

Bobby – socks – socks with lapel for young girls. They were in fashion in 1950. This is a specifically American word that has no equivalent in other languages and cannot be found in other vocabularies.

Bomber jacket – a leather fur – lined jacket such as pilots wore during the Second World War. This is especially an American word that has no equivalents in other languages and cannot be found in British English and other vocabularies.

Business suit is a suit of a businessman, strict and of dark color. That is an American word, but businessmen of many countries wear such suits. We can see that these realia have equivalents in other languages.

Cap and gown - a cap with flat square upper part and a black long gown that are worn by getting graduation paper when graduating from

university. This type of clothes is used in many countries and that is why it is present in many languages.

Chinos are trousers made of firm cloth, of different colors. They are very popular among young men, because they are inexpensive. This is a specifically American word, which is not used in British English and other vocabularies and that is why it has no equivalent.

Cuffs - in British English the word “**turn-ups**” are used. This is a label at the bottom of the trousers. British shirts (with long sleeves) have cuffs.

Cutoffs - shorts made of shortened trousers or jeans. This is not a specifically American word, because such type of clothes can be met in Great Britain and other countries. So we can say that these realia have equivalents in other languages.

Earth shoe - a trade name of shoes with special cut of heels. It was widespread in the USA in 1970, especially among the people, occupied by the preservation of nature and come out for a healthy way of life. These are specifically American realia, that have no equivalent in other languages and which don't exist in British and other vocabularies.

501's – a trade mark of jeans, produced by the company “Levi Strauss” (they are buttoned up). This is a specifically American realia that cannot be found in British English and other vocabularies.

Fruit of the loom - the company that produced different clothes (from linen to clothes for solemn cases). These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent and cannot be found in British vocabulary.

Galoshes is used in American English, in British English the words “**Wellington boots**” or “**wellies**” are used. It is tall rubberized boots. These American realia have equivalent in British English

Hip huggers - trousers with understated line of waist that fit hips. They were very popular in 1960. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Jersey - sport shirts (usually is worn with some player on the back). This type of clothes is worn in Great Britain and other countries.

Jumper - in British English the word “short dress” is used. This is a dressing-gown without sleeves that is worn over a dress. So, we can see that the realia “jumper” have the equivalent in British English, but this type of

clothes has some background differences. In British English “jumper” means a sweater.

Moccasins are 1) shoes of soft leather, which were worn by the Indians; 2) modern shoes, similar to the Indian moccasins. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Pants - in Great Britain the word “trousers” is used instead of “pants”. The word “pants” refers to the undergarment in British English. As the American word it has the equivalent in British English.

Parka is a long Indian fur-lined jacket. This is a specifically American word that has no equivalents in other languages.

Pump - in British English the word “court shoe” is used instead of the “pump”. It is a low-cut slip-on woman’s shoe. In British English “pump” is a regional name for what is now called a “trainer” or “running shoe”. The word-realia “pump” has the equivalent in British English.

Purse- in British English the word “handbag” is used instead of “purse”. In American English a purse is used by women to carry currency notes, credit cards, whereas a handbag is used by women to carry a vast assortment of oddments including their purses. So, we can see that the American word has equivalent in British English.

Rubber boots - in Great Britain the word “Wellingtons” is used. They are called “Welly/Wellies” in informal British English. It is very long boots reaching above the knee and worn by fishermen/anglers. They are also called “**waders**” in both British and American English.

Run - in Great Britain the word “ladder” is used. It means the defect in ladies’ tights (pantyhose) or stockings. These American realia have the equivalent in British English.

Running shoes - in Great Britain the word “trainers” is used. It means sport shoes for running. There are interesting regional variations in both British and American English. “**Pumps**”, “**Plimsolls**” and “**Daps**” are all British regional variations. American regional variations include “**Sneakers**” (New England and Mid-Atlantic states) and “**Tennis shoes**”. These American realia have the equivalent in British English.

Saddle shoes are the shoes with the coloured vamps (it is usually the combination of black and white). They were in fashion in 1950-s; they were

worn with bobby socks and long skirts. This is a specifically American word that has no equivalent in other languages.

Slacks are loose trousers with creases by waist and inner pockets. This is a specifically American word, which has no equivalent in other languages and also cannot be found in British English vocabulary.

Sneakers are shoes on rubber soles. These are specifically American realia that cannot be found in British English vocabulary.

Sweet pants are cotton sport trousers. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Suspenders - in Great Britain the word “**braces**” is used. In British English the word “suspenders” is used to keep ladies’ stockings in the right place. Braces are elastic straps passing over the shoulder and used to keep gentlemen’s trousers from falling down although the use of a belt or elasticized waist-band is now much in common. Both American and British English realia use “brace” to refer to a device for supporting something.

Ten-gallon hat - a high cowboy hat with very wide brims. This is a specifically American world that has no equivalent in other languages.

Tuxedo - in British English the word “**dinner jacket**” is used. These realia have the equivalent in British English. “Tuxedo” refers to the jacket and trousers combination in Great Britain.

Union suit - in British English “**long johns**” or “**combinations**” are used. It is thermal underwear. “Union suit” and “combinations” refer to a one-piece garment covering the whole body. So, these American realia have the equivalent in British English.

Wash-and-wears are lightly washed and not necessary to iron clothes. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Windbreaker is a wind jacket, usually with close knitted cuffs and collar. This type of clothes is used in many countries. We can see that these realia have the equivalent in other languages.

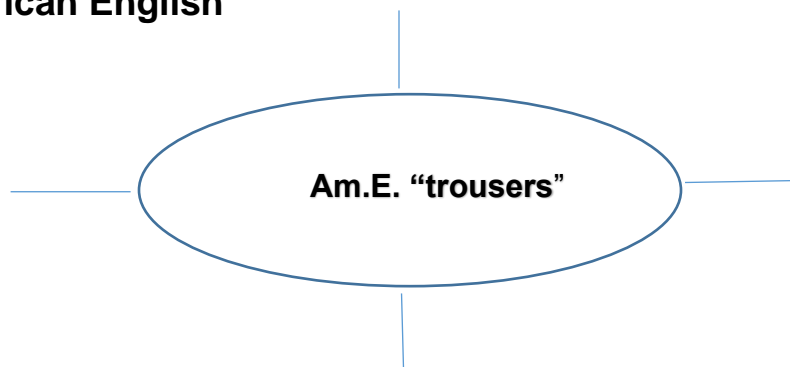
Wingtips - male shoes with toes, decorated with decorative holes. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Wranglers is a trade mark of jeans. These are specifically American realia that have no equivalent in other languages.

Task 17. What are the differences between the native speaker's associations and those of the Ukrainians?

Word	Associations
1. Denims	a. loose trousers with creases by waist and inner pockets
2. Jumper	b. modern shoes of soft leather
3. Slacks	c. sport shoes for running
4. Wranglers	d. a sweater
5. Moccasins	e. a suit of a businessman, strict and of dark color
6. Parka	f. a trade mark of jeans
7. Business suit	g. a sort of chocolate, actually - trainers
8. Galoshes	h. men's and women's trousers, which in the Russian language get the name <i>Jeans</i> . They all are made of firm cotton fabric
9. Running shoes	i. tall rubberized boots
10. Sneakers	j. a long fur-lined jacket

Task 18. Fill in the mind map with the names of trousers used in the American English



Task 19. Choose the right word for each definition

1. The jacket and trousers combination or "dinner jacket"
 - a. Union suit; b. Tuxedo; c. Jersey
2. Thermal underwear
 - a. Braces; b. Wash-and-wear; c. Union suit
3. A high cowboy hat with very wide brims
 - a. Ten-gallon hat; b. Bobby; c. Top hat

4. Cotton sport trousers
 - a. Slacks; b. Sweet pants; c. Hip huggers
5. A trade name of shoes with special cut of heel
 - a. Earth shoe; b. Sneakers; c. Saddle shoes
6. It is used by women to carry currency notes, credit cards
 - a. A handbag; b. A backpack; c. A purse

Task 20. Read the text “Realia of Clothes” and divide the words into three columns

Shoes	Trousers	Trade marks

UNIT 5. Realia of Food

The first thing that comes to mind when you think of “American cuisine” are classics like burgers, fried chicken, hot dogs and pancakes. Like many American things, the cuisine also has influences from elsewhere – German, British, Italian, Dutch, French, and Caribbean are only some of the cultures that have contributed to the food that is now considered typically American. Here’s the round up of popular American foods found across the country.

Apple Pie - The saying is "American as apple pie" for a reason: this sweet treat is a national institution. It is the combination of sugar, buttery pastry and tart sliced apples produces a dessert so extraordinary.

Hamburger - Every American will have a different idea about where to find the best hamburger in the country, ranging from fast food on the West Coast (In-N-Out Burger) to fine dining in New York (The Spotted Pig). But only

one place is recognised by the Library of Congress as being the birthplace of hamburgers: New Haven, Connecticut. The year was 1900 and the establishment was Louis' Lunch, run by one Louis Lassen. Today his great-grandson, Jeff Lassen, guides the ship, which still serves burgers made from five-meat blend and cooked in a century-old cast iron grill.

Clam Chowder - It is basically illegal to visit Boston without trying New England clam chowder. The fragrant soup is sold everywhere, and it looks hideous, being white and lumpy. But one taste is all it takes to fall in love. Whoever decided to mix the quahog shellfish with tender potatoes, salted pork, heavy cream and herbs is a total genius.

Bagel and Lox - New York city's strong Jewish population and go with bagels and lox, a weekend staple on many Manhattan tables. Scientific studies have been conducted trying to work out why the New York bagel reigns supreme over all others.

Deep-Dish Pizza - Pizza in Chicago looks and tastes different. The dish is deep, as the name suggests, meaning the crust rises high and allows for an artery-choking volume of cheese and tomato sauce. a particularly authentic meal, pair the pie with sugary soda. You might like to do this at an Uno Pizzeria, which claims to have invented the Italian American hybrid dish in 1943.

Drop Biscuits and Sausage Gravy - A biscuit in America means, essentially, a flaky scone often made with lard and buttermilk. In places such as Montana, where people burn energy working on horse ranches, biscuits are eaten at breakfast smothered in a thick white gravy that is studded with bits of sausage. It certainly wakes you up in the morning.

Texas Barbecue - Mesquite smoked meats and tenderising rubs are common obsessions, and it is not uncommon to go to football games and find people have brought entire ranges to the parking lots that are worth upwards of five or even ten thousand dollars – a pastime called "tailgating". Also good are the pork links, pulled pork, beef ribs and collard greens.

Hominy Grits - Southern food seems to exist in its own universe, and an entire list could be written just focusing on things like chicken and waffles (yes, you read that correctly). Hominy grits is essentially corn milled into a rough powder and then boiled up with butter or bacon grease.

Tacos - Los Angeles is a city with a taqueria on every street corner, basically. With so many Spanish-speakers it's possible to find anything from greasy nachos on Venice Beach to exquisite Michoacan-style goat stews. It is fried crisp taquitos stuffed with chicken. Chicken taquitos served on a bed of lettuce topped with sauce, salsa and cheese.

Fried green tomatoes - this Southern classic is especially beloved in Alabama. Ripe red tomatoes sandwiched between slices of white bread is the quintessential taste of summer.

A basic hot dog. It doesn't get more American than **a basic hot dog**, sandwiched between a sliced bun, topped with a squiggle of ketchup and mustard. The sausage was created in the late 1600's by John Geoghehner, a butcher from Germany. They were popularized in Chicago in 1893. Everyone's favorite hot dog is basically a cooked sausage which is traditionally grilled or steamed. Garnish with mustard, ketchup, mayonnaise, onions, relish, cheese and chilli.

Pancakes. When it comes to typical American breakfasts pancakes are basically flat cakes, often thin and round in shape, prepared from starch based butter and cooked on a hot surface. They can be topped off with a variety of condiments like maple syrup, fruits, bacon, egg and of course, chocolate sauce.

A cheesecake is dessert which brings a bright finish to any meal. William Lawrence 'accidentally' made cream cheese. The buttery biscuit base topped with cream cheese and tons of condiments is eaten with fruits, whipped cream, nuts or even chocolate syrup.

Burger is on nearly every American restaurant's menu. It boasts cheese, tomato, lettuce, and a zippy pickle sauce, with caramelised onions, mustard, mayonnaise, and relish. Americans contend to be the first to combine two slices of bread and a steak of ground beef into a hamburger 'sandwich'.

Mac and Cheese is considered America's ultimate comfort food. It is a good mix of different cheeses to get the most favorable macaroni and cheese and top it off with a shaving of Parmesan. It gained its popularity after being introduced by Thomas Jefferson to The United States.

Thanksgiving – So "thanksgiving" isn't technically a food, but it's such a legendary date on the American culinary calendar (the fourth Thursday of each November), that it needs to be acknowledged. Officially, the holiday is

about friends and family, but everybody knows it's really about turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, green bean casserole and bellyaches. While the recipes, like most things on this list, seem custom-made to give you a heart-attack or diabetes, they're all delicious, and taken together create one of the most ridiculous and enjoyable feasts you could ever attend.

Task 21. You are going to explore observations about the target culture. Make a list of five things which you have yourselves found in the text

Observation	Judgement
Texas Barbecue is smoked meats and tenderising rubs	Texas Barbecue is not uncommon to go to football games
Drop Biscuits and Sausage Gravy	
Tacos	
Deep-Dish Pizza	
Bagel and Lox	
Mac and Cheese	
Fried green tomatoes	
Hamburger	

Task 22. Write down a word you associate with each word in the list. For example: *Breakfast – biscuits that is studded with bits of sausage in Montana*

Deep-Dish Pizza, Bagel and Lox, Hamburger, Tacos, Apple Pie, Texas Barbecue

Task 23. What is Thanksgiving? Choose festive food and speak about it

Task 24. What is Easter? Choose Easter festive food and speak about it

Appendix

Task 25. Translate the following place names into Ukrainian

A.

the Channel Islands, the Cheviot Hills, Christmas Island, the Commander Islands, the Crocodile River, Everglades National Park (USA), the Grand Falls, Grand Falls (town), the Great Slave River, the Great Sandy Desert (Australia), the Great Victoria Desert, Hudson Bay, Idaho Falls, Kerch Strait, Maritime Territory (Russia), the Near Islands, the Niagara Falls, the White Nile, the White Mountains, the Yellow River.

B.

1. The Rocky Mountains (the Rockies) are considered young mountains: of the same age as the Alps in Europe, the Himalayas in Asia, and the Andes in South America.

2. There are 48 areas in the Rocky Mountains set aside by state and federal governments for national parks. Among the world-wide known are Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, and, of course, Grand Canyon National Park. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains area best-known is the Yosemite National Park.

3. The Appalachians are old mountains with many coal-rich valleys among them.

4. The Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada Mountains catch the largest share of rain off the Pacific Ocean.

5. At the border of the Pacific Ocean lie the Coast Ranges, relatively low mountains.

6. The Grand Canyon cut by the Colorado River in the high Colorado Plateau, is 1.6 kilometers in depth.

7. North of the Central Lowland are the five Great Lakes and West of the Central Lowland are the Great Plains.

8. The Mississippi is one of the world's great continental rivers, like the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa, or the Ganges, Amur, and Yangtze in Asia.

9. The winding Mississippi River and its various branches drain a great basin extending from the Appalachians to the Rockies about one-third the land of the United States.

10. Curving through the heart of the whole western half of the Central Basin is the Missouri River, chief western branch of the Mississippi, once the most destructive river in the United States.

11. The Missouri rises high among the snows of the Rocky Mountains.

12. Like the Mississippi all rivers - east of the Rockies finally arrive at the Atlantic. For this reason, the crests of the Rocky Mountains are known as the Continental Divide.

13. The Rio Grande is the foremost river of the Southwest between Mexico and the United States.

14. The skyscrapers of New York, the steel mills of Pittsburg and the automobile assembly lines of Detroit which are symbols of industrial America form the «melting pot» of the country.

15. Detroit, heart of automobile industry, began as a waggon-making town, using wood from the forests that covered the peninsula between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

16. The cargo tonnage which passes between Lake Superior and Lake Huron about equals the combined capacity of the Panama and Suez Canals.

17. From the eastern end of Lake Erie all the way across New York State flows the Hudson River which falls to New York harbor.

18. Great Salt Lake to the north of Salt Lake City in the State of Utah, contains an estimated six thousand millions of tons of soda.

Task 26. Answer the questions

1. What is the capital of the USA?
2. What are the highest mountain ranges?
3. Where are the Great Lakes situated?
4. What are the largest rivers?
5. The most populated city in the US is NYC, isn't it?
6. How is the national US flag called?
7. What do the 50 stars on the flag stand for?
8. What do the 13 stripes stand for?
9. What is the national tree of the USA?
10. What is the national bird of the USA?

Task 27. Do you think these statements are true or false? Correct the false statements

1. The United States of America is also called the USA or the UK.
2. The capital of the USA is Edinburg.
3. The Great Lakes are in the north-east of the country.
4. The USA consists of 13 big states and 50 small states.
5. The national flag of the USA is also called Union Jack.
6. The national bird of the USA is the Bald Eagle.
7. Independence Day is a national public holiday.
8. Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.
9. Most of the world's tornadoes occur in the USA.
10. English is the most commonly spoken language in the US, followed by Spanish.
11. The first man to walk on the moon was American George Washington.
12. The most popular sports in the US are American football, baseball and basketball.

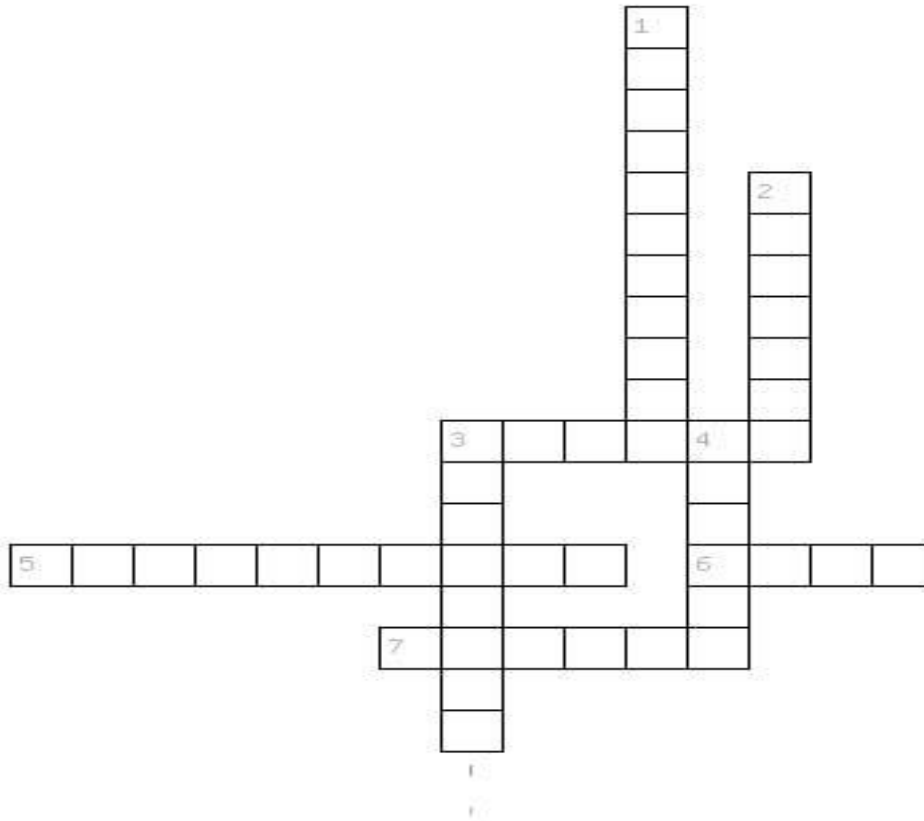
Task 28. Do a crossword

DOWN

1. The longest river in the USA.
2. One of the largest cities in the USA.
3. The USA borders on it in the South.
4. The USA borders on it in the North.

ACROSS

3. The highest mountain in the USA.
5. The _____ of the country is about 324 million people.
6. The _____ of the country is about 9,400,000 km².
7. The most northern state of the USA.



Task 29. Some interesting facts about the USA

The United States is located in the continent of North America. It stretches from the Atlantic in the East to the Pacific in the west.

The population of America is 321,368,864 (Jul 2015 estimate). It is the 3rd largest population in the world, but the population density in America is very low. It is the 182nd most densely populated country in the world.

The United States covers an area of 9,833,517sq km making it the third largest country in the world. It is roughly the same size as China and half the size of Russia.

English is spoken by 79% of the population with next most popular language being Spanish (13%) and other European languages, (4%) followed by languages from Asia (3%) amongst others. The United States does not have an official language but some of the states have decreed that English is the first language.

The capital city of America is Washington DC, which has a population 672,000 people living in its federal district. The White House is in Washington DC.

The flag is the symbolism represented by the stars and stripes. The thirteen stripes represent the British colonies who declared independence giving birth to a nation. The stars represent the states and territories of the United States and the flag kept changing as more states joined the union.

In America, the American Dollar is used for currency.

Being such a large country, it comes as no surprise that America has six time zones. The day on which daylight saving time is started is the same in all states.

America's large size means that it has a very varied climate ranging from tropical in Florida and Hawaii to Arctic in Alaska. Low winter temperatures in the North can sometimes be altered by the warm chinook winds coming off the Rocky Mountains. The United States has 58 national parks and 23 World Heritage sites. A wide variety of different environments can be found in the national parks.

Top 5 largest cities in America: 1. New York - 8,244,000; 2. Los Angeles - 3,819,000; 3. Chicago - 2,707,000; 4. Houston - 2,145,000; 5. Philadelphia - 1,536,000.

America is home to many of the largest companies in the world when measured by revenue: 1. Walmart - \$485 billion; 2. ExxonMobil - \$268 billion; 3. Apple - \$235 billion; 4. Philips 66 - \$161 billion; 5. General Motors - \$152 billion; 8. General Electric - \$149 billion; 9. Ford - \$144 billion.

The average family unit in America has 1.87 children. Life expectancy is relatively high. Life expectancy for men is 77.3 years, for women is 82 years. 82% of the population are considered urban living in the towns and cities.

Due to the large size of the country, America has the world's longest road network, the world's longest rail network and the world's largest air travel market. Car ownership is often essential with 92% of people commuting to work by car.

Answer the questions

1. Can you name the US 50 states?
2. Can you name the largest industrial centers of the USA?
3. Can you name the main rivers in the USA?
4. Can you name the largest companies of the USA?

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Key

Task 1. C

Task 2. 1d; 2k; 3f;4h; 5g; 6.a; 7.j; 8.i; 9.e; 10.b;11. c.

Task 3. b) nationally-colored language units

Task 4. 1.T; 2.F; 3.F; 4.T; 5.T; 6.F; 7.F; 8.T; 9.F; 10.T.

Task 5. Political realia; psychological realia; publicistic realia, literary realia, realia of humor.

Task 6. Popularity; cultural characteristics; actuality; social significance and cultural value; word building ability.

Task 7. geographic location; variety of plants; species of animals available in the states; value of the states as tourist centers; historical features of the states; role in the historical and political life of the USA; beliefs and customs of the population of the states; ethnic make-up of the states.

Task 8. 1. Leeds; 2. Greenwich; 3. Canterbury; 4. Belfast; 5. Sussex.

Task 9. 1.c; 2.a; 3.d; 4.b; 5.f; 6.e.

Task 10. 1.a; 2.b; 3. c; 4.a; 5. b.

Task 13. 1.d; 2.g; 3.b; 4.i; 5.h; 6.a; 7.j; 8.f; 9.c; 10.e.

Task 14. 1. Counter; 2. Walk-in kitchen; 3. Walk-in closet; 4. Garden apartment; 5. Dream home; 6. Motor home; 7. Ranch; 8. Counter; 9. Starter home; 10. Fleabag.

Task 15. 1.b; 2.c; 3.f; 4.a; 5.d; 6.g; 7.h; 8.e; 9.j; 10. i.

Task 16. 1.a; 2.b; 3.c; 4.a; 5.b.

Task 17. 1.h; 2.d; 3.a; 4.f; 5.b; 6.j; 7.e; 8.j; 9.c; 10.g.

Task 19. 1.b; 2.c; 3.a; 4.b; 5.a; 6.c.

Task 31. 1. The U.S.: 50 States: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming (50)

2. Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami,

Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, San José, Seattle, Washington, D.C.

3. Arkansas River, Chattahoochee River, Colorado River, Columbia River, Delaware River, Mississippi River, Missouri River, Ohio River, Potomac River, Rio Grande, Sacramento River, Saint Lawrence River, Snake River, Tennessee River (14)

4. 1. Walmart - \$485 billion; 2. ExxonMobil - \$268 billion; 3. Apple - \$235 billion; 4. Philips 66 - \$161 billion; 5. General Motors - \$152 billion; 8. General Electric - \$149 billion; 9. Ford - \$144 billion.

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Методичні рекомендації до самостійної роботи студентів спеціальності 291 «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії», 292 "Міжнародні економічні відносини" другого (магістерського) рівня (укр. та англ. мовами)

Укладачі: Н. О. Бутковська, О. В. Іваніга, Т. В. Лазаренко

Підписано до друку ...

Формат... Умов. Друк. Арк. 3. Наклад 15 прим. Зам. №...

Видавець і виготовлювач – издательство, адреса, телеф., е-мейл

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до

Державного реєстру

(ДК № ... від ...2021 р.)