

TUTOR'S HANDBOOK

RUSSIAN TRANSLATION: Theory and Practice

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INTRODUCTION

This resource has been designed to present ways of presenting the materials given in *Russian Translation: Theory and Practice*. The number of practicals given in each chapter may differ in number and in length. The fundamental idea is to provide enough exercises in each chapter to enable the instructor to cover the topic and also have additional flexibility. We have contextualized the explanatory materials and practicals within a framework designed to help students become better translators as a result of their work in this course.

The optimal time frame for completing these materials is a fifteen-week semester with three classroom hours per week. However, the materials may also be used over two semesters, with eleven weeks of classes with two classroom hours per week. If the availability of contact hours is fewer than what is suggested above, then some of the chapters may be omitted, or the class may share assignments within a chapter to complete all of the practicals. In some cases, one of the practicals from a given chapter could be omitted or the assignment shortened due to time constraints. The first ten chapters are essential for an undergraduate course in translation. For graduate level, all fifteen chapters should be completed.

The actual assignments given in the practicals are designed to be challenging. We have compensated for the complexity in two major ways: (1) providing TTs for many of the STs given in the practicals (and in some cases, we have provided multiple TTs), and (2) the individual STs are not very large. These two factors make it possible to delve deeply into the central issues involved in training the students to be excellent translators. In those cases where the student has access to both the ST and TT, it becomes possible to focus on particular aspects of the texts, from the phonological to discourse levels.

In general, the authors support not only individual work, but appropriate group work. The translation process is complicated, and requires not only appropriate print and web reference works, including a variety of dictionaries (monolingual, bilingual, thesaurus, phraseological, etc.) and consultation with expert colleagues. Group work also facilitates a healthy approach to revision and editing of TTs – different points of view are essential in transitioning from the translation process to the product.

The texts included in *Russian Translation: Theory and Practice* were carefully selected based on a variety of factors, including (1) their appropriateness for the chapter topic, (2) their importance in the Russian cultural context, (3) their structural, grammatical, and lexical forms, (4) their genre(s) (many of the text types are hybrids), (5) the importance of the authors of the STs in Russian culture, and (6) the content of the texts.

There are also additional exercises and reference resources attached to *Russian Translation: Theory and Practice*, including sound files of famous writers reading their

own works, Russian music, word-formative and participial exercises with diagnostics and a link to the on-line Grammatical Dictionary of Contemporary Russian, which includes full sound for all grammatical forms. Links for all these resources can be found on <http://www.routledge.com/books/Russian-Translation-isbn9780415473477>

The commentary and supplemental materials given in the Tutor's Handbook are not meant to be exhaustive; rather, they should stimulate further discussion and promote the production of many new and creative TTs, all of which can be as good or better than the ones provided in the text. All of these materials may be duplicated and used as handouts for educational purposes (non-profit). Where available, the authors provide STs with multiple published TTs. Having multiple TTs not only provides more ground for analysis and discussion, but also reiterates the fact that there is no ideal TT, and that the translation process is never fully completed.

Assessment and Examining

The authors suggest that students be tested on a chapter by chapter basis. It is up to the instructor, of course, but examination of mastery should include tasks that recreate the grammatical, lexical and cultural information featured in each set of lessons.

Based on generally agreed upon standards of the European Union, proficiency testing is divided into five activities: auditory comprehension, speaking, reading, writing and grammatical/lexical ability. *Russian Translation: Theory and Practice* offers a wide variety of practicals that allows the instructors and students to improve their proficiency in each of these five areas. While the design of the book focuses primarily on Russian to English translation, there are some exercises that are specifically designed as English to Russian. Furthermore, textual materials are rich enough in terms of linguistic and cultural information that they may be used to develop new types of exercises for in-class and testing purposes.

PRACTICAL ONE TUTOR NOTES

Preliminaries to translation as a process

Comments on Practical 1.1:

This assignment is designed to facilitate sensitivity to different audiences, goals and levels of addressee language proficiency. As the goals and factors shift and change, it becomes interesting to compare which parts of the ST are preserved and which are dropped. The instructor may wish to divide the class into smaller groups and distribute amongst the groups; then individual student groups may present their findings to the overall class. This type of approach can produce interesting results, since it builds in consultation in the translation process from the very beginning of the course and demonstrates the importance of negotiation in developing a set of good translations.

In many universities, there is a difference between the **International House** and the **International Office**. The International Office, not described in the above passage, is often the entity that deals with the official paperwork for visas and registration of status for foreign nationals in the U.S. It is also true that the relationship to the International House may be more optional for international students, so the burden is on the International House to attract students to their programs.

If this passage were to be rephrased for a Russian international student in the U.S., the notion of "International House" requires significant explanation, since there is no functional equivalent in Russian institutions of higher education. What does exist in Russian universities for foreigners is called иностранный отдел (The Foreign Office/Division). This office processes visa papers, registration, tuition, room/board and is managed by personnel affiliated with the local police and OVIR [ОВИР - отдел виз и регистрации). The U.S. International House is generally run by university employees who with no affiliation to local or federal agencies outside of the university. A more literal translation of the term, Международный дом, has no Russian cultural equivalent, and is thus freed from preconceptions that would accompany the use of the term Иностранный отдел. The speaker should anticipate questions about the obligatory or voluntary nature of the international student's relationship to the International House and International Office.

Comments on Practical 1.2:

The first exercises given are Russian-Russian in order to focus on shifts in meaning as a text is modified within one language. Future assignments will be Russian STs and English TTs.

A. Nabokov's "Chance"

In this passage one sees a significant stylistic difference between ST and TT. The ST is almost telegraphic at times, full of metonymies, which give a sense of discontinuity to the discourse and between the characters. One of the most salient features of the TT is the use of standard syntax, which includes overtly stating the verbal subject, which is often missing in the ST. Also, the TT "spells out" the semantics of some of the prefixed verbs in the ST (cf. *Он быстро посмотрел вокруг* (TT) for *Юрко огляделся* (ST)). There are also lexical substitutions in the TT that may be more accessible to the student than those found in the ST (cf. *положил* for *сунул*). There will be significant changes in word order as a result of the syntactic modifications from ST to TT.

Sensitivity to how the meaning between the ST and TT may differ is one of the major goals of exercise two. If the students are able to pinpoint these differences in the text, then they should be able to be more critical and aware of the impact of the meaning changes in their own translations.

B. Bunin's "Village"

This text will probably be perceived as more difficult than the Nabokov text due to the topic itself and a few of the terms in the text (cf. *помещики, уезд, дурновцы*). In fact, this is a good place to make the point that the difficulty of a text may not be in the overall style or grammar, but may simply be the result of a topic in which the translator is not very well versed, or the presence of a few troublesome lexical items. The TT in this example is instructive in changing meaning by strengthening some of the verbs paraphrased from the ST (esp. *накричались вдоволь*). This particular example could serve as the basis of a discussion about whether the translator should have used *вдоволь* at all in the TT.

Practical 2.1 can be expanded at the tutor's discretion. Below are two English translations of each text with additional commentary.

TT to ST.A. from: *The Stories of Vladimir Nabokov*, translated by Dmitri Nabokov (New York: Vintage Books, A Division of Random House, Inc., 1995, p. 58-59).

A Matter of Chance

Red-haired, sharp-nosed Max also came out into the vestibule. He was sweeping the floor. He noticed a glint of gold in a corner. He bent down. It was a ring. He hid it in his waistcoat pocket and gave a quick look around to see if anyone had noticed. Luzhin's back was motionless in the doorway. Max

cautiously took out the ring; by the dim light he distinguished a word in script and some figures engraved on the inside. Must be Chinese, he thought. Actually, the inscription read “1-VIII-1915. Aleksey.” He returned the ring to his pocket.

The English TT for this passage from Nabokov’s story is interesting in that it has some of the effects seen in the Russian TT, especially the addition of pronouns and subjects and compound verb forms for single lexical items in the ST, which diminishes the telegraphic style of the original Russian ST. This TT is also interesting because it was translated by Nabokov’s son, Dmitri. Nabokov was very vocal about his approach to translation, and even though he was a famous writer in two languages (Russian and English), he refused to translate his own autobiography; rather, he wrote a separate one for each language. For more on Nabokov’s views of translating, see his article, “Problems of Translation: *Onegin* in English, in Venuti (2000:71-83).

TT to ST.B from: *The Village: Authorized Translation from the Russian of Ivan Bunin by Isabel F. Hapgood* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1923, p. 53-54).

It became known, later on, that in truth a remarkable thing had taken place. On one and the same day, the peasants had risen through almost the entire county. The inns in the town were crowded for a long time thereafter with land-owners who had sought protection of the authorities. Afterwards, Tikhon Ilitch recalled with shame that he also had sought it – with shame, because the whole uprising had been limited to the Durnovka people’s shouting for a while, doing a lot of damage, and then quieting down. The harness-maker began, before long, to present himself in the shop at Vorgol as though nothing whatsoever had happened, and doffed his cap on the threshold as if he did not perceive that Tikhon Ilitch’s face darkened at his appearance. Nevertheless, rumours were still in circulation to the effect that the Durnovka folk intended to murder Tikhon Ilitch.

Hapgood’s TT is marked by its age – the text reads like a turn-of-the-century novel. The transcriptions used for names is also distinct from the 3 standard systems given in chapter three. Many students may not understand the expression “doffed his cap.”

Enhancement exercise:

For students who are interested in hearing the voices of Nabokov and Bunin, here are some interesting examples of them reading their own poetry:

1. Vladimir Nabokov: To my youth/K moej junosti (in English and Russian)
<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=673>
Владимир Владимирович Набоков «Читает "К моей юности"»

2. Ivan Bunin: Pesnya 1903 goda
<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=192>
Иван Алексеевич Бунин «читает четыре стихотворения»

Comments on Practical 1.3:

These two news excerpts are more interesting when read together; the contents of the two pieces are contradictory in an ironic way. On the one hand, we have the announcement of a new ambitious space program to Mars, while on the other we read about the incompetence of aviation on earth. Both pieces are good examples of the general style of printed media articles, and they expose the student to Russian renderings of numbers and punctuation. *Here, the student is exposed to the general Russian tendency to use abbreviations and technical compound words (including авуанпом, самопиесеу, пассажироперевозка и т.д.).*

While the first excerpt is more of an information sound bite, the second piece lends itself to producing a TT that includes more evaluation of the status quo and a prognosis for the future. The degree of interpretation that students incorporate into their TT may serve as the basis for discussion, especially since the topic of airline accidents is one that has no trouble attracting the attention of the public. A discussion of the use of the term *произшествие* throughout the article, following the initial mention of *катастрофа*, is interesting not only at the content and stylistic levels, but also at the level of lexical meaning.

The second article also provides a basis for the discussion of translation of statistical data and which statistics from this excerpt should find their way into the gist translation.

PRACTICAL TWO TUTOR NOTES

Preliminaries to translation as a product

Comments on Practical 2.1:

It is relatively rare to have such a strong example of translation loss available. Krushchev's speech at the United Nations has been quoted over and over again over the past forty years, and still continues to be mistranslated in the 21st century. This example demonstrates not only the impact that the translator can have on entire nations, but also how important it is to understand what your purpose is in translating. In this case, the audience was not from the SL, but from a variety of TLs, many of which relying on English as the more accessible text than the original ST.

Another aspect of this practical is that it initiates a discussion of the topic of set expressions and how important they are at the textual level. Proverbs, sayings, phraseologisms and other set expressions will be dealt with in-depth in chapter nine.

Comments on Practical 2.2:

Daria Dontsova is one of the more popular detective novelists in Russia today. More precisely, she defines her genre to be the "ironic detective/mystery novel." Dontsova is extraordinarily prolific, and there are four main characters that narrate her novels: Jevlampia Romanova, Ivan Poduškin, Viola Tarakanova, and Dasha Vasiljeva. In many of her novels, dogs play an integral role, and the author is always depicted on the back cover of her books with three of her dogs. Dontsova has her own website (www.dontsova.ru), and even offers prizes to her readers for solving mysteries set out in her novels.

This particular passage is interesting not only for the derivational morphology that it displays, but also for its cultural content. One immediately has to understand the general cultural trends in relationships between the husband's mother and his wife. Russian has a very rich set of kinship terms that distinguish between different sides of the family, and this passage could be an excuse to set up the family tree. Below are the most commonly distinguished familial relationships:

прабабушка	прадедушка
бабушка (баба)	дедушка (дед(а))
мать	отец
дочь	сын
внучка	внук
свекровь	свёкор
тёща	тесть
невестка	зять
мачеха	отчим

падчерица

пасынок

One could note that terms like *деверь* and *сноха* are hardly used in urban areas, and many educated Russians today are not exactly sure what they mean.

This passage shows three generations living in one household, and it reveals the discourse strategies often applied between the wife or husband and their respective in-laws are formal (use of *Вы*) and address by first name with patronymic (*по имени-отчеству*). It also shows that Russian has separate lexemes for step-sons and step-daughters (*пасынок*, *падчерица*). The divorce rate in Russia has been around 50% for some time; it is very common for families to include step-parents and step-children.

Note that these texts hold a wealth of grammatical, lexical and discourse examples that allows them to be revisited in future chapters as new topics are raised for analysis. In chapter two, this Dontsova text is a wonderful source of prefixed verbs, verbal adverbs and set expressions. The following comments are made to enhance the production of the TT:

1. окончательно распоясалась:

When students encounter an unknown lexical item, it is generally good advice to tell them to look for the root. In this case, the prefix (*раз*) plus root (*пояс*) gets close to the meaning of this verb – unleash the belt, take off the belt, let loose, go wild, go overboard. The use of the adverb *окончательно* provides an additional punch to the verb.

2. рыться в вещах:

The verb *рыться* gives the sense of disrespect by the grandmother of the granddaughter's privacy and personal belongings. Most of the verbs in this passage that relate to the grandmother do not portray her in a positive light.

3. присматривайте за девкой:

The use of the colloquial form *девка* characterizes the grandmother's feelings toward her granddaughter. This term is often derogatory, and clearly derogatory in this context.

4. нехорошим занимается:

This statement is a clear insinuation not only of the granddaughter's potential dishonesty, but also that she is not a "nice" girl and possibly promiscuous.

5. подстегнутый матерью:

This phrase continues the imagery of the use of the verb *распоясаться*. Here, we see the mother is nagging at her son, literally whipping him (this verb is often used in the expression *подстегнуть ремнём*), forcing him to take on his step-daughter.

6. устраивал допросы, выжимал из нее правду:

These verb phrases indicate the unpleasant, interrogation-like conversation that occurred between step-father and step-daughter.

7. стащила, спёрла:

These are common colloquial forms for the more literary verb form украсть. Their presence here would indicate Sveta's discourse style.

8. шипела Вера Ивановна:

Once again, we have a negative characterization of Vera Ivanovna, where she is hissing like a snake (как змея – common collocation with the verb шипеть).

9. хозяйственными деньгами:

These are household funds used for buying food and household goods – the day-to-day things needed from the budget.

10. нахлебаемся, наездимся, наплачемся:

It is quite typical in Russian to have multiple forms with the same prefix used together for additional emphasis.

Note that Dontsova uses a verbal government that is not typical:

Наездимся в зону is preferred to на зону.

There are some instances of tension between the use of в and на, where one has become preferred (e.g. на кухне, not в кухне), and others that are currently being debated (e.g. на Украине, в Украине).

Sample TT:

Sveta couldn't take the pressure and complained to her mom about it. Quite unexpectedly, Anya took her mother-in-law's side.

- Vera Ivanovna only wishes you well – said Anya, - later on you will thank her for that.

Once the old lady realized she had her daughter-in-law's support, she completely let loose and even started going through her granddaughter's things and telling on her to her son:

- You two had better watch that girl, she's up to no good! Where did she get those new panty hose? And that compact? We didn't give her money for those things, so where did she get them?

At his mother's instigation, Iosif questioned his step-daughter and squeezed the truth out of her: the panty hose she stole from one of her girlfriends, and the compact she stole from the store.

- Oh boy! – hissed Vera Ivanova, demonstratively locking up her box of "house" funds in her desk drawer – You're raising a thief! She is really going to make us miserable! We'll be making lots of trips to the prison to visit her! We'll cry many tears because of her!

All of the texts in chapter two clearly demonstrate the importance of understanding the importance of derivational morphology in Russian and how prefixation in particular

changes the meaning of lexemes. [Suffixation is equally important and will be dealt with in later chapters.]

Comments on Practical 2.3:

Tsvetaeva's poem, dedicated to Boris Pasternak, is a wonderful example of the versatility and productivity of verbal prefixation in CSR. Her sensitivity to the semantic force of the prefix ПАЗ- is remarkable, and includes not only a play on alternative stress patterns (e.g. *рассо́рили*, *рассо́рили*), but also creating a new relationship between the word form *паз* (once, at once) with the prefix (e.g. *рас-стояние*, *рас-садили*). Below is a list of the *in absentia* paradigmatic phraseologisms that are often associated with the individual verbs, followed by another TT to complement the one given in the textbook (translated by Michael M Naydan with Slava Yastremski in *After Russia: Marina Tsvetaeva*, Ann Arbor: Ardis, 1992, p. 233).

1. *рас-ставили*: как фигуры в шахматах или мебель, что-то неодушевленное
2. *рассадили*: как детей в школе, которые болтают или густо растущие цветы
3. *тихо себя вели*: как дети
4. *разбили нас*: как колоду карт; тоже - разбили армию (белую в данном случае)
5. *расклеили*: были склеены, как одно целое; тоже – *расклеиться*: заболеть, тоска, депрессия
6. *распаяли*: были спаяны, одно целое – сплав
7. *развели*, *распаяв*: как Христа
8. *сплав вдохновений и сухожилий*: духовный и физический
9. *рассорить*: сделать, чтобы разругались, разошлись
10. *рассорить*: от слова «сор» (мусор) – выбросили, как ненужный мусор
11. *стена да ров*: как раньше строили замки (невозможно проникнуть друг к другу)
12. *заговорщиков*: очень важное слово в стихотворении – два поэта против власти
13. *растеряли*: Россия потеряла многих в результате революции и гражданской войны
14. *рассовали*: совать – кое-как, сунуть, не придавая значения (как будто они ничего не стоят)

Practical 2.3 TT: Version 2

These two TTs of Tsvetaeva's ST provide a good basis for discussion. The differences are significant, and help to demonstrate the struggle between ST and TT preferences with different potential points along the continuum.

Dis—tance: mileposts, miles...
We were put apart, seated separately,
So that we would behave quietly
At two different ends of the earth.

Dis—tance: mileposts, far-off places...
They unglued us, unsoldered us,

Crucifying us, they separated our two hands,
But they didn't know that it was the fusion

Of inspiration and sinews...
They didn't set us at odds – they scattered us,
They stratified us...

A wall and a ditch.

They displaced us like eagle-

Conspirators: mileposts, far-off places...
They didn't upset us – they lost us.
Along the slums of earthy latitudes
They shoved us into separate corners like orphans.

Which one, which one is it, already – March?!
They cut us – like a deck of cards!

Comments on Practical 2.4:

This short text is full of prefixed verbs, long and short form participles, and reflexive verb forms in –ся. The *раз-* prefix is quite predominant in this passage, but unlike the preceding practical, it does not give the defining, central structure of the text. The word *игра* can be one of the major points for discussion on what translation is best for the given text – *play*, *playing*, *game* or some combination of the three?

Comments on Practical 2.5:

The purpose of this practical is to demonstrate how drastically the textual body of the ST can change in translation between genres in the same SL and then, to be translated into a TL. In this case, we have a famous text (many Russians still call EO «хрестоматия русской жизни») that is transformed into the libretto of one of the most famous Russian operas, both past and present, of the same name. Tchaikovsky's brilliant music immortalizes Pushkin's text in a way that is perhaps more accessible to the world and other cultures than the original text. And while it is unlikely that non-Russian speakers would be reciting passages from Evgenij Onegin, it is certainly the case that non-Russian speakers have sung and currently sing the operatic musical text (in the original) in theatres around the globe.

[A note: Russian operatic theatre is one of the few places where world opera is typically translated and performed in Russian. This trend, which was so common in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, is now beginning to slowly subside in favor of performance in the original languages. In fact, it was only in 2007 that St. Petersburg Mixailovsky Theatre began performing European opera in the original language. The Russian writer Mixail Bulgakov was an ardent fan of European opera, and his favorite opera was Gounod's Faust performed in Russian. The Russian libretto of Faust is brilliant in its own right and served as an important contributor to many of Bulgakov's works.]

Pushkin's original ST is, one could argue, hardly related to the operatic text at all. However, there are some textual points that can be noted:

1. полковая музыка becomes военная музыка in the libretto
2. The general mood of the ball is conveyed in the operatic text
3. The dining (гремят тарелки и приборы Да рюмок раздаётся звон...; давно уж нас не угощали, на славу пир) is present in both texts

The operatic ST includes detail that is not part of the original Pushkin text. Chronologically, the mention of Tatiana's fiancé in the opera is earlier than in Pushkin's text.

This practical was designed to emphasize the broad expanse between the operatic ST and its TT. It might be interesting to hear the reaction of the class about their opinion of the success of the TT. Including a CD of the singing of the waltz scene is suggested, where students would listen to the performance outside of class.

It would be useful to return to this practical after completing chapter six, which introduces Skopos theory in the course.

For additional analysis, one could bring in a variety of TTs of Pushkin's text. The most interesting include translations by Tom Beck, Charles Johnston, and Vladimir Nabokov's very detailed analysis/translation.

PRACTICAL THREE TUTOR NOTES

Phonological and Graphic Issues in Translation

Comments on Practical 3.1 and 3.2

These four short STs and corresponding TTs were selected to allow the students to focus on phonological and graphic issues.

Poem 1:

The TT does a nice job of trying to mimic the rhythmic and rhyming structures of the ST. The semantic framing of the ST is done by the pair of opposites красною/горькую, where красная means красивая (which is etymologically valid). This is completely lost in the TT. The word рябина has a couple of traditional English translations, including “mountain ash”, “rowan-berry”, and “ash berry”. Names of berries and berry bushes/trees are very common in Russian folklore texts, and are often challenging to translate.

Poem 2:

The graphic layout of the TT tries to faithfully follow that of the ST. However, due to certain grammatical constraints, it is not possible to completely follow the same line breaks (e.g. ST: Но я ее, TT: But did I). Thematically, it is interesting to consider an ST that is inspired by a non-SL text. Textually, the addition of the verb “lies” in cases where there is no verb in the ST changes the meaning from ST > TT in an interesting way. In the ST, Ophelia is lost to Hamlet not only because she committed suicide, but he had lost her anyway. The other interesting point of departure between the ST and TT is given in the addition of the word “more than” in the phrase я ее любил как сорок тысяч братьев. In Russian folklore, the numeral forty (сорок) is a maximum number – he could not have loved her *more than*, only *as much as*. The following expressions are examples of this meaning of сорок: сороконожка, сорок сороков.

Poem 3:

This short poem sets up the discussion on how to translate the lexemes истина and правда. These terms are quite distinct in Russian, and can even be combined into the phrase истинная правда. The TT uses the same English word (truth) for both, which is not surprising. However, it also uses the same word for фальшь and ложь. This parallelism is a valid choice, but it would also be interesting to discuss what other options might be available to try to reflect the lexical differences in these terms in the ST. The TT is faithful to the semantics of the ST, as stated in the final line, and is an example of an elegant, but simple, decision by the translator that does its best to capture the aesthetic of the ST.

Poem 4:

This practical is devoted to one of the more well-known poems by Tsvetaeva, dedicated to the Russian Symbolist poet, Aleksandr Blok. Two TTs have been included in order to make an important point about so-called “literal” translation: even in literal translation, changes are made from ST > TT – grammatical, syntactic, lexical. In this particular

instance, one could quibble especially with the translator of TT1 about the phrase “five signs” as a literal translation of the Russian пять букв. All of the commentary on this poem always points out the fact that Blok’s name in Old orthography had 5 letters instead of 4 (Блокъ). This poem also demonstrates that the Russian word имя, which is often considered to be only the first name, is being used by Tsvetaeva to refer to the last name. This poem is also a wonderful example of sound imagery that constantly reminds the reader of the name that is never uttered – Blok.

Comments on Practical 3.3 and 3.4:

These practicals give the students an opportunity to rely on their auditory perception without the benefit of a visual text. While this is not the primary goal of the course, it is important for students to remember that texts may be oral or written.

Included here links to Akhmatova’s poems and the text and music of Bulat Okudzhava’s songs: 1. (a) Akhmatova’s poem: Tvorchestvo (from the cycle, “Tajny remesla”):

<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=355>

(**Анна Андреевна Ахматова** «Стихотворения и проза. Собрание № 2»);

(b) Akhmatova’s poem: Mne golos byl:

<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=581>

(**Анна Андреевна Ахматова** «Стихотворения и проза. Собрание № 3»);

2. (a) Bulat Okudzhava: A vse-taki zhal’: <http://1000plastinok.info/song8886.html>; (b)

Molitva: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xoRjh-pf5C0>; (c) Pesenka o golubom

sharike: <http://1000plastinok.info/song8875.html>.

The instructor can divide these exercises into two parts:

(1) For aural practice, students should listen to the sound files (links given above) and transcribe the Akhmatova poems and songs by Okudzhava.

(2) After reviewing the students’ transcriptions, the students can compare their results with the original text. This is a good opportunity for students to take stock of what kinds of listening comprehension difficulties they have when working with auditory texts.

(3) Compare the ST and TT provided in the Tutor’s handbook and discuss the strong and weak points of each TT.

Enhancement exercise: For additional exposure to Bulat Okudzhava and for additional practice in transcribing audio texts and generating a TT, see the following web address:

Bulat Okudzhava: O dne pobedy

<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=414>

Булат Шалвович Окуджава «Собрание 16 стихотворений в чтении автора»

Comments on Practical 3.5:

It is very important for students to recognize that numerals are not rendered the same way in Russian and English. In the Russian examples, there are no commas separating out units of one thousand or more.

Abbreviations are also an interesting part of this text: ДТП (дорожно-транспортное происшествие) and УК РФ (Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации) are expected to be understood by the Russian audience of the ST, but КоАП is not (and is written out by the author of the ST).

The term статистика is always used in the singular, as opposed to the plural that is often found in English. The use of the term ной-хэй is an example of an early 90's borrowing from English into Russian.

The topic of this article is one that is relevant both to the source culture and the target culture and will hopefully have a sobering effect on its SL and TL audience.

Supplemental Materials:

Handwritten texts often present problems for translators and transcribers, and with that in mind, we are providing excerpts of text by Vladimir Vysotsky written in his own hand, along with a typed version of the text and a musical version at the following addresses:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mZtbmx0chFI> (with pictures of Vysotsky)

<http://video.yandex.ru/users/v3834400/view/346/> (audio only)

The following TTs (which are excerpts of the song “Ban’ka po-belomu”) are interesting for representing a large discrepancy in how lyrical verse is translated. TT2 includes an example of supplementary notes accompanying the actual translation of the song lyrics, which is a technique generally applied throughout the collection from which TT2 was taken to facilitate comprehension of the ST, SL and SC. Whether or not the translator achieves his goal is worth discussing.

The full Russian text to the song, “Ban’ka po-belomu” can be found at the following web address:

<http://www.romance.ru/cgi-bin/index.cgi?page=d-6-4-6&item=202>.

Exercise: (1) Compare the two TTs with the original ST (web address given directly above) and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each TT. (2) Translate the missing verses in class and compare your new TTs. (3) Identify all of the collocations and set expressions used in the lyrics. (4) What are some of the ways to render the common verbal prefixes used with pairs of verbs within and across the verses? (5) What is the fundamental difference between the translation of the titles in the two TTs? Does the ST title refer to a place or a process?

Sample TT1: Банька по-белому (full text TT)

Russian Sauna

Fire up the sauna for me, kind mistress of the house,
so that I will be red hot, I will be heated up through and through.
Right on the very edge of the bench
I will destroy all of my doubts.

I will relax to the point that it's simply not nice,
I'll throw a dipper of cold water all over me, and everything is forgotten.
And now that I'm clean, the blue color of my tattoo dating from the "Cult of personality"
days is visible on my left breast.

Fire up the sauna for me with the vents open –
I have forgotten what it feels like to have access to the world.
I'll be poisoned by the coal and then the hot steam
will loosen the tongue of the poisoned one – me.

So much faith and forest have been chopped down,
So much sadness and so many highways have been analyzed.
And on the left breast is a profile of Stalin,
And on the right a full-face of Marinka.

Hell, I can't believe how long I was on leave "in paradise"
where I ended up because of my unconditional faith!
I traded my unearthly stupidity for a life
that was hopeless.

Fire up the sauna for me with the vents open –
I have forgotten what it feels like to have access to the world.
I'll be poisoned by the coal and then the hot steam
will loosen the tongue of the poisoned one – me.

I remember how it was early in the morning
And I barely had time to shout out to my brother
As the two Red guards transported me from Siberia to Siberia –
"Take care of them!"

Later on in the quarries and the swamps
Having swallowed my fill of tears and raw brick,
We tattooed the profiles close to our heart
So that He would hear how they were shattering.

Fire up the sauna for me with the vents open –
I have forgotten what it feels like to have access to the world.
I'll be poisoned by the coal and then the hot steam

will loosen the tongue of the poisoned one – me.

Oh! I am shivering from the boring detailed story,
The steam has driven away all sense from my mind.
From the fog of the cold past
I take a dip into the hot fog.

And then in my head certain ideas started to knock --
It turns out – why in the hell did I get the tattoo?
And I whip myself with the birch branches
Based on inheritance of the “dark” times.

Fire up the sauna for me with the vents open –
I have forgotten what it feels like to have access to the world.
I’ll be poisoned by the coal and then the hot steam
will loosen the tongue of the poisoned one – me.

Sample TT2: Банька по-белому (excerpt)

[from *Vladimir Vysotsky: Hamlet with a Guitar*. Translated by Sergei Roy, compiled by Yuri Andreyev and Iosif Boguslavsky. Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1990, pp. 104-107.]

Bath-Hut ** (the note is also from Roy’s translation)

Warm the bath-hut, my love, set it steaming,
I will lash myself glowing red,
On a shelf somewhere near the ceiling
I will squash all my doubts – kill them dead.

I’ll ease off to the point of brutality,
Then a roll in the snow will feel good,
And the face of that cult personality
Will stand out on my left breast, tattoo’d.

.....

Seems I branded myself for no reason
With that image – doubts rip up my mind,
And I lash with a thick birch-twigs besom
At my heart – and the evil times’ sign.

.....

It’s so hot!
 Ah my God!
 It’s too hot!..

** A lengthy treatise would be needed to really explain the role of the bath-hut in the Russian way of life – or what used to be the way of life in peasant Russia....With Russia's severe climate, warming oneself in the steam of the bath-hut, accompanied by ritual self-flagellation with a birch-twig besom, rolling naked in the snow or dipping in an ice-hole in a lake or river to cool off, is a real delight...Many peasants had faith in Stalin even in the camps, they believed he knew nothing of his hirelings' atrocities; hence the widespread custom of tattooing his profile on the breast...Touching as it does on the raw nerves of society, this probably the most important, and characteristic, of all of Vysotsky's poem-songs. – *Tr.*

Enhancement exercise: For additional practice in transcribing audio text and then generating a TT, we suggest the following examples of Vysotsky reading his own verse:

Vladimir Vysotsky: Moj Gamlet

<http://imwerden.de/cat/modules.php?name=books&pa=showbook&pid=1476>

Владимир Семенович Высоцкий «читает два стихотворения»

PRACTICAL FOUR TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 4.1:

The subheading of the article is written without capital letters – this is not a typographical error, but the way the heading was given in the newspaper, Коммерсантъ. The widely recognized symbol for the newspaper is “Б”. Andrej Kolesnikov is one of the most respected journalists in Russia today. He is known for his biting commentaries and witty writing style. The level of sarcasm in this excerpt is a bit surprising for a newspaper that one could compare with the Wall Street Journal. (Not included here, but the accompanying photograph to the article also speaks volumes.)

The use of superlative adjectives (Прекраснейший), along with other dramatic phrases (было предписано судьбой), contributes to the ironic style of the article.

The role of the translator is also a part of the content of the article. In this case, we see an interesting struggle between the translator from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (МИД – Министерство иностранных дел) and the Russian president. This could be a good opportunity to bring up the challenges of translating and interpreting, the differences between the two, and the complications that arise when the power differential between the translator and the author of the text or speech is so dramatically unbalanced.

Comments on Practical 4.2:

Humor and laughter are important cultural notions, and we have attempted to demonstrate that it is possible to share both of these emotions across the Russian-English linguo-cultural divide. The size of the anecdotes varies – some are typical one-liners, while others are short narratives. Topics cover politics, corruption, gender stereotypes, Soviet vs. post-Soviet periods, plays on words, and even going on daylight saving time. It will be interesting to see which jokes evoke the most (or at least some) laughter from the class.

Comments on Practical 4.3:

Given the topic of this article, which involves the performance of a famous Russian mezzo-soprano at Prince Charles’ wedding to Camilla, it will come as no surprise to see some interesting high-style (высокопарные) word forms and expressions, including the following:

- (1) во время церемонии благословения (имеется в виду венчание)
- (2) чтобы царила любовь (no pun intended)
- (3) Его высочество
- (4) затеяна церемония (usually one would expect устроена; here, one gets the sense of how complicated it was to put the event together)
- (5) костюм был предоставлен (the costumes were provided either for rental or for good, but in either case, without charge)
- (6) поклонники искусства (for fans of the arts, but sport fans are болельщики)
- (7) леди Камилла выказала много теплоты (a more regular way of expressing this would be: ... очень тепло принимала наше выступление)

As the interview moves from the topic of the wedding ceremony of the Prince of Wales to the difficulties an opera singer experiences in her trade, the linguistic style of the article changes. This shift in style is simultaneously more simplistic, colloquial and in some cases awkward stylistically (e.g. максимально естественной, дикие нагрузки, не особенно отягощена, прикольное). This oral interview is full of long and short form participles, where the long form participles mainly occur as adjectival forms (e.g. увиденных стран, потрясающие букеты), short form predicates (e.g. обречена, польщена, забываемо и т.д.), and even a verbal adverb (перевоплощаясь).

The instances of code switching are interesting, and occur here primarily to demonstrate to the target audience (which are Russian speakers) that Jekaterina speaks English. This “word-dropping” is a way of showing off and is quite common in CSR, even among speakers who do not actually speak English. The French borrowing декольте has been in Russian for hundreds of years and is not new.

The interview is full of prefixed verbs, including the following (all forms are given below in the infinitive in the aspect given in the text):

проходить
соответствовать
располагаться
предоставить
надеть
поддерживать
воспринимать
открывать
выдерживать
приходиться
придерживаться
покрасить
перевоплощаться
вырастать

There are clear comparisons made in the article between singing and sports, especially in terms of effort, stamina, and the endurance required to be successful in both (e.g. выдерживаю, выносливый).

In colloquial Russian the terms приколы, прикольно, прикольное are quite common and refer to things that are “fun, cool” and even “funny”. The noun is used to refer to “hidden camera” types of joking around, fooling people, or making them look foolish. The popular television show, Городок, has a segment each week entitled *Приколы нашего городка*. The literal meaning of the verbs прикалывать/приколоть is to *pin something onto something* (приколоть брошку к пиджаку). The reflexive form is frequently used in the meaning of making fun of someone (прикалываться приколоться над кем-либо). In contrast, the verb расколоть(ся) is to *break someone up laughing (break up laughing)*.

The dative construction мне это не идет means “I don’t look good in that”. Compare with мне это не подходит – “That doesn’t suit me.”

There are really no special musical terms in this article, but there are some everyday lexemes that have special meanings in theatre, namely:

образ (в этом образе) – в этой роли

эта партия – то, что артист поет в опере; в драматическом театре или в кино – роль;
в балете – танец или партия

There are several repetitions of non-declinable nouns in this article, including меццо-сопрано, Кармен, маэстро.

This interview is a wonderful source of discourse markers and parenthetical expressions (especially ведь, вообще, правда, ну, если бы, какой-то, вот это, тут же) and can be returned to when the class reaches chapter 11.

Comments on Practical 4.4:

This short excerpt from Lotman’s lecture series, Взаимоотношения людей и развитие культур, is a good example of how faculty lectures to student audiences at the university level still include verbal adverbs and participial forms used as adjectives. The text itself is very straightforward, the grammatical and syntactic structures are succinct and repetitive. The discourse marker ведь is only used once in the entire passage, and its occurrence in and of itself is not sufficient to argue that this is an oral text. It is probably the point by point narrative, short sentences, and repetitions – all of which increase the level of redundancy of the text – that best convey the oral nature of the text.

The use of reflexive verb forms to convey the passive voice is stylistically common in scholarly prose, whether oral or written (compare грамматики пишутся with пишут грамматики). Notice that if the authors of the grammars are given, then in the first case we have an instrumental case form, and in the second a nominative case form.

The verbs писаться and бормотать are a-stem verbs in terms of the *one-stem verbal system* (which means that all verbs in this class will have mutations throughout the non-past conjugated forms – пишу, пишешь, ...пишут; бормочу, бормочешь, ...бормочут).

The most difficult word in the text to translate is самобытность. The most common English translation of this term is *originality*. Of course, in combination with the word *culture* (самобытность культуры) there is an important sense of both a unique and specific originality that is given at the ground level of a culture. Kuznecov’s Russian-Russian dictionary defines this term with the phrase отличающийся природным своеобразием, не зависящий от каких-либо влияний – which would make Lotman’s use of the term practically oxymoronic since *culture* is often contrasted precisely with *nature* and the natural.

It might be useful to remind the students of the importance of the root form, быт, and other word-formative variations with the root, including:

быт, в быту	everyday life, in daily life
бытовые проблемы	everyday, common problems
бытовые услуги	common services
бытовая техника	household appliances
самобытный характер	original character(istic)
самобытная культура	unique and original culture

Finally, there is the famous quote from Majakovskij's suicide note:

«Любовная лодка разбилась о быт».

PRACTICAL FIVE TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 5.1:

Sample TT:

Etkind called me right before he left, and I came over to say my goodbyes. The walls were bare, no curtains on the windows. We didn't have time for any long conversations.

Later on, when I became *persona non grata* in Leningrad and had such a hard time "immigrating" to Moscow from my home town, there were rumors flying about that the cause of all of my problems had been the speech that I supposedly made at the airport while everyone was seeing Etkind off. All kinds of people, friends and foes, would ask me in a whisper: "What in the world did you actually say at the airport?"

The fact of the matter is that Etkind and I were alone in his empty apartment and I said, "Jefim Grigorievič, will we ever see each other again?" And he said, "Let's hope so."

In the process of critiquing the above sample TT, many of the key structural, grammatical and lexical issues of this text will come to the fore. In terms of compensation, it is important that the students understand the climate of the Soviet Union of the 1970s and the level of persecution that persons of principle withstood. The stories of Etkind, Brodsky and Jurskij all have what one could call happy endings. Each of these men remain cultural icons and are brilliant representatives of their crafts.

Note the following specific textual comments:

1. Distinguish between проводы and провода.
2. Russian has specific verbs for "saying hello" and "saying goodbye" – (по)здороваться, (по)прощаться (and the older form, проститься).
3. The difference between everyday gossip (сплетни) and political rumor (слухи). These terms are usually plural in Russian.
4. The term речь may refer to a particular speech or utterance, or to human speech as a phenomenon. This term will come up again in the context of Vygotsky's famous work, Мышление и речь, in chapter 12.
5. The use of the verb эмигрировать gives an analogous meaning between Etkind's forced departure to Europe and Jurskij's forced departure from Leningrad in order to continue his acting career.

6. The phrase я стал...запретным is clearly ironic, and fits in with the reference to forced immigration in the same sentence.

7. The adjective бурный is often associated with applause, reactions (аплодисменты, реакция). Here, its use reinforces the ironic tone of the text. In point of fact, Jurskij never made a speech at the airport.

8. The normal term for a domestic or international airport is аэропорт. The term аэродром in its specific meaning refers only to military air bases. Some speakers of Russian, especially older males who have served in the military, may use this term to refer to all airports.

9. Jurskij's use of the non-standard form недруги (which is actually an Old Russian literary form) evokes a parallel term – враги (esp. враги народа).

10. The sample TT given above does not literally translate the prefix на- on the verb наговорить. This verb has many meanings, but in the ST, it means “saying too much, saying something that you shouldn't have said”. It is important to the ST and should appear in the TT. In the sample TT, it appears in the sentence, but it is relegated to the subject clause of the sentence, not the predicate.

Comments on Practical 5.2:

Many critics characterize many of Xarms' stories as examples of genre of the **absurd**. And, it is possible to read this particular story as yet another example of the absurd. However, given deep knowledge of the cultural and historical context in which the ST was produced, it is not a stretch to claim that the story is a description of the atmosphere of suspicion and fear in which Xarms lived. Instead of a story of the absurd, we have a realistic portrayal of the Soviet Union in the 1930s. And what seems like a dream is actually real life. Below are some suggestions about how to provide structure to the discussion of practical 5.2 and emphasize the importance of compensation, the central topic of this chapter.

Three different scenarios are described by Xarms:

1. a person is hiding in the bushes from a policeman;
2. a person is strolling along, unaware that he is being followed by a policeman, hiding in the bushes;
3. a person is sitting behind the policeman, and the bushes are walking by them.

One could interpret these three situations to mean that Xarms' contemporaries in Stalinist Russia are at one of three possible stages: (1) they are waiting to be arrested, (2) they don't know that they are being followed, or (3) they have already been arrested. The third scenario, where the bushes are moving, would make sense when the reader imagines

how prisoners were taken away to camps and prisons in trucks or trains – if they are looking out the window, the bushes are racing by.

Why did Kalugin put a newspaper underneath his head in order to keep his pillow dry from his slobbering? In Russian culture, it is typical to speak of dreams as сладкий, хороший and in the case of a particularly sweet dream, mention is often made of getting the pillow wet with slobbering (слюна во сне течет). If one combines this image with a similar one about putting a book under your pillow to get the knowledge into your head while you sleep, Xarms produces a wonderful outcome: You won't slobber on your pillow if you are reading the newspaper in your sleep. This type of irony concerning the Soviet press is most often quoted from Mixail Bulgakov's short novel, Собачье сердце. Dr. Preobraženskij tells his colleague, Dr. Bormetal', not to read newspapers, because it is bad for your health (Mixail Bulgakov: Sobranie sočinenij, v. 3, [Moscow: Golos], 1995, p. 69):

--И, Боже вас сохрани, не читайте до обеда советских газет.

--Гм... Да ведь других же нет?

--Вот никаких и не читайте....Пациенты, не читающие газет, чувствовали себя превосходно. Те же, которых я специально заставлял читать «Правду», теряли в весе.

Kalugin also loses weight, and is no longer recognized by his neighbors. One could argue that the 4 days and nights were void of sleep, as would be expected during typical NKVD interrogations.

The use of the verb подсунуть is unusual in this context. Usually, this verb is used with objects that are somehow forbidden or compromising (подсунуть запрещенную литературу, документы во время обыска).

Санитарная комиссия can be easily associated with its root and related words – санитария, гигиена, чистка. Чистки was the official term for the purges.

The term антисанитарный evokes a sound similarity with the term антисоветский. In the end, the main character is determined to be garbage and is disposed of. Unfortunately, this is the fate that Xarms himself was destined to meet.

Comments on Practicals 5.3 and 5.4:

These two practicals should be considered together to facilitate the generation of the TT in 5.3. The term присыпка may not be known by the students. They are more likely to know words like пудра, песок (also порох - gunpowder). Baby powder is not as popular as it has been in the US, and the name детская присыпка is important because it tells the consumer what the powder is for. The directions give the usage at the very beginning, unlike the English ST, where the directions are given toward the end. The

Russian ST is very specific about on which parts of the body the powder may be used. The English ST tells the consumer how to get the powder out of the bottle, whereas the Russian ST does not provide such instructions. Also, the Russian ST is more specific about the ingredients of the powder, including listing chamomile (ромашка) in Russian and in Latin, while the English ST is extremely vague, mentioning only that “Fragrance” is one of the ingredients.

The most difficult abbreviation in the passage is the company affiliation:

ВНИИТИБП по заказу ООО «Наша Мама»

(Всероссийский научно-исследовательский и технологический институт
биологической промышленности)

Comments on Practical 5.5:

The topic of compensation is featured once again in this practical. Without the appropriate sources for the subheadings given within the newspaper article, it makes generating a viable TT very difficult.

The first heading comes from chapter two of Il’f and Petrov’s famous novel, The Golden Calf (Золотой теленок):

«К этому времени Остап уже принял решение. Он перебрал в голове все четыреста честных способов отъема денег, и хотя среди них имелись такие перлы, как организация акционерного общества по поднятию затонувшего в крымскую войну корабля с грузом золота, или большое масленичное гулянье в пользу узников капитала, или концессия на снятие магазинных вывесок, -- ни один из них не подходил к данной ситуации. И Остап придумал четыреста первый способ.»

The second heading is from a famous song from the classic Russian romantic comedy, Ирония судьбы, a film that has been shown on Russian and Soviet television on New Year’s Eve since it came out in 1977. Abbreviations are very common across different genres of Russian texts, and this newspaper article is no exception. Note the following abbreviations:

АХО – Административно-хозяйственный отдел

ОАО – Открытое акционерное общество

СМИ – Средства массовой информации

РФ – Российская Федерация

Students of Russian often have difficulty with capitalization rules. Please note that the standard rule is to capitalize only the first word of a title. With toponyms and names of countries, rules may vary and should be dealt with on an individual basis.

Comments on Practical 5.6:

A comparison of the ST and TT immediately shows that there is an important reason for maintaining the varying forms of names used in the passage. These address forms are an important part of the pragmatics of discourse and reveal important information about the relationships between the different speakers in the text. The ST gives us Lyubov Grigorievna's official title, and then uses an abbreviation for a work-related term (рацпредложений). The TT does not use an abbreviation and with good reason. Discuss the problem that would have arisen if the translator had tried to mimic the ST in this instance.

PRACTICAL SIX TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 6.1:

This is a unique opportunity to compare five professionally-produced TTs with a single

ST. Zamiatin's novel *We* is not only one of the more famous exemplars of world literature, but it has also produced more critical works than any single literary work of the 20th century. Part of the preoccupation with this novel comes from viewing it as a work of science fiction and the fantastic. However, one could argue that this work is a realistic portrayal of the mechanisms that establish and maintain totalitarian political regimes.

Some of the more problematic aspects of the five TTs include translations of the following terms:

(1) Единое Государство

(2) неявная функция

(3) Благодетель

(4) опытный глаз Хранителей (no one suggests the term "gaze", which is also an interesting alternative to "eye" or "eyes")

(5) выкинуть... погнувшийся болт

(6) дважды изогнутый, как S,...

Comments on Practical 6.2:

These two short press releases are thematically connected to practical 5.5. In the earlier examples, we were dealing with compensation issues due to the presence of quotations taken from other printed and film texts. In these STs, we are asking students to generate TTs based on specific commissions. The tone of the first text is very matter of fact, while the second text uses emotive language and is more directed toward sensationalism.

The name of the theatre itself may present some problems for the students. Over the past fifty years, the theatre has been known by many names, including: МАЛИГОТ, Малый оперный театр оперы и балета, Малый, Михайловский театр, Императорский Михайловский театр, Академический театр имени Мусоргского оперы и балета – Михайловский театр. The official name of the theatre today is generally agreed to be Михайловский театр, which is close to its original 19th century name.

These news articles deal with a serious problem in post-Soviet Russia, which is the redistribution of what used to be organizations, like state theatres, that were traditionally supported by the central authorities in Moscow and the local city authorities. In the case

of Mixailovsky Theatre, the mayor (the actual title is губернатор since the late 1990s) of St. Petersburg dismissed the then current artistic director of the theatre, Stanislav G. Gaudasinskij, and allowed a local millionaire (who made his money through distribution of fruit, Vladimir Kexman, also known as банановый король) to become the director of the theatre. In his first months, he worked closely with the head conductor, Andrej A. Anixanov, and appointed two world-renowned artists to head the ballet and opera companies – Faruk Ruzimatov and Elena Vasilievna Obraztsova. The theatre itself was closed in the summer of 2007 for repairs, including a major acoustic over-hall, and reopened in the fall of 2007. Attached to the theatre are two structures that have been used as dormitories for many decades. Since the theatre is in the center of St. Petersburg, next to the Russian Museum on Arts Square, it is prime real estate, and it was only a matter of time before the new director began to implement his interests in making money and attempt to convert these spaces to into a five-star hotel.

PRACTICAL SEVEN TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 7.1:

Sample TT:

Legal protection of a trademark may be (shall be, is, will be) terminated at the written request of an interested person on the basis of the following:
by decision of the Federal Agency holding executive authority for intellectual property.
The decision concerns the early termination of the trademark's legal protection in instances where the trademark has transformed into a designator of goods of a specific type.

Comments on Practical 7.2:

Sample TT to ST1:

Most important of all – the internal market!

Gasprom's piece of the world's natural gas reserves is 17%. In 2007, Gasprom harvested 546,600,000,000 cubic meters, which is a fifth of the yearly amount of gas found worldwide. Gasprom has the largest network of major gas lines, totaling 157,000 kilometers, which is the equivalent of circling the Earth's equator almost four times.

Entire branches of Russian industry, in recent years, have become capable of paying for natural gas at objectively established, non-regulated market prices.

Газпром – газовая промышленность

Sample TT to ST2:

The network of Russian Agencies that deal with foundling and orphaned children are only able to meet the needs of seven percent of the demand levels.

This sample is a good starting point for criticism. The major difficulty in the passage is dealing with the terms воспитательный and воспитание, not the participles.

Comments on Practical 7.3:

Sample TT:

A special plan is called for the heal the sick

A special federal law exists on the books, entitled *Concerning military obligations and service*, that states that any young man who considers himself to be infirmed, but who has been drafted for military service, has the right to receive special medical certification. This process exists in order to establish the truth of the situation using Aesculapian means. This special medical certification board for many draftees who are truly ill is the

only legal means to avoid military service. It is precisely around these legal norms that the most arguments occur between the draftees and the military draft board.

Aesculapius was the Roman god of healing, and this term in Russian refers to the medical practice.

Comments on Practical 7.4:

Sample TT:

The dangers of entertaining people on vacation

Here is the problem: Almost any business man who has enough money to purchase two or three outdated and beaten up amusement park rides can get local authorities to give permission to set them up for business. In fact, they can do it without getting the permission of local authorities, as well.

Comments on Practical 7.5:

The first ST is a typical slogan (лозунг) of the Soviet period. These political slogans were extremely prevalent throughout the 20th century, and they were widely known. Many of them dressed the tops of buildings and monuments throughout the Soviet Union, and even if you were uninterested, it was hard to miss them. Of course, many citizens would only use them ironically (there are thousands of jokes about many of these slogans), but they were still aware of them. This Krushchev slogan was well-known in the 1960s. These types of expressions are much less frequent in English, and creating a TT will require some manipulation. Cheering at sporting events comes to mind as a genre close to the Russian political slogans.

Sample TT: Let's go out there and not only catch up with America, but beat her.

The second expression is said to be a favorite of John Kennedy's and can be found on coffee cups and the like.

Sample TT:

Существует всего три истинных понятия – Бог, порочность человечества и смех. Первые два – вне нашей компетенции, остаётся третье – то, что мы можем делать по мере наших возможностей.

Remember: All of the sample TTs in the tutorial handbook are given as potential starting points for class discussion. They are meant to be criticized and used in deriving other TTs.

PRACTICAL EIGHT TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 8.1:

This exercise is an example of how lexical semantics can be dramatically different between languages. In these examples, we have the prefix/root combination на-б/р:
verbs: (imperfective/perfective) набирать(ся), набрать(ся)
nouns: набор

Sample TT:

1. Ваня **набрал** лишний вес и теперь старается похудеть.
2. Вы неправильно **набрали** номер.
3. **Наберись** терпения и жди звонка.
4. Оля **набрала** много новых книг, когда она была последний раз в Публичке.
5. Серёжа **набрался** и повёл себя неприлично.
6. Ребята **набрали** грибов и пошли домой.
7. Мне надо **набрать** материал для работы над статьёй.
8. Почему ты молчишь? Ты что – воды в рот **набрал**?
9. Поезд **набирал** скорость.
10. Мы вчера купили замечательный **набор** инструментов для машины.
11. Мне надо **набрать** статью. Мы не можем остановить процесс – мы уже **набрали** статью.
12. Ему нужно время, чтобы **набраться** сил после такой тяжёлой болезни.
13. Гуляя по лесу, мы **набрали** букет ромашек.
14. На улице такой дождина! Я **набрал** полные ботинки воды.
15. Самолёт **набирал** высоту, пока не достиг десяти тысяч метров.

Comments on Practical 8.2:

мать, мама, мамочка, мамаша, мамашка, маманя, мамуля, мамуся, матушка, маменька, мамуленька, мамусенька, мамулечка, мамусечка, мать, мамка

The form матка, which usually means “womb”, can be used in dialect registers to refer to mother. Other forms a bit more distant but used in many families include муля and муся.

Comments on Practical 8.3:

Here are some additional examples of usage of the polysemic lexemes given in 8.3.

ПОЛ:

1. Осторожно, я только что вымыл пол и он очень скользкий.
2. В анкете надо указать свой пол.

ВЫХОД:

1. Вы не знаете, где находится выход из здания?
2. Я не вижу никакого выхода из положения – остается только терпеть и надеяться на лучшее..

ПРИХОД:

1. Его приход был для меня большой неожиданностью.
2. Церковь находилась далеко от города, и весь приход едва ли насчитывал 60 человек.

ПРИЛИВ:

1. Я люблю гулять по берегу моря во время прилива.
2. У мамы начался климакс, и она страдает от приливов.

НОМЕР:

1. Вы неправильно набрали номер.
2. Мне дали прекрасный номер в гостинице.
3. Вот это номер!

КАМЕРА:

1. У тебя есть кинокамера?
2. В тридцатые годы бывало больше девяноста заключенных в одной камере в Бутырках.
3. Мы можем оставить вещи в камере хранения и пойти погулять по городу.

ЗАРАЗА:

1. Зараза к заразе не пристанет.
2. Не хочу больше иметь никаких дел с Мариной – она такая зараза!

ПРОКОЛ:

1. Не могу носить серьги в левом ухе – плохо сделали прокол.
2. Как же это я забыл ему позвонить – большой прокол.

ФИГУРА:

1. У нее отличная фигура!
2. Я слышал, что его отец – большая фигура в министерстве.

ГУБА:

1. У меня губа распухла.
2. В армии он часто сидел на губе.
3. У нас была дача на берегу Онежской губы.

МУСОР:

1. Тихо – не нравится мне, как этот мусор на нас смотрит.
2. Вынеси мусор, пожалуйста.

НОСОК:

1. У тебя носок рваный.
2. На левом ботинке носок совсем сносился.

ТУАЛЕТ:

1. В вечернем туалете она выглядит великолепно .
2. Где здесь туалет?

ЛИСТ:

1. Я давно на листе ожидания. Боюсь, что я не попаду на этот рейс.
2. Дай мне лист бумаги, пожалуйста
3. Пора убирать листья! Газонов вообще не видеть.

БРАК:

1. Они давно в браке.
2. У нее ребенок от второго брака.
3. Вы будете отвечать за брак в своей работе!

ОЧКИ:

1. Лена опять потеряла свои очки.
2. Ему нужно набрать еще два очка, чтобы сдать экзамен.

ГАРДЕРОБ:

1. У моей тети гардероб размера моей спальни.
2. Я так похудела, что придется менять весь гардероб.
3. С этой сумкой тебя не пустят в Эрмитаж – заставят сдать в гардероб.

СВЕТ:

1. У меня никого нет, кроме тебя на всем белом свете (на этом свете).
2. Включите свет.

УШКО:

1. Смотри, какое у тебя маленькое ушко!
2. Я не могу вдеть нитку в эту иголку – ушко очень маленькое.

ИЗМЕНЯТЬ:

1. Леонид давно изменяет жене.
2. Надо изменить подход к этой проблеме.

НАХОДИТЬСЯ:

1. Вы не знаете, где находится ближайшая почта?
2. Вот выйдет замуж, находится по магазинам.

Comments on Practical 8.4:

The overall tone of Gelasimov's dialogue between Sergej and Sasha, the person hired by his father (unbeknownst to Sergej) to keep him up to date on all of Sergej's relationships, is casual. Notice the absence of pronouns in many of the sentences given in this passage.

There are several examples of colloquial expressions and lexical items, including: блин, что он лезет, достал, взял себя в руки, приколот.

There are a large number of discourse particles as well, including: ну давай, ехать-то, кажется, ты-то.

Look closely at the final sentences for a good example of the contrast between imperfective and perfective verb forms (удаваться, удался).

Comments on Practical 8.5:

In this passage, the main character who is a very famous mystery writer, Aglaja Kanunnikova, has just been poisoned in the presence of three of her most ardent competitors. The narrator is her personal secretary, Alisa, and Ksolo is her pet dog. There are several interesting expressions in this passage, including:

потянулись к чему (прибрали к рукам, украли) от греха подальше	steal better safe than sorry be extra careful not to make a mistake go out of one's way to be on the safe side
промышленный шпионаж (Note the Russian difference between those who spy for the enemy [шпион] and those who spy for the homeland [разведка: разведчик, разведчица])	industrial espionage
не получилось нос к носу столкнулись	didn't work out, couldn't pull it off ran right into

PRACTICAL NINE TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 9.1:

Sample TT:

1. Get a grip, get a hold of yourself!
2. Can you believe it! I dreamed about raw meat last night and I got sick today. That's a dream come true for you.
3. I have been wanted to write an article about the new laws, but I can't seem to find the time to do it.
4. After mother's death, my older sister took everything for herself/took control of everything.
5. Misha works day and night, he never rests.
6. Why do you want to quit your job? That's exactly what your boss wants you to do. He has had his eye on your job for quite a while – he wants to give it to his nephew.
7. Where is the park? - Go straight ahead, and when you get to the corner, turn right. At that point – it's right there/right in front of you/ you can't miss it.
8. He's so obnoxious that I wouldn't mind showing him a thing or two (getting even with him) and it wouldn't even bother me to do it.
9. My parents have so much junk in their house that I can't wait to get in there and throw it all away.
10. She can't do anything to me – she doesn't have the power. (OR: She's not in any position to do anything bad to me.)
11. Why are you just sitting here doing nothing? Get to work!
12. When I'm hungry, it's hard to stay on a diet. Whatever is just lying around will get eaten.
13. I have been conducting oral testing for so long that I can do it in my sleep.

Some additional expressions with *рука* include:

1. Я так нервничаю, что всё валится из рук.
I'm so nervous that I can't hold onto anything.
2. Без тебя – как без рук.
I'm helpless without you.
3. С ее лёгкой руки наши дела пошли всё лучше и лучше.
With her light/magic touch our business kept getting better and better.
4. После того, что он мне сделал, у меня руки развязаны. Я ему ничего не должен.
After the way he behaved towards me, I am free to do as I please. I don't owe him anything.
5. Откуда ты узнала о моем повышении? - Я всегда получаю информацию из первых рук.
How did you find out about my promotion? - I always get my information first hand.
6. Наш новый коллега – мастер на все руки.
Our new colleague can do just about anything (he's a jack of all trades).
7. Я с ними ничего не могу сделать – я давным-давно махнул на них рукой.

I can't do anything with them (to help them) – I've washed my hands of them long ago.

Comments on Practical 9.2:

Sample TT: 9.2.1

“Be prepared to receive back what you put out” (or “It’s like karma”)

There is a lot of truth in this phrase. I always try to do unto others and I would have them do unto me. Even if they never do anything for me or forget about my good deeds – that’s not the point. In the end we only live once and that’s why we should only do good things, share our smiles and laughter with those around us. And this is even more important now – there isn’t enough kindness in the world today.

Sample TT: 9.2.2

“To hit or not to hit” (or “To beat or not to beat”)

Psychologists are now saying that it is healthy to break dishes during arguments. The amount of hormonal-based aggression via adrenalin increases during periods of stress and this is the reason that one feels the urge to physically react. If you don’t find an outlet for your desire to physically react during an argument, the hormonal system takes longer to get back to a normal level. In addition, breaking dishes allows for the transfer of aggression from your partner to another object and it facilitates a faster reconciliation with your loved ones.

The use of the second person singular as a general “they” or “one” is very common in Russian discourse, and also in proverbs and set expressions.

Sample TT: 9.2.3

The full expression for the set expression given in Petrushevskaya’s text is:

Завтрак съешь сам, обед раздели с другом, а ужин отдай врагу.

Sample TT: 9.2.4

The proverb is given in its full form: не было бы счастья, да несчастье помогло.

Sample TT: 9.2.5.

The set expression is: обойти кого-либо на кривой козе. (to be tricked by someone from whom you in no way expected such behavior)

Sample TT: 9.2.6

This rural saying is given in its full form: Была у волка одна песня, и ту перенял.

Sample TT: 9.2.7

The exact form of the saying is: (Мне это) хуже горькой редьки.
(It can't be any worse than this. This is the absolute worst!)

Sample TT: 9.2.8

The proverb is given in its full form: Конец – делу венец!
(Once you get married, you have made your choices in life – you've made something of your life.) This is a positive expression of fulfilling one's destiny.

The title of Kuraev's collection is a play on words, based on a well-known series of works written about famous person, entitled ЖЗЛ – Жизнь замечательных людей.

In the Soviet period, there was another play on the expression «курица не птица – Болгария не заграница». Mokienko and Walter, in their Прикольный словарь: антипословицы и антиафоризмы (St. Petersburg: Izd. Dom Neva, 2006, p.140, 149), give some delightful variations on these sayings.

For example:

Женщина не птица, курица не человек.

Курица не птица – петух не девица.

Конец – телу венец.

Свинец – делу венец.

Comments on Practical 9.3:

It is almost impossible to find any textbooks of Russian that give a full listing of discourse markers with examples. The following excerpts are given to complement the discourse markers given in practical 9.3. There are more examples of these markers in a variety of texts given throughout the book.

1. Кейс Верхейл. Танец вокруг мира. Издательство журнала «Звезда», Санкт-Петербург, 2002

Стр.21 «Но шутки его не вызывали реакции не оттого, что были несмешными. **Просто** их порождало чувство тревоги, и это же чувство они сообщали окружающим. Во всяком случае мне, потому что **хотя** я чаще всего был единственным, кто готов смеяться с ним вместе сколько угодно, делал я это отнюдь не от восхищения. ... Но сознание, что он ищет поддержки именно у меня, делало для меня **даже** подобные ситуации терпимыми».

Стр.33 «Как-**то** раз он зимой захотел выйти со мной на улицу с непокрытой головой. Перед самым уходом мама заметила это и принялась возражать: **даже** я был в меховой шапке. **Хотя** температура была в тот день всего минус два-три градуса, но кто **же** ходит среди зимы без головного убора?»

Стр.77 «**Хотя** после возвращения Бродского из колхоза, власти оставили его в покое, время от времени ему все **же** давали понять, отношение к

общественным и художественным нормам советской идеологии могло **бы** быть и более положительным.»

Стр.194-195 «**И** кажется, что все это богатство просто так, небрежно и нетерпеливо рассыпано по тексту, который прочитываешь на едином дыхании, захваченный **уже** первой, звучащей афоризмом фразой: «Для нас античность существует, мы **же** для нее – нет». ... Я не знаю ни одного более раннего прозаического текста Бродского, который был **бы** столь **же** полным эквивалентом его лучших стихов.»

Стр.234 «Идея фотоальбома о самом Бродском сомнительна по меньшей мере в одном отношении. Хотя и никак не скажешь, что он был нефотогеничен, однако он являл собой трудно уловимый «объект»».

Стр. 251-252 «Выставлять перед публикой свои временные нелады с человеком, который **уже** не сможет дать свою версию, было **бы** безвкусно. **Да и** не нужно входить в тривиальные подробности, чтобы излагать смысл сначала непосвящения, а потом посвящения мне стихотворения «Голландия есть плоская страна.»

Стр.252 «Среди западных поэтов того же времени приходит на ум разве только В.Х.Оден, и в этом отношении, по-видимому, повлиявший на Бродского.»

Алексей Щеглов. Раневская. Фрагменты жизни. «Захаров», Москва, 1998

Стр.109 «Не встречала никого пленительней, ослепительнее Пастернака, это какое-**то** чудо – гудит, а не говорит, все время гудит что-**то** гениальное в нос....Когда они вместе – А.(Ахматова) и П.(Пастернак), **то** кажется, **будто** в одно и то же время солнце и луна и звезды и громы и молнии.»

Стр.115 «О своих потерях она рассказывает без сожаления и вздохов, а скорее с изумлением: как **же** это произошло – вот только что была у нее эта красивая вещь, которая ей очень нравилась, и вот **уже и** в помине нет, и неизвестно, куда она делась...»

Стр. 241 ««Как **же** так, - он говорит, - такая актриса, такая актриса! Вот вы говорите **и** у вас нет новой роли. Как **же** это так?»

Я подумала – нашему руководству неважно будем мы играть или нет новые роли. Впрочем, он сказал: «**Ведь** ваш шеф слишком стар, он страдает маразмом и шизик, мне так говорили о нем». Я промолчала, а когда он ушел, я долго думала: как подло и возмутительно сложилась наша творческая жизнь в театре. **Ведь** Вы и я выпрашивали те роли, которые кормят театр...»

Стр.269 «Если **бы** я часто смотрела в глаза Джаконде, я **бы** сошла с ума: она обо мне знает все, а я о ней ничего.

Ну и лица мне попадаются, не лица, а личное оскорбление!»

Стр.270 «Паспорт человека – это его несчастье, ибо человеку всегда должно быть восемнадцать лет, а паспорт **лишь** напоминает, что ты не можешь жить, как восемнадцатилетний человек!»

Дина Кирова. Мой путь служения театру. Воспоминания.

Париж - Нижний Новгород, Издательство «Дятловы горы», 2006

Стр.296 «**Да** что прощать-**то**, Федя? Что? Твою глупость, твоё увлечение? Ты посмотри на себя, ты старенький, седой. Какое **тут** может быть увлечение?»

Стр.297-298 «- Я хочу простить, Федя. Но не знаю, смогу **ли** это сделать? Такая боль в душе, справлюсь **ли** я с собой? **Уж** очень меня обидел ее приход сюда.

... Я чувствую себя такой оскорбленной, такой обиженной. У меня такое чувство, как **будто** я запачкалась в какой-**то** липкой грязи и не знаю, смою **ли** ее когда-нибудь... **И** чем ее отмыть?»

Стр. 299 «- **Да** ты потому так устаешь, что всю душу вкладываешь в эти песенки! – говорил он.

- **Да**, мне часто вспоминается, как у Островского Андрюша Белугин говорит: «Души-**то** у нас много, а вот куда девать-**то** ее, мы **и** не знаем». **Ну, вот и** буду ее отдавать детям.»

Стр.300 «- **Да** как **же** это так! Вы такая хорошая артистка – и хотите копать землю?!

- **А** что **же** делать-**то**, Вера Кирилловна? Муж больной, мое актерство никому ничего не дает. **А** есть и пить надо.»

4. Павел Флоренский. Имена.

«ЭКМО-ПРЕСС», Москва, «ФОЛИО», Харьков, 1998

Стр. 146 «Так иной философ, не юный душою, а **лишь** молодящийся, вынужден прибегнуть к вставным зубам и парикю. Но всезоркое время, - увы! – обличает его подделку.»

Стр. 146 «Вас, может быть, смущает постановка вопроса: **неужели** история всякой науки сводится к истории слов? **Неужели** все споры науки суть «споры о словах»? Да, да, и да. Но только под спором о словах надо разуме́ть именно то, о чем мы говорим, именно вопрос точной и удачной терминологии, а не спор о терминах равноудачных или равнонеудачных, каковой спор именно и называется спором о словах.»

Стр. 526. «Женское имя Александра **уже** по этимологии своей и фонетически напрашивается на сопоставление с подобным ему именем мужским;»

Стр. 839 «Во всем этом вина или ошибка лежат на мне, но хорошо **все-таки**, что это было так, хорошо, что трещина между нами, которую я ощущал почти до видения, ежедневно ширившаяся, относилась мною за счет физики, как ни жестоки были мои страдания, в этой мысли они имели нечто смягчающее.»

Стр. 790 «Родословие Христа в Евангелии от Матфея показалось мне таинственным и вполне отвечающим черному переплету маленькой книжки, и мне захотелось знакомиться с нею далее. Но **тут** вернулась тетя Юля.»

5. Михаил Веллер. Легенды Невского проспекта.

Москва, Изд. АСТ; 2002

Стр. 40 «Но тут в жизни Соснового Бора произошли два грандиозных события, надолго взбудораживших общественность и в корне изменивших судьбу Марины.

Стр. 40 «Сюжет этот сдуру, как пример нашего удачного международного сотрудничества, прокрутили в программе «Время», за что ее главный редактор и был уволен с работы. Мол, соображать же надо, нельзя же так, вслух, говорить, что этот комбинатец всё кругом угробит.

Стр. 41 «А для руководства строительством решили пригласить иностранцев вместе с ихними иностранными проектами. Мол, вы нам строите комбинат, а мы вам потом поставляем его продукцию. Гениально и просто, как вся советская власть.

Comments on Practical 9.4:

The subheadings in the newspaper article given in practical 9.4 are:

1. А если не будут брать, отключим газ.

This famous phrase was said by the actress Nona Mordjukova in the Russian film classic, Бриллиантовая рука. In this particular scene, she is forcing her assistant to buy lottery tickets, and he argues with her – what if they refuse to buy the lottery tickets? Her answer is this saying: If they won't take them, then we'll cut off their gas.

2. Где эта улица, где этот дом?

This is from a famous song from an equally famous film, Весна на Заречной улице (1956), one of the first Soviet films to become a cult classic:

«Где эта улица, где этот дом?

Где эта барышня, что я влюблен.

Вот эта улица, вот этот дом,

Вот эта барышня, что я влюблен»

The grammaticality of the song is questionable, but it is a classic.

3. Избушка, повернись к кадастру передом, к жильцам задом

This is a play on a common phrase from Russian fairytales. The actual phrase is:

Избушка, повернись ко мне передом, а к лесу задом.

Comments on Practical 9.7:

Here is an interesting example of a text that claims to be quoting a proverb, and yet this is not actually a proverb.

Comments on 9.8.2

The popular set expression in this text is: Пиши пропало.

There are many ways to translate this widely used expression, including:

Kiss it goodbye.

No way it's going to happen.

We're screwed.

Comments on 9.8.3 and 9.8.4

Dmitrij Bykov is one of the popular critics today who is also a writer. In Russian, the term публицист fits him well. The authors do not necessarily agree with his characterizations of Shalamov.

Supplementary Practicals:

The following exercise gives all of the agentive and non-agentive nominal and adjectival suffixes in CSR (adapted and expanded from Andrews 2001: 75-83). Students should complete a translation exercise from Russian into English for each of the three sets of suffixes.

Practical: (1) Ask students to translate the following nouns; (2) Group together forms that share the same root (for example *братик, братец, браток; счастливец, счастливчик; глазок, глазик, глазник, глазница и т.д.*) and analyze the semantic differences.

A.	Suffix	Agentive Noun	Non-agentive Noun
1.	-к-а	красотка Сашка соседка	двойка грудка книжка
2.	-/о/к	сынок браток	носок глазок
3.	-ок	игрок	челнок часок, разок ¹
4.	-ик	братик солдатик	домик часик носик
5.	-ак	чудак вожак простак	сорняк большак пустяк
6.	-ак-а	коммуняка писака	железяка
7.	-ник	карманник изменник советник	разговорник вопросник салатник
8.	-чик	счастливчик советчик голубчик	карманчик автомобильчик слюнявчик
9.	-щик	изменщик уборщик карманщик	тральщик

10.	-х-а	пряха неумёха (м, ж) кроха	кроха
11.	-ах-а	деваха Николаха Ваняха растеряха (м, ж)	
12.	-их-а	врачиха трусиха (м, ж)	неразбериха
13.	-ох-а	дурёха Игорёха выпивоха (м, ж)	суматоха
14.	-ух-а	сеструха грязнуха (м, ж)	желтуха голодуха развалюха
15.	-аг-а	бедняга (м, ж) парняга (м) дворянга (ж) скряга (м, ж)	общага (ж)
16.	-уг-а	хапуга (м, ж) парнюга (м)	дерюга (ж)
17.	-ыг-а	сквалыга (м, ж) ханыга (м, ж)	булыга (ж) задрыга (ж)
18.	-/е/ц	американец счастливец	венец голубец
19.	-л/е/ц	жилец кормилец владелец	
20.	-иц-а	красавица певица кормилица	вещица водица частица
21.	-ниц-а	дачница ключница	больница глазница салатница
22.	-ищ-а	бабища	вонища

		собачища	уймища
23.	-ищ-е	детище басище (м)	винище голосище (м) пожарище (м, ср)
24.	-лиц-е	страшилище (м, ср)	училище зрелище
25.	-бищ-е		кладбище пастбище
26.	-овищ-е	чудовище	кнутовище
27.	-ин-а	гадина (м, ж) человечина (м, ж) уроина (м, ж)	горошина человечина (ж) лбина
28.	-щин-а	деревенщина (м, ж)	годовщина
29.	-ин	болгарин воин англичанин	
30.	-ун	врун лгун	валун
31.	-тель	читатель писатель	двигатель
32.	-ар	ветеринар санитар дояр	стационар футляр
33.	-арь	глухарь библиотекарь сухарь	словарь сухарь
34.	-ор	ухажёр вахтёр	прожектор стартёр
35.	-ач	лихач	тягач
36.	-ич	москвич царевич Александрович	

37.	-ш-а	кассирша левша (м, ж) папаша (м)	
38.	-уш-а	вруша (м, ж) Андрюша (м) Катюша (ж)	
39.	-н-я	родня	возня шизня
40.	-ын-я	барыня	
41.	-ышн-я	барышня	
42.	-уш/к-а	девушка дедушка (м)	верхушка двушка
43.	- уш/к-о	чадушко	полюшко
44.	-ыш/к-о	солнышко	пятнышко
45.	-ыш	гадёныш	розыгрыш
45.	-оч/о/к	сыночек	разочек годочек
46.	-оч/к-а	Катюшечка	подушечка
47.	-ур/к-а	дочурка	печурка
48.	-ень/к-а	маменька папенька (м)	
49.	-ал	театрал	централ
50.	-л-а	здоровила (м, ж) заводила (м, ж)	
51.	-л-о	светило	пекло

Notes:

1. Forms like часок and разок do not form a genitive without an additional suffix (часочка, разочка).

Practical: Have students translate the forms below and come up with other examples for each of the non-agentive suffixes.

B.	Suffix	Non-agentive noun
1.	zero suffix	рассказ озеро еда связь
2.	-ь-е/-и-е	открытие повторение, повторенье враньё
3.	-ств-о	озорство представительство
4.	-ость	открытость солидарность компетентность
5.	-изм	марксизм коммунизм
6.	-аци-я	демократизация мобилизация
7.	-от-а	высота красота лепота
8.	-изн-а	новизна
9.	-он (разг.)	музон блузон
10.	-аж	шпионаж персонаж
11.	-ель	метель
12.	-ц-о	деревцо винцо словцо
13.	-ец-о	письмецо

- | | | |
|-----|------------|--------------------|
| 14. | -ц-е | тельце
одеяльце |
| 15. | -е/нь | ливень |
| 16. | -ик + /о/к | дождичек |

Practical: Have students provide translations of the following adjectival suffixed forms and provide additional examples.

C.	Suffix	Adjectival suffixed form
1.	-ск-	питерский, людской
2.	-н-	книжный, булыжный
3.	-ов-	звуковой, медовый
4.	-ист-	пористый, прижимистый
5.	-енн-/онн-	прижизненный, организационный
6.	-нь-	вечерний, осенний
7.	-шнь-	сегодняшний, здешний, тамошний
8.	-лив-	говорливый, расчётливый, приветливый
9.	-чив-	находчивый, застенчивый
10.	-ат-	бородатый, патлатый
11.	-оват-	кривоватый, глуховатый
12.	-ав-	кровавый, слащавый
13.	-аст-	горластый, вихрастый
14.	-ив-	красивый, ленивый

Translations to Practicals on Russian Suffixes:

A. Agentive

1. a beauty, pretty girl

Sasha (Aleksandr(a))
female neighbor

2. son (literal or figurative)
brother (usually figurative)

3. player

4. brother (literal)
soldier

5. weirdo
head (of the pack)
simple person

6. Commie (derog.)
a bad writer

7. pick pocket
traitor
advisor

8. lucky person
counselor, friend
sweetie (address form for males)

9. traitor
janitor
pick pocket

10. weaver (fem)
someone who can't do anything right
address form to females – my little crumb

11. girl (derog.)
Nikolaj
Vanya (Ivan)
someone who is always losing things

Non-agentive

“D” grade, TV with built-in VCR, number
of bus, tram or trolley
little breast, heap
book

sock, toe-tip, nose of tool
peep hole

wooden boat, persons involved in resale
of products that they bring across the border
approximately a hour or so, a time or so

little house
one hour
little nose

weed
highway
something insignificant

something made of metal

conversation book
questionnaire
salad bowl

little pocket
car
bib

trawler, mine-sweeper

crumb

12. female doctor coward	disorder, misunderstanding
13. fool Igor' heavy drinker	turmoil, panic
14. sister dirty, unkempt person	jaundice hunger something that is falling apart
15. poor thing fellow, guy mixed-breed or stray dog cheap, stingy person	dormitory
16. greedy person fellow, guy	sackcloth
17. stingy person a person who lives in the gutter (no job, usually alcoholic)	stone
18. American man lucky person	crown, metal beam stuffed cabbage
19. resident, survivor breadwinner owner, ruler	
20. beautiful woman female singer breadwinner (fem)	thing water particle, part
21. woman living at her dacha female key keeper	hospital eye socket salad bowl
22. old woman huge dog	horrible stench a great deal of something
23. pet project bass singer	wine big voice fire
24. someone who is scary, ugly	institute, special school (military, music, etc.) spectacle

25.	cemetery place where cattle graze
26. monster	handle of a whip
27. despicable person huge person hideous person	a pea human flesh/meat huge forehead
28. country bumpkin	anniversary
29. Bulgarian man warrior Englishman	
30. liar liar	large, round stone (often near water)
31. reader writer	engine
32. veterinarian male nurse hard-hearted person	hospital case, holder hard breadstick or hard mini-bagel
33. deaf person librarian (male) hard-hearted person	dictionary hard breadstick or hard mini-bagel
34. beau, boyfriend guard	search light starter (usually of engines)
35. someone who drives recklessly	tow truck
36. Moscovite son of the czar Aleksandrovich (patronymic)	
37. female cashier left-handed person, lefty dad, pop	
38. liar Andrej Katja (Jekaterina)	

39. relatives	fussing about, noise, racket something ridiculous & trivial
40. baroness	
41. young lady, miss, baron's daughter	
42. girl	top (of mountain or gov't leaders)
43. little child	field
44. my sunshine (address form)	spot, stain
45. son	one time, once
46. Katja (name)	pillow
47. daughter	small stove
48. mom(my) dad(dy)	
49. theatre lover	main city prison in Tsarist Russia
50. big, healthy person leader, one who takes the initiative	
51. famous person or heavenly body	heat wave

B. Non-agentive suffixes

1. story
lake
food
tie, connection
2. discovery
repetition
lying
3. mischief
office representing a business or political organization, representation
4. openness
solidarity
being competent

5. Marxism
Communism
6. democratization
mobilization
7. height
beauty
beauty
8. novelty, something new
9. music, cool music
blouse
10. espionage
character, personage
11. snow storm
12. tree
wine
interesting word
13. letter
14. small body
blanket
15. downpour, rain storm
16. rain

C. Adjectival suffixed forms

1. Petersburg dweller, or something associated with Petersburg, that belonging to humans
2. book, cobble-stone
3. sound/audio, honey
4. porous, tight/stingy
5. during one's lifetime, organizational
6. evening, fall/autumn

7. today's, local, local
8. talkative, calculating, welcoming
9. resourceful/clever, shy
10. bearded, disheveled
11. kind of crooked, sort of deaf
12. bloody, sweet/saccharin
13. loud-voiced, disheveled
14. beautiful/handsome, lazy

Word-formation supplemental practical:

Divide up the class and have different groups of students revisit STs from the textbook in order to find examples of prefixes and suffixes and determine their meaning. The authors suggest that the texts from the following practicals be assigned:

Practicals 1.2B, 1.3, 2.2, 3.5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6,6.1, 6.2, 8.4, 9.4,9.7, 9.8.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 11.6, 12.1, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2,14.1, 14.9, 15.1, 15.2

PRACTICAL TEN TUTOR NOTES

Chapter 10 has a robust and large set of practicals. The tutor will most likely wish to complete only select practicals. The extra practicals could be assigned for extra credit or the class can divide the assignments up between three or four small groups.

Comments on Practical 10.1:

The following sample TT for practical 10.1 will facilitate the generation of student-based TTs. Legal documents have complicated syntax, a preponderance of prepositional phrases, and specialized terminology. In some cases, the specialized terms are everyday words (e.g. дело, инструкция, сила, наказание, учёт, обвинение, и др.). The term наказание may be “punishment, penalty, sentence (приговор)” – it will depend directly on the context and style of the legal document.

We strongly recommend *Russian-English Legal Dictionary of Civil, International, and Private Law* (Moscow: Mir, pravo, informacija, 2002).

There are several good dictionaries of abbreviations published in Russia. One of the newer ones, commissioned by the Russian government, is entitled *Давайте говорить ПРАВИЛЬНО! Новые и наиболее распространенные сокращения в современном русском языке* (СПб: Филологический факультет СПбГУ, 2004).

Sample TT:

1. Causal prepositional phrases

1. By operation of article 79 of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Russian Soviet Union Federal Republic it is mandatory to conduct expert analysis of the psychiatric well-being of the accused in those instances where there is doubt about his sanity.
2. In conjunction with this the cassation (appeals) court reversed the sentence and forwarded the case for new judicial (legal) consideration.
3. Together with the reduction of the degree of punishment in certain cases, sentences were reversed due to the necessity of applying a law either about a more serious crime or the leniency of the designated sentence. Note, however, that these instances have significantly decreased since 1993.
4. In this connection the criminal cases concerning Larin and Petrova have been dismissed due to an absence of criminal behavior in their actions.
5. By request of the encumbrancer the following certificate of registration of the motor vehicles' bond is given and replaces any former certificates.

2. Prepositional phrases of intent

1. The following goods are considered for the purpose of taxation: product (object, item); buildings, structures and other forms of real estate; electrical and heat energy, gas, water.
2. Reconstruction and re-planning of living and auxiliary spaces can be conducted only for the purpose of improving the amenities of the apartment.
3. In execution of paragraph 4, point 3 by order of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning the enactment of the Russian Federation law of October 9, 1992,

“Concerning regulation of hard currency and hard currency control,” the following changes will be made to the regulations...

3. Prepositional constructions that provide the basis of actions

1. Removal of registration by permanent address of citizens who have been convicted and given a prison sentence, if they are being held in custody, is conducted on the basis of the court’s sentence going into effect.
2. In accordance with article 9 of the Russian Federation law, “Concerning customs tariffs”, the antidumping duty tax is applied to those goods imported to the customs territory of the Russian Federation that are less expensive than their normal cost in the country of export at the moment of export...
3. In accordance with part 2 of article 48 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, every person detained, held in custody, or accused of committing a crime has the right to legal counsel from the moment of detainment, being held in custody of being presented with charges. Unfortunately, non-compliance during the conduct of the preliminary inquest of this constitutional provision is still quite wide-spread.
4. In accordance with article 81 of the Russian Federation Labor Code, the salary of specialists and employees is conducted as a rule on the basis of official salaries established by the administration of the enterprise, institution, or organization in full accordance with the position and the worker’s qualifications.
5. Based on the verdict of the People’s Court of the Nevskij Region of the city of St. Petersburg, Viktorov was convicted based on article 17 and part 2 of article 89 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation for being an accomplice in the crime of Miroshnikov, in which a mini-van was stolen.

4. Temporal-based prepositional phrases

1. In the course of the circulation period of bills of exchange (term bills), commercial banks use them as instruments for attracting commercial credit under market conditions.

[The term *вексель* can be very challenging as a concept in banking systems outside of Russia. The most common translations of the term include *bill of exchange*, *bill*, *paper*, *note*, *promissory note*. The term *veksel* is used in other languages, including Norwegian and Danish..]

2. Decisions that are made in the course of an investigation shall be based on quantifiable data.
3. Whenever considering citizen cases, it is necessary to begin with proof presented by the plaintiff and the defendant.
4. Actual persons, who receive income that is taxable under chapters 3 and 4 of the present regulations, are required to declare these profits received and business expenses paid during the course of the calendar year at the end of the calendar year.

5. Conditional prepositional constructions

1. In the absence of documentation confirming the payment of federal taxes for the registration of a contract...

2. In the event that a customs agency does not have sufficient funds in their accounts for realization of a refund, then said refund may be executed from the account of the State Customs Committee of Russia.

Comments on Practical 10.2:

The sample TT is taken from the official web site of the President of the Russian Federation (<http://president.kremlin.ru/eng/articles/ConstEng2.shtml>):
Article 62:

1. A citizen of the Russian Federation may have citizenship of a foreign state (dual citizenship) in accordance with federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.
2. The possession of foreign citizenship by a citizen of the Russian Federation shall not diminish his (her) rights and freedoms and shall not release him from obligations stipulated for Russian citizenship, unless otherwise specified by federal law or an international treaty of the Russian Federation.
3. Foreign citizens and stateless persons shall enjoy rights and bear obligations in the Russian Federation on a par with citizens of the Russian Federation, except in those cases envisaged by federal law or by an international treaty of the Russian Federation.

Article 6. Dual Citizenship

FEDERAL LAW NO. 62-FZ OF MAY 31, 2002 ON RUSSIAN FEDERATION CITIZENSHIP (with the Amendments and Additions of November 11, 2003, November 2, 2004) [Available on the web: <http://www.legislationline.org>]

1. A citizen of the Russian Federation who also has another citizenship shall be deemed by the Russian Federation only as a Russian Federation citizen, except for the cases stipulated by an international treaty of the Russian Federation or a federal law.
2. The acquisition by a Russian Federation citizen of another citizenship shall not cause termination of Russian Federation citizenship.

Additional practical related to 10.2:

In those instances where the topic of dual citizenship is of great interest to the students, we provide a full Russian text with English translation for the entire law (except for Article 6, given above).

ST:

Федеральный закон

О гражданстве Российской Федерации

(в ред. Федеральных законов от 11.11.03 № 151-ФЗ; от 02.11.04 № 127-ФЗ; от 03.01.06 № 5-ФЗ)

Принят Государственной Думой 19 апреля 2002 года

Одобен Советом Федерации 15 мая 2002 года

Глава I. Общие положения

Статья 1. Предмет регулирования настоящего Федерального закона

В настоящем Федеральном законе содержатся принципы гражданства Российской Федерации и правила, регулирующие отношения, связанные с гражданством Российской Федерации, определены основания, условия и порядок приобретения и прекращения гражданства Российской Федерации.

Статья 2. Законодательство о гражданстве Российской Федерации

Вопросы гражданства Российской Федерации регулируются Конституцией Российской Федерации, международными договорами Российской Федерации, настоящим Федеральным законом, а также принимаемыми в соответствии с ними другими нормативными правовыми актами Российской Федерации.

Статья 3. Основные понятия

Для целей настоящего Федерального закона используются следующие основные понятия:

гражданство Российской Федерации - устойчивая правовая связь лица с Российской Федерацией, выражающаяся в совокупности их взаимных прав и обязанностей;

иное гражданство - гражданство (подданство) иностранного государства;

двойное гражданство - наличие у гражданина Российской Федерации гражданства (подданства) иностранного государства;

иностраный гражданин - лицо, не являющееся гражданином Российской Федерации и имеющее гражданство (подданство) иностранного государства;

лицо без гражданства - лицо, не являющееся гражданином Российской Федерации и не имеющее доказательства наличия гражданства иностранного государства;

ребенок - лицо, не достигшее возраста восемнадцати лет;

проживание - проживание лица на законном основании на территории Российской Федерации или за ее пределами;

территория Российской Федерации - территория Российской Федерации в пределах Государственной границы Российской Федерации или территория РСФСР в пределах административной границы РСФСР на день наступления обстоятельств, связанных с приобретением или прекращением гражданства Российской Федерации в соответствии с настоящим Федеральным законом;

общий порядок приобретения или прекращения гражданства Российской Федерации - порядок рассмотрения вопросов гражданства и принятия решений по вопросам гражданства Российской Федерации Президентом Российской Федерации в отношении лиц, на которых распространяются обычные условия, предусмотренные настоящим Федеральным законом;

упрощенный порядок приобретения или прекращения гражданства Российской Федерации - порядок рассмотрения вопросов гражданства и принятия решений по вопросам гражданства Российской Федерации в отношении лиц, на которых распространяются льготные условия, предусмотренные настоящим Федеральным законом;

изменение гражданства - приобретение или прекращение гражданства Российской Федерации;

вид на жительство - документ, удостоверяющий личность лица без гражданства, выданный в подтверждение разрешения на постоянное проживание на территории Российской Федерации лицу без гражданства или иностранному гражданину и подтверждающий их право на свободный выезд из Российской Федерации и возвращение в Российскую Федерацию.

Статья 4. Принципы гражданства Российской Федерации и правила, регулирующие вопросы гражданства Российской Федерации

1. Принципы гражданства Российской Федерации и правила, регулирующие вопросы гражданства Российской Федерации, не могут содержать положений, ограничивающих права граждан по признакам социальной, расовой, национальной, языковой или религиозной принадлежности.
2. Гражданство Российской Федерации является единым и равным независимо от оснований его приобретения.
3. Проживание гражданина Российской Федерации за пределами Российской Федерации не прекращает его гражданства Российской Федерации.

4. Гражданин Российской Федерации не может быть лишен гражданства Российской Федерации или права изменить его.
5. Гражданин Российской Федерации не может быть выслан за пределы Российской Федерации или выдан иностранному государству.
6. Российская Федерация поощряет приобретение гражданства Российской Федерации лицами без гражданства, проживающими на территории Российской Федерации.
7. Наличие у лица гражданства Российской Федерации либо факт наличия у лица в прошлом гражданства СССР определяется на основании законодательных актов Российской Федерации, РСФСР или СССР, международных договоров Российской Федерации, РСФСР или СССР, действовавших на день наступления обстоятельств, с которыми связывается наличие у лица соответствующего гражданства.

Статья 5. Граждане Российской Федерации

Гражданами Российской Федерации являются:

- а) лица, имеющие гражданство Российской Федерации на день вступления в силу настоящего Федерального закона;
- б) лица, которые приобрели гражданство Российской Федерации в соответствии с настоящим Федеральным законом.

Статья 7. Предоставление защиты и покровительства гражданам Российской Федерации, находящимся за пределами Российской Федерации

1. Гражданам Российской Федерации, находящимся за пределами Российской Федерации, предоставляются защита и покровительство Российской Федерации.
2. Органы государственной власти Российской Федерации, дипломатические представительства и консульские учреждения Российской Федерации, находящиеся за пределами Российской Федерации, должностные лица указанных представительств и учреждений обязаны содействовать тому, чтобы гражданам Российской Федерации была обеспечена возможность пользоваться в полном объеме всеми правами, установленными Конституцией Российской Федерации, федеральными конституционными законами, федеральными законами, общепризнанными принципами и нормами международного права, международными договорами Российской Федерации, законами и правилами государств проживания или пребывания граждан Российской Федерации, а также возможность защищать их права и охраняемые законом интересы.

Статья 8. Гражданство Российской Федерации и брак

1. Заключение или расторжение брака между гражданином Российской Федерации и лицом, не имеющим гражданства Российской Федерации, не влечет за собой изменение гражданства указанных лиц.
2. Изменение гражданства одним из супругов не влечет за собой изменение гражданства другого супруга.
3. Расторжение брака не влечет за собой изменение гражданства родившихся в этом браке или усыновленных (удочеренных) супругами детей.

Статья 9. Гражданство детей

1. Гражданство ребенка при приобретении или прекращении гражданства Российской Федерации одним из его родителей либо обоими его родителями сохраняется или изменяется в соответствии с настоящим Федеральным законом.
2. Для приобретения или прекращения гражданства Российской Федерации ребенком в возрасте от четырнадцати до восемнадцати лет необходимо его согласие.
3. Гражданство Российской Федерации ребенка не может быть прекращено, если в результате прекращения гражданства Российской Федерации он станет лицом без гражданства.
4. Гражданство ребенка не изменяется при изменении гражданства его родителей, лишенных родительских прав. В случае изменения гражданства ребенка не требуется согласие его родителей, лишенных родительских прав.

Статья 10. Документы, удостоверяющие гражданство Российской Федерации

Документом, удостоверяющим гражданство Российской Федерации, является паспорт гражданина Российской Федерации или иной основной документ, содержащие указание на гражданство лица. Виды основных документов, удостоверяющих личность гражданина Российской Федерации, определяются федеральным законом.

ТТ:

FEDERAL LAW

NO. 62-FZ OF MAY 31, 2002

ON RUSSIAN FEDERATION CITIZENSHIP

(with the Amendments and Additions of November 11, 2003, November 2, 2004)

Adopted by the State Duma April 19, 2002

Approved by the Federation Council May 15, 2002

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Subject Matter Regulated by the Present Federal Law

The present Federal Law comprises the principles of Russian Federation citizenship and the rules governing relations connected to Russian Federation citizenship, it sets out grounds, terms and the procedure for the acquisition and termination of Russian Federation citizenship.

Article 2. Legislation on the Citizenship of the Russian Federation

The issues of citizenship in the Russian Federation are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation, the present Federal Law, and also by other regulatory acts of the Russian Federation enacted pursuant thereto.

Article 3. Basic Terms

The following basic terms are used for the purposes of the present Federal Law:

“citizenship of the Russian Federation” means a stable legal relation of a person with the Russian Federation that manifests itself in an aggregate of their mutual rights and duties;

“other citizenship” means the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;

“dual citizenship” means that a Russian Federation citizen has the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;

“foreign citizen” means a person who is not a Russian Federation citizen and who has the citizenship (allegiance) of a foreign state;

“stateless person” means a person who is not a Russian Federation citizen and who has no proof that he/she has the citizenship of a foreign state;

“child” means a person under the age of 18;

“residence” means that a person is resident in the territory of the Russian Federation or outside of it;

“the territory of the Russian Federation” means the territory of the Russian Federation within the State Border of the Russian Federation or the territory of the

RSFSR within the administrative border of the RSFSR as of the date of the emergence of circumstances relating to the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship under the present Federal Law;

“the general procedure for the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship” means a procedure for considering issues concerning citizenship and making decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship by the President of the Russian Federation in respect of persons subject to the ordinary conditions set out in the present Federal Law;

“the simplified procedure for acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship” means a procedure for considering issues concerning citizenship and making decisions on issues of Russian Federation citizenship in respect of persons who enjoy the preferential treatment conditions set out in the present Federal Law;

“change of citizenship” means the acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship;

“residence permit” means the personal identity document of a stateless person issued to confirm permission of permanent residence in the territory of the Russian Federation to a stateless person or a foreign citizen and confirming their right of free exit from the Russian Federation and return to the Russian Federation.

Article 4. The Principles of Russian Federation Citizenship and the Rules Regulating Issues of Russian Federation Citizenship

1. The principles of Russian Federation citizenship and the rules regulating issues of Russian Federation citizenship shall not contain provisions imposing restrictions on citizens' rights by virtue of social, racial, ethnic, language or religion belonging.
2. Citizenship of the Russian Federation is uniform and equal, irrespective of the basis on which it is acquired.
3. Russian Federation citizen's residence outside the Russian Federation does not terminate his/her Russian Federation citizenship.
4. A citizen of the Russian Federation shall not be deprived of Russian Federation citizenship or of the right to change it.
5. A citizen of the Russian Federation shall not be exiled out of the Russian Federation or handed over to a foreign state.
6. The Russian Federation shall encourage stateless persons residing in the territory of the Russian Federation to acquire Russian Federation citizenship.

7. The fact that a person has Russian Federation citizenship or that a person had USSR citizenship before shall be determined under legislative acts of the Russian Federation, the RSFSR or the USSR, international treaties of the Russian Federation or the USSR effective as of the date of the onset of the circumstances to which the person's having a specific citizenship is related.

Article 5. Citizens of the Russian Federation

The following are citizens of the Russian Federation:

- a) persons having citizenship of the Russian Federation as of the date when the present Federal Law enters into force;
- b) persons who have acquired citizenship of the Russian Federation in compliance with the present Federal Law.

Article 7. The Granting of Defence and Protection to Russian Federation Citizens Staying Outside of the Russian Federation

1. The citizens of the Russian Federation who stay outside the Russian Federation shall be granted the Russian Federation's defence and protection.
2. The governmental bodies of the Russian Federation, the diplomatic missions and consular institutions of the Russian Federation located outside the Russian Federation, the officials of the said missions and institutions shall assist in Russian Federation citizens' getting an opportunity to enjoy the full scope of all the rights established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, generally accepted principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, the laws and rules of the states where Russian Federation citizens reside or stay, and also an opportunity for defending their rights and law-protected interests.

Article 8. Russian Federation Citizenship and Marriage

1. Marriage or divorce between a citizen of the Russian Federation and a person not having the Russian Federation citizenship shall not cause a change in the citizenship of these persons.
2. Change of citizenship by one of the spouses shall not cause a change in the citizenship of the other spouse.
3. Divorce shall not cause a change in the citizenship of the children born in wedlock or adopted children.

Article 9. The Citizenship of Children

1. The citizenship of the child in the case of acquisition or termination of Russian Federation citizenship by one or both of the child's parents shall be retained or shall be changed in compliance with the present Federal Law.
2. For a child aged 14 to 18 his/her consent shall be needed for the purpose of acquisition or termination of his/her Russian Federation citizenship.
3. The Russian Federation citizenship of a child shall not be terminated if the child is going to become a stateless person as the result of such termination.
4. The citizenship of a child shall not be changed if a change occurs in the citizenship of the child's parents who have been deprived of their parental rights. In the case of a change in the citizenship of a child no consent is required from his/her parents who have been deprived of their parental rights.

Article 10. The Documents Whereby By Which Russian Federation Citizenship Is Certified

The document whereby Russian Federation citizenship is certified shall be the passport of a citizen of the Russian Federation or another basic document in which the person's citizenship is specified. The types of basic documents serving as the personal identity document of a citizen of the Russian Federation shall be designated by a federal law.

See Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 232 of March 13, 1997 on the Main Document Serving as the Personal Identity Document of a Citizen of the Russian Federation on the Territory of the Russian Federation

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Comments on Practical 10.3:

This relatively new law was adopted on July 13, 2000. It reads a lot like former Soviet laws concerning the status of Hero Cities (Города-Герои). After completion of practicals 10.1 and 10.2, this practical will seem much simpler. The sections devoted to the inadmissibility of fascism and nationalism is worth taking note of. One might do a short comparison of Russian and English lexemes with the –ism suffix. *The Backwards Dictionary of Russian* (Обратный словарь русского языка, Москва: Изд. Советская энциклопедия, 1974) lists 574 lexemes in –ism.

Comments on Practical 10.4:

A sample gist translation of TT:

1. Foreign citizens may adopt Russian orphans if they are not adopted by Russian citizens or by relatives.
2. There is no restriction on where the relatives may be living at the time of adoption.
3. The major principle of Russian law on adoption is protection of the child's interests.

4. Children may be adopted by foreign citizens only after three months have passed from the official entering of their information in the State Data Bank.
5. Several agencies and persons must approve the adoption, including the guardianship and trusteeship agencies, the head physician and the director of the orphanage.

This article mentions the terms *дом ребенка* and *детский дом*. In reality, these terms may refer to one and the same type of complex, but both terms are used as the official names of the major orphanages in the Russian Federation. In addition to these two, there is a different type of orphanage, *детский дом-интернат*, where children not only live, but also attend school. In the first two cases, there is generally not a school on the premises. Finally, there is also *дом малютки*, which is for newborns who are given up by their parents or lose their parents.

Comments on Practical 10.5:

The abbreviation, ГПУ, which in this passage means Главное правовое управление (при Президенте РФ) (Central Legal Division of the Office of the President of the Russian Federation), exists for four different organizations. The other three meanings are:

Главное политическое управление (при НКВД РСФСР)

Главное производственное управление

Главный пульт управления

This passage clearly articulates the rights and obligations of Russian jurors, including the right to ask questions through the presiding judge (*председательствующий*) of any of the parties involved in the case. The class may enjoy discussion of the list of what the jurors are NOT supposed to do.

Comments on Practical 10.6:

These two excerpts from a Russian and English book contract are interesting in what aspects of the relationship between the author and publisher are stressed. The Russian ST is full of specific quantifiers related to (1) size of the work, (2) turn-around time frame for responding to the author, and (3) publishing of new editions of the work. This is a good place to bring back into the discussion the Halliday/House registers (field, tenor, mode). Once the field and tenor of the texts are defined, it is clear how contracts as texts differ from many of the other texts that we have seen up to this point.

PRACTICAL ELEVEN TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 11.1:

Sample TT:

1. несомненно, безусловно, без сомнения, вне всякого сомнения undoubtedly, absolutely, without a doubt, definitely
2. на самом деле, фактически, действительно
in fact, in reality, the fact of the matter is
3. в конце, в заключении
in conclusion, in the end
4. в конце концов, в итоге
in the final analysis, in summary
5. отчасти, в какой-то мере, в известной степени, до известной степени
to some degree, to a significant degree
6. вместе с тем, притом, в то же время
additionally, in addition, at the same time
7. в общем, в общих чертах, в основном, в главном
in general, basically
8. обязательно, непременно
obligatorily, absolutely, no matter what
9. при любых обстоятельствах, во что бы то ни стало, не смотря ни на что
regardless of the circumstances, no matter what, in spite of
10. особенно, больше всего, в особенности
especially, more than anything, in particular, particularly
11. вот почему, по этой причине, поэтому
therefore
12. в первую очередь, прежде всего, вначале, во-первых
in the first place, firstly, most importantly
13. в последнюю очередь, в самом конце
at the very end, only as a final step, finally
14. время от времени, и то и дело
from time to time, here and again
15. в свое время
at one point in time, in good time, at its appointed time
16. недаром, неслучайно
it is no accident, it is not for nothing
17. всё еще, до этого времени, и сейчас, до сих пор
since that time, still, even now
18. всё же, тем не менее, однако
be that as it may, nevertheless, and yet
19. всякий раз, всегда, каждый раз
any time, at any time, on any given occasion
20. в то время, тогда
at that time, then

21. в целом, не касаясь частных
on the whole
22. в частности, в том числе, включая
in particular, including
23. дело в том, что
the fact (of the matter) is, the thing is
24. должно быть, по-видимому, наверное, вероятно
probably, most likely, it is likely
25. до сих пор, до настоящего времени
until the present day, until the present
26. и вот, и так
and so
27. иной раз, иногда
at some time, some time, sometimes
28. и тут, в этот момент, вдруг
at that moment, suddenly
29. как видно, очевидно, ясно
as is apparent, obviously, clearly
30. как ни странно
as strange as it might seem, no matter how strange it may seem
31. как обычно
as usual, like always
32. как правило, обычно
as a rule, usually
33. как оказалось, стало известным, выяснилось
as it turned out
34. как-то раз, однажды
once, once upon a time, at one point (in time)
35. к сожалению, к несчастью
unfortunately
36. к счастью
fortunately,
37. меньше всего, совсем не
least of all, not at all
38. можно сказать, действительно, несомненно
one might/may say, undoubtedly, without a doubt, in point of fact
39. на время, временно, на небольшой срок
for a while
40. на мой взгляд, по-моему, по моему мнению
in my opinion, from my point of view, from where I'm standing
41. одним словом, в общем, короче говоря
in a word, in short, to sum up
42. по всей вероятности, по-видимому, вероятно
in all likelihood, in all probability, most likely, most probably
43. по крайней мере, хоть, хотя бы
at least, at the very least

44. по сути, по сути дела, фактически, в действительности, в сущности
the fact/heart/crux of the matter, in reality, practically, in essence
45. само собой (разумеется), безусловно, конечно
that goes without saying, it is self evident, of course, unconditionally true
46. с одной стороны, с другой стороны
on the one hand, on the other hand
47. собственно говоря, в сущности, по существу
so, therefore, as one might say, so what you/we have is...
48. судя по всему
based on what we've got, based on the facts/evidence
49. таким образом, итак, следовательно
and thus, therefore, it follows that...
50. несмотря на это, но
nevertheless, in spite of this, however, nonetheless, yet

Comments on Practical 11.2:

Genomics has become an important field of study across the globe. These excerpts from an interview with Academic L.L. Kiselev show that the vocabulary is not as prohibitive as we have seen before with legal texts. Because this is an oral interview, the sentences are generally short and simple. It will be interesting to see the degree to which the class embellishes upon the content in the article as they produce TTs for pre-college readers. Some of their TTs may include footnotes or definitions of words like genome, gene, protein, pathology, ethnicity, nucleotides, DNA, Finno-Ugric, Bashkir, Tatar, and others.

Comments on Practical 11.3:

Below are a set of short texts that display the semantic range of the terms listed in Practical 11.3.

1.
В статье автор разбирает творчество молодого писателя и сравнивает его стиль с писателями девятнадцатого века.
Договор финансовой аренды описан в статье 665 ГК РФ.
2.
На кухне кран течет – надо сменить прокладку.
В аптеке продавались французские прокладки для женщин.
3.
Резко упал курс доллара на этой неделе.
Он всегда в курсе последних новостей.
Наташа учится на третьем курсе филфака.
Корабль взял курс на север.

4.

Партия была, есть, и будет есть! (старый советский анекдот)
Завод получил партию запчастей для новой марки автомобиля.

5.

Включи телевизор, сейчас начнется моя любимая передача.
В родильный дом не пускают посетителей: разрешаются только передачи.

6.

Где мой ключ? Не могу его найти.
Жизнь бьет ключом, и всё – по голове. (поговорка)

7.

Заседание кафедры назначено на понедельник.
Он такой маленький, что с кафедры его почти не видно.

8.

Большая рыба попала в сеть.
В нашем районе работает сеть магазинов электротоваров.
Я не могу выйти в сеть.
Дочка всё время сидит в сети (в Интернете), и поэтому наш телефон занят.

9.

У него было два привода в милицию из-за пьянки.
Я всё-таки предпочитаю полный привод – расход бензина больше, зато безопаснее ездить.

10.

Отец получил кандидатскую степень в двадцать пять лет.
До известной степени Михаил Николаевич прав.

11.

В Петербурге сегодня очень много развлекательных заведений.
В связи с Болонским процессом полностью меняются программы в российских высших учебных заведениях.

12.

Не забудь сделать ссылки на ученых, которых ты упоминаешь в своей статье.
Академика Сахарова отправили в ссылку в город Горький.

13.

Я вышел из игры, потому что ставки были слишком большими для меня.
У нас на кафедре нет свободных ставок.

14.

Сына забрали на военные сборы на два месяца.

Я ненавижу долгие сборы.

15.

У сына в классе 28 человек.

Моя дочь учится в первом классе.

Такие красивые туфли – класс!

16.

Мне надо поменять свечи в карбюраторе.

Вчера вечером у нас не было электричества – сидели при свечах.

Comments on Practical 11.4:

Sample TT:

It is also said, that Russia as a nation was almost completely illiterate. This is not entirely correct. Statistical data, collected by the academician A.I. Sobolevskij on the signatures to documents of the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries, demonstrates the significant literacy of the Russian people. At first, these data were treated with great skepticism, but the findings of A.V. Arcixovskij, which include the Novgorod birch bark deeds, prove that these documents were signed by simple tradesmen and peasants.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the Russian Far North, where there had not been any peasant slavery, was almost completely literate, and until the last war in peasant families of the area there were often large libraries of book manuscripts, the remains of which we are successfully putting back together at the present time.

...

The research of Marina Mixajlovna Gromyko and her students shows through the study of folklore that peasants had a highly developed base of knowledge in agriculture, fishery, hunting, and Russian history. We have to acknowledge that there are different types of cultures, and the culture of the Russian peasant, such as it was, was certainly not the same as university-based culture. Academic, university-based culture appeared in Russian relatively late, but in the 19th and 20th centuries quickly achieved very high levels, especially in the fields of philology, history and Oriental studies.

Востоковедение in Russian universities is markedly distinct from its counterpart in American universities. This could be an opportunity to consider the “studies” word in English, and then bring up specific disciplines that use the term, including *cultural studies*, *Asian studies*, *Slavic studies*, *Gender studies*, and others.

Comments on Practical 11.5:

Sample TT:

Euclidean space

6.1. The linear space of geometric vectors is an important example of linear space. The general notion of linear space historically was formulated more or less along natural categories. The operations of combining vectors and multiplying them into number values, and also the concepts of linear dependency, base, and others, which is founded on them, plays a major role in the theory of geometric vectors.

Comments on Practical 11.6:

Lev Vygotsky presented a very sophisticated typology of different types of speech and the role that each of them plays in the development of the child. It is unfortunate that

what is clearly a three-way distinction (эгоцентрическая, внутренняя, внешняя) is often remembered as a two-way distinction (inner/external speech). In fact, it is possible to argue that *internal* is a better translation than *inner*. However, Vygotsky has found a place in most English-language first year psychology textbooks, and the term *inner* is the standard. What is often forgotten in this context is the fact that internal speech does not disappear; rather, it changes its form in development and loses its vocalization. These passages reveal the importance of viewing these phenomena as **dynamic processes** that fundamentally change their manifestation in development.

PRACTICAL TWELVE TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 12.1:

Sample TT:

From the very first days of the enactment of the new RF Federal Law “Concerning mandatory liability insurance for owners of motor vehicles” in July of 2003, RSA (the Russian Union of Automobile Insurance Companies) began receiving information about instances of counterfeit automobile liability insurance policies and the specialized state symbol car stickers. The distribution of the false documentation covered a territory extending from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. The source of the distribution: automobile markets, customs warehouses, areas next to official state offices that license motor vehicles (GAI – State Automobile Inspection [ГАИ - Госавтоинспекция], GIBDD – State Safety Inspection of Highway Traffic [Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения]).

The quality of the copies of the false insurance policies varied from simple ones prepared on a xerox machine and printed on newspaper to high-quality type set. The automobile owners who received these documents had no idea that they were committing a crime, which falls under article 327 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. According to article 327, all parties involved in the production and selling of these documents could be incarcerated for up to four years! The prison sentence would increase in those instances where the policy owner were to attempt to receive compensation from the insurance company. Law enforcement agencies are prepared to work on these criminal activities together with the security divisions of the insurance companies.

The best way to guarantee that your policy is authentic is to purchase it directly on the premises of the insurance company office. It is essential that the insurance company has a good reputation and the required licenses from the Russian Federation Ministry of Finance.

ROSGOSSTRAX is precisely one of those companies!

Below is a list of special features of authentic policies:

1. The official stamp of the insurance company should be in the left upper corner of the policy.
2. Computer-readable code. There should also be a computer security code on the back side of the policy.
3. The official paper of the policy must have the appropriate water marks. All policies are prepared on special stamped paper with water marks at state printing presses, including Goznak, which brings with it the same degree of protection that money has. These forms are all identical throughout the Russian Federation and are strictly accounted for.

4. The hidden abbreviation of the All Russian Union of Automobile Insurance Companies (RSA).
5. Microprint text.

See the attached document of an actual sample policy.

The accident form is complicated primarily in terms of the numerous abbreviations:

ТС – транспортное средство

ДТП – дорожно-транспортное происшествие

ГИБДД - Государственная инспекция безопасности дорожного движения

ФИО – Фамилия, имя, отчество

VIN- vehicle identification number

Comments on Practical 12.2:

The answers to these prepositional exercises are made easier in that the required case forms are provided in the exercise. If the tutor wants to make this more challenging, then the prepositional object could be given in the nominative with instructions to the students to provide the correct case form.

Answers to 12.2:

(1)

1. В результате

2. Благодаря

3. Вследствие

4. В связи

5. В результате

(2)

1. В целях

2. С целью

(3)

1. в соответствии

2. На основании

3. За счет

(4)

1. В процессе

2. При

3. В ходе

4. В течение

(5)

1. при

2. при

3. В случае

Comments on Practical 12.3:

One of the most common types of documents necessary for many everyday situations in Russia today is the so-called **ДОВЕРЕННОСТЬ**. The typical translations of this term include *power of attorney*, *proxy*, *letter of authority*. In practical 12.3, we provide a copy of a typical form required for any person who is driving a car that does not belong to

them. In most countries, this type of document is not required, but in Russia it is obligatory. [One of the reasons that such documentation may be required is due to the high percentage of car thefts that take place each year in the Russian Federation.] If the driver is stopped and does not have the required papers, the car may be confiscated. This type of permission from the owner at one time required a notary public, but in the past decade it has now become possible to produce this document at home, with or without the official form. The document may be typed or written by hand, and only requires the owner's signature. The type of permission form given in this practical is to give full rights from the owner to her husband to bear responsibility for maintaining the vehicle, including all of the obligatory services, yearly inspections, even selling the vehicle. When all of these features are included, the form is called генеральная доверенность, and this type of proxy requires a notarized signature. There is one other permission that is also available in this type of proxy form, but is missing here – permission to give these rights to another person.

Comments on Practical 12.4:

Natalja Tolstaya, sister of Tatiana Tolstaya, is also a famous contemporary writer. Her works are not as well known as Tatiana's, but she is a formidable presence in contemporary Russian short fiction. Her wit and sarcasm are refreshing, and she is also able to bring her readers to tears with her honesty and talent for capturing and expressing human emotions. This story, Хочу за границу, is a light and humorous account of the realities associated with travel beyond the borders of the late Soviet Union.

The structure of иностранный отдел was mentioned briefly in chapter one of TRT in connection with the practical comparing American and Russian university administration. This division deals with foreigners who come to Russia, as well as Russians who wish to go abroad. In the Soviet period, иностранный отдел was closely connected to state security organizations like the KGB, and it was quite difficult to receive permission to travel abroad. Even in the rare case when the university supported a given candidate for travel abroad, this did not mean that the candidate would actually receive permission to travel from the Soviet government. The process of obtaining permission is described in Tolstaya's text realistically, but also with humor. In fact, reading this text today is not as sad since Russian citizens can now travel freely once they receive a visa from the country to be visited.

The recommendation form (характеристика) required for permission to travel abroad had certain formulaic sections that were obligatory in order for the recommendation to be acceptable:

политически грамотен (грамотна) и морально устойчив(а)

In the case of travel to a capitalist country like Denmark, there were 3 commissions at different levels that interviewed the candidate for travel. The questions could range from naming members of the Politburo and events of the last Communist Party congress to specific questions concerning the history of the country to which one intended to visit.

The Russian word *бланк* refers to an official form; in other contexts, it may also refer to official letter head of an organization or department. According to current Russian law, if a document is typed and signed on such an official form/letter head, then the stamp (*печать*) is not required.

The final verb in the last sentence of the story, *зашиваемся*, is a very common expression of spoken Russian – *we are overwhelmed with work and can't get everything done that needs to be done on time*.

Comments on Practical 12.5:

Gladil'shchikov's article is supposed to be a review of the film, *The Mummy: Tomb of the Dragon Emperor*. However, because of a contract that he signed with Universal Studios, where he agrees not to review the article until it appears in theatres, Gladil'shchikov has to write about other films instead.

Translation of the title of the article is far from trivial because the typical first part of the expression is missing entirely.

The title of this piece is a rephrasing of the second part of a common Russian expression:

Ты – дурак! – От дурака и слышу. You're an idiot. – It takes one to know one.
Ты – лентяй! – От лентяя и слышу. You're so lazy. – Like you're not.

The title is already on the defensive, and the author is starting off the piece with a phrase that claims that if anyone is to be blamed for what is written in the article, then it would have to be the sequel, not the journalist. The crux of the article is a criticism of the Hollywood system itself and the films that it produces, which are merely a collection of special effects without any real content or artistry. The real idiots are the studios in Hollywood that make idiots out of their viewers – a catch 22. In short, the viewers have been ruined by years of viewing bad films.

This tirade is the journalist's revenge for being forced to sign a contract with Universal Studios in which he relinquishes his right to criticize in print the film he is about to see in this early, pre-release viewing. [Of course, Gladil'shchikov didn't have to sign the contract – he could have just walked away and not attended the viewing.] He is, however, allowed to criticize the film once it has been released (in theatres across the globe). The phrase *до его выхода в прокат* does not mean until the film is released as a DVD.

The tone of movie reviews can be very biting and sarcastic, both in English and in Russian. It would be useful to have the class read some English ST film reviews as a prelude to completing their TT of this article.

Comments on Practical 12.6:

The following series of articles about the Russian Mining Company, Mečel. The early years of the 21st century witnessed a shift in the power base of post-Soviet Russia. In those years, many of the so-called oligarchs were either arrested (Xodorkovskij), run out of the country (Berezovskij), or convinced to become more helpful to the government. The following texts trace the events around the difficulties that arose between the Russian government and the Mečel mining company. The story begins with an article (ST1) from Vedomosti (July 9, 2008) about Mečel's intentions to sell their preferred stocks at home and abroad. Their intention was to attract up to \$3,000,000,000 (3 billion). The article also mentions how Mečel informed their potential investors of possible risks due to law suits between Mečel and the Russian IRS. The first article ends with the expression of an expert opinion from the Russian bank "TRUST" that this problem between Mečel and the governmental tax organ should not be a problem for investors.

The second article from July 28, 2008 is more focused on the Russian stock market, and reviews the drops in market values, especially oil and gas stocks. Then, the focus shifts to the Prime Minister's criticism of Mečel, one of the largest producers of coke coal in Russia. Putin points out that Mečel was selling their goods abroad at a price that was two times less than what they were charging at home. The result of Putin's criticism on Mečel's stocks was a loss of 5 billion dollars in five minutes on the stock exchange. The piece ends with a list of the charges against Mečel from the Russian federal antimonopoly agency (FAS), which include their price for coal concentrates and the fact that they stopped providing their coal concentrates without due cause to different companies.

The French borrowing into Russian, маржа, refers to the profit margin between the actual cost of the item and the selling price.

If the translator does not understand how the stock markets work across the globe, or even in one particular country, the article is very difficult to translate. For on-line dictionary sources of specialized financial terminology, see:

<http://www.finam.ru/dictionary>

<http://www.glossary.ru>

The tutor may wish to provide the students with the meanings of the numerous abbreviations given in these articles, or send them on a mission to find out what they mean. All abbreviations are given below with some additional information.

ST1 and ST2:

The hardest parts of these texts are the vocabulary given below, including abbreviations (which are also given at the end of the first article):

(1)

Привилегированная акция [ПРЕФЫ] (preferred share; preferred stock; also called preference shares)

Привилегированная акция - акция, которая не дает права голоса, если иное не предусмотрено уставом акционерного общества.

Выплаты дивидендов по привилегированным акциям производятся после выплат на облигации и до выплат по обыкновенным акциям. Обычно по привилегированным акциям владельцу гарантируется фиксированный размер дивиденда (в процентах к номинальной стоимости акции).

(from www.finam.ru)

Preferred stocks do not carry voting rights unless specified in the documents of the stock company (certificate of designation). Dividends are paid after bond payments (debt holders) but before payments of common stocks. The owner of preferred shares is usually given a fixed dividend in terms of the percentage vis-à-vis the normal cost of the shares.

(2) РТС – Российская торговая система (Russian Trade System)

RTS is the oldest market for capital securities in Russia.

(3) ММВБ – Московская межбанковская валютная биржа (Moscow InterBank Hard Currency Exchange)

(4) GDR – global depositary receipts (ГДР и GDR: глобальные депозитарные расписки)

These global depositary receipts are used to enable a foreign company to make its stock shares available abroad.

(5) НДПИ - Налог на добычу полезных ископаемых (tax on harvesting of useful minerals)

The minerals that are harvested may be in the form of ore, or in various processed forms.

(6) ФАС – Федеральная антимонопольная служба (Federal antimonopoly agency)

[Note: The Russian noun (not abbreviation) фак, borrowed into Russian from German, is the command to an animal to attack. No pun intended.]

(7) ВТБ – Внешторгбанк [ЗАО – закрытое акционерное общество] (External Trade Bank) (something like Citibank)

(8) ТД – торговый дом (Trade business – sells goods)

(9) ХК – холдинговая компания (holding company)

(10) НЛМК - Новолипецкий металлургический комбинат (Novolipetsk Metallurgy Enterprise)

(11) GAAP - Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

(12) NYSE – New York Stock Exchange

ST3:

The controversy over the future of Meçel continues in the short article from Русский*Newsweek*. This short piece provides commentary missing from the previous articles. Igor' Ivanov, the author, notes that the guilt or innocence of Meçel is irrelevant; rather he states that the company will be found guilty no matter what. Ivanov also notes that Meçel was not the only Russian mining company selling their coke coal at these high prices – he states that in the first quarter of 2008, all such companies were selling their goods at these high prices.

This article is much simpler than the first two, and can be read without having read the first two.

ЮКОС (НК) – YUKOS Oil Company (abbreviation formed from two names: «Юганскнефтегаз» and «Куйбышевнефтеоргсинтез»)

YUKOS was created by presidential decree in 1992 (No. 1403) at the same time as Lukoil, and was declared bankrupt in 2006. Its former owner, Xodorkovskij, was convicted in 2005 and at the time of publication is still in prison.

НК – нефтяная компания

ST4:

The newspaper *Kommersant* reports that the conflict between the Russian government and the Russian mining company Meçel is purely a matter of collecting the appropriate taxes. The borrowing трансфертное refers to *transfer agreements between countries*. In this case, it concerns the fact that Meçel sold coke coal cheaper to its international partners than to Russian companies.

ST5:

Meçel makes an official statement expressing its concern over the situation with the Russian government and explicitly states its desire to cooperate fully with all federal agencies involved and provide full disclosure for all questions asked. At the end of this brief article is a short description of the Meçel company.

Comments on Practical 12.7:

Sample TT:

Помнишь себя в подростковом возрасте, какие чудеса творил за баранкой?
Вспомнил. Теперь добавь мобильный телефон, кофе-латте с соей и ванилью и
МПЗ плеер.

Неважно что ты делаешь – эсэмэсишься, выпиваешь или ищешь любимую песню в
плеере –такое поведение за рулём вдвойне увеличивает риск автокатастрофы.

Пора запретить все виды отвлекающей аппаратуры.

Надо усилить ограничения вождения машины подростками.

Поговори с ребенком.

Как ни удивительно, 75 процентов подростков утверждают, что именно родители
могут больше всего влиять на их поведение и безопасность за рулём.

PRACTICAL THIRTEEN TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 13.1:

Sample TT:

Death in the Chat-Room (This sample TT translates Death as a “she.” In fact, Death in Russian is a noun with feminine grammatical gender, and the narrator of the story is a male. One could argue that Death can be translated as “he” or “she”, and depending on which choice is made, the translator may wish to maintain the gender difference between Death and the narrator.)

I was sitting at the computer when suddenly, I heard a knock. It’s as clear as day – knock, knock! Who could that be at two in the morning? Strange – so I just keep sitting there. Then, the door slowly opens and something walks in dressed in a big robe. And with a sickle.

- Who are you? -- I ask, timidly at first.

-Death – she quietly answers. She’s shy.

- W-why are you here?

She just stands there, rocking back and forth from one foot to the other, and spinning her sickle.

- No reason, really – she says. – I was walking by and decided to drop by....Why? It is a problem?

- No, -- I answer more confidently. – Why would you think that? Come on in. You want some tea?

She shrugs his shoulders as if she’s a bit embarrassed. Then she sits down on the end of the chair. And I go and get the tea. I have to boil the water first, and then put in the sugar. I couldn’t possibly serve tea without sugar....

When I get back to the living room, Death is sitting at my computer typing something. Very slowly typing. I can tell that she hasn’t had much experience with a computer.

- What’s up? – I ask.

- I’m in a chat room – she says proudly.

Oh, what the hell! Let her do some on-line chatting. Why should I care? I’m not cheap.

I sit down next to her and look at the screen. Death is using Nasty as her chat name. She’s writing a bunch of nonsense, greeting the other chatters, throwing around smiley faces. It looks like she’s figured out what to do.

So anyway, we finally have our tea – with gingerbread, by the way. I’m not cheap. Anything for good old Death. Let her enjoy his tea and cookies. So, we finish our tea and she gets ready to leave.

- I’ve got to go, she says. – Got lots to do. You understand.

- Of course – being agreeable – Gotta take care of business. Drop by anytime.

- Sure thing!

And she smiles. I think she likes me. Actually, I’m a really nice guy. People like me.

And then she leaves. And here I am – back to chatting on-line. My fellow chatters probably got tired waiting for me, but wait – what’s this? I get on line and

there's no one there. The old messages are still there, but there aren't any new ones. The final message says: "So, you idiots, have you finally gotten what you asked for? From Nasty. I've seen that nickname somewhere before....Oh well, no big deal. I think I'll go and check my e-mail.

Comments on Practical 13.2:

The ST in this practical is a set of warranty statements published in an HP Russian ad. The wording, especially in numbers 3 and 4, is very opaque in Russian and it is not clear at all what is actually under warranty. As a genre, warranties are often unclear, and these examples are certainly no exception. Enjoy!

1. Warranty: Limited warranty for three years. Service provided at the installation site.
2. Warranty: Three year warranty on all parts and service at the installation site. Next day service guaranteed. Some limitations apply. The conditions of the warranty are subject to change.
3. Warranty: Three year warranty, including exchange of the equipment.
4. Warranty: Life-time warranty, including equipment replacement on the next work day (available in most countries).
5. Warranty: Three year warranty, including service on-site at the customer's home or work place.

Supplementary Practicals for Chapter 13:

(1) Generate a TT for the set of STs on computer and internet topics;

(2) Notice the usage of English words in the Latin alphabet for some of the terms.

How do you explain this phenomenon?

(3) Look for English borrowings in the ST. How do they change between the ST and TT?

13.3 [Excerpt from D. Usenkov, «Человек и компьютер»,
<http://nauka.relis.ru/07/9807/07807074.htm>]

Конвертор русских шрифтов

Иногда при загрузке подготовленного в более ранней версии Microsoft Word русскоязычного текста в Word из комплекта Office-97 пользователи сталкиваются со следующей проблемой: вместо символов кириллицы упорно выводится "абракадабра". Причина этого, по мнению фирмы Microsoft, - использование TrueType-шрифтов, изготовленных сторонними фирмами, а зачастую и доработанных хакерским способом. Если в заголовке файла шрифта отсутствует признак наличия в нем кириллицы, то текст не может быть правильно преобразован в формат Unicode (формат, принятый для хранения документов в Microsoft Office-97). Избежать этого позволит специальная программа-конвертор Cyrfonts, разработанная фирмой Microsoft, которую можно переписать с сервера фирмы.

Заплата на ошибку

В русской версии Word for Windows 95 содержится программная ошибка, не позволяющая модифицировать параметры принтера. На сервере Microsoft имеется свободно распространяемая "заплата", исправляющая эту ошибку. Здесь же имеются исправления для Excel 95, Excel 97 и PowerPoint 97, а также пакет дополнений и исправлений для русской и английской (международной) версий Office-97 в целом.

13.4 [From Vyacheslav Redkin, «Cyberpunk: вчера, сегодня, завтра»,
<http://psqfiles.narod.ru/neiro/sf-art.html>]

Киберпанк – это довольно молодое литературное движение в современной фантастике, и вам, надеюсь, будет интересно немного узнать о нем. Движение “cyberpunk” зародилось в США в начале-середине 80-х годов XX столетия. Отцами-основателями стали Уильям Гибсон и Брюс Стерлинг. Первый написал такие культовые романы как “Нейромант”, ставший священным знаменем движения “киберпанков” и открывший серию о “киберпространстве” (cyberspace), или “виртуальной реальности” (virtual reality); “Мона Лиза Овер драйв”, “Граф Ноль”, а также, например, рассказ “Джонни-мнемоник”, по которому в Голливуде был снят фильм с Киану Ривз в главной роли. Надо сказать, что термин для названия нового литературного направления, хотя и появился случайно, оказался весьма удачным и емким. Первый корень в этом слове, “кибер”, связан со словом “кибернетика” и подразумевает, что это направление описывает будущее, в котором повседневная жизнь людей коренным образом изменилась под воздействием высоких технологий.

13.5 [From Dmitrij Pisarenko, Langust Agency 1999-2008, «Языковой беспредел, или Как мы будем разговаривать в будущем»,
http://www.langust.ru/news/16_07_03.shtml]

Значит ли это, что у русских глаголов скоро отвалятся окончания и мы будем использовать в разговорной речи лишь их “обрезки”? Похожим образом, кстати, поступают интернетчики. *Чатясь* (разговаривая в Сети), они сокращают написания разных слов: *здря* или *при* вместо здравствуй или привет. *“Ну, до такого кошмара, я надеюсь, дело не дойдет, - смеется Поликарпов, - но грамматические нормы постепенно расшатываются, ослабевают. Типичная ошибка - речевая избыточность. Пример: сочетание “самый лучший”. Но лучший - и так превосходная степень прилагательного “хороший”. А самый лучший - это, видимо, дважды самый хороший”.*

...

Возможно, **язык готовится** (да-да, не зря считают, что это живой организм) **к тому, чтобы ввести в обиход “еще более лишние” предлоги, которые придадут словам новый, пока непонятный смысл.** Ну, например: факты о чем-то будет

обозначать одно, а факты над чем-то - что-то другое. Вам кажется странным это словосочетание? Но ведь мы привыкли склонять "наперекосяк" числительные.

...

"Русский язык - синтетический, и он имеет свойство обогащаться за счет заимствований, так что вырождение ему не грозит, - уверен Анатолий Поликарпов. - Несомненно, влияние английского будет ощущаться и дальше, но любые заимствования как бы растворяются в русском языке, удачно вписываются в него. Скажем, пришло к нам слово "спонсор". Теперь оно прочно обосновалось в языке, вытеснило синоним "меценат", произвело от себя глагол (спонсировать), прилагательное (спонсорский) и даже используется в переносных значениях: кто сегодня спонсирует выпивку? В смысле: кто сегодня платит за выпивку?"

PRACTICAL FOURTEEN TUTOR NOTES

Comments on Practical 14.1:

The style of Luria's narrative is very concise and fits tightly with the genre of scientific writing. One of the ways in which to work with this text is to highlight grammatical and lexical forms in the text and (1) contrast them with more colloquial and generic styles, (2) trace word-formative families across various parts of speech, and (3) provide broader contexts of usage for common lexemes found in the text.

The following commentary on individual passages is given in the same order given in the text itself.

1. ...получил полевое ранение черепа
Compare with: Его ранило в голову

Note that the more generic syntactic and grammatical structure uses an impersonal construction (with no grammatical subject, only an accusative object).

2. Пуля вошла..., прошла... и остановилась.
This construction is analogous to general usage of verbs of motion. For example:
Она вошла в дом, прошла в гостиную и остановилась у камина.

3. ранение – medical term for more generic term рана.

4. Ранение сопровождалось длительной потерей сознания....
The prefix СО- is used frequently with the following verb forms and deverbalized nouns:
сопровождаться, сопровождение
соучаствовать, соучастие
соавторствовать, соавторство, соавтор
сочувствовать, сочувствие
сотрудничать, сотрудничество
сопереживать, сопереживание

There are also a series of nouns with the suffix –ник, including:
соученик, собутыльник, собеседник, сотрудник, соучастник и др.

5. своевременная обработка – “prompt treatment, care”
Note that своевременно means to do something before it is too late (вовремя).
The expression в своё время refers to a specific time in the past, present or future (Всё в своё время; В своё время я был лучшим теннисистом нашей школы).

6. Начавшийся процесс рубцевания вызвал изменения....
The verb вызывать/вызвать is used in a wide variety of expressions, including:
вызвать (у кого) реакцию

вызвать милицию (куда, к кому)
вызвать (во мне, у меня) раздражение
вызвать врача на дом

Appropriate English translations of this verb include *evoke*, *call*. It is important to note the verbal government that accompanies the different contexts in which the pair вызывать/вызвать is used in Russian.

7. The verbs застревать (застреваю, застреваешь), застрять (застряну, застрянешь) [here, meaning “to be lodged”] are used frequently in normal Russian discourse in the meaning of *be stuck*, *to be trapped*:

Я опоздал на работу, потому что застрял в пробках.
Где Саша? – Застрял в библиотеке, наверное.

8. The expression повлечёт за собою...атрофию.... can also use the more modern ending за собой:

Авария на атомной станции повлекла за собой страшные последствия.

9. Пуля осталась неизвлечённой – ну и что же?

This sentence is a wonderful example of a participial form used as an adjective and some discourse markers. This is also part of the ST that is missing from the TT.

The root –влекъ gives an important set of prefixed verb forms in CSR. The following set of examples can be used for further translation practice:

- а. Я никак не пойму, как извлечь пользу из этой ситуации.
- б. Извлеки квадратный корень из двадцати пяти.
- в. Вы когда-либо привлекались к судебной ответственности?
- г. Своим поступком она навлекла на себя подозрение.
- д. Брат увлекается футболом, а сестра – театром.
- е. Твоя подруга очень привлекательная девушка.
- ж. На дискотеке Саша пытался завлечь сестру своего приятеля, но ничего не получилось.
- з. Эта тема всегда вовлекает студентов в разговор.
- и. Чем ты развлекаешься?

10. The verb предотвратить has two prefixes, *pred-* and *ot-*. Other verbs with *pred-* and compound forms with *pred-* include:

предпочитать
предугадать
предсказать
предположить
предписать
предвидеть

предвкушать
предусмотреть
предостерегать
предоставить
предназначить
предохранить

11. This reading could also be used to talk about the five human senses:

seeing	зрение	видеть, смотреть, глядеть
hearing	слух	слушать, слышать
touch	осязание	осязать, трогать, чувствовать
smell	обоняние	нюхать, слышать запах*
taste	вкус	отведать, попробовать на вкус

*Verbs used to refer to smelling include: пахнуть, вонять, благоухать, нести, отдавать, тянуть, разить. Note the following examples:

1. От тебя хорошо пахнет.
2. От него воняет – скажи ему, чтобы он помылся!
3. Почему от тебя пахнет лимоном?
4. Твоя собака воняет.
5. В саду благоухает цветами.
6. В лесу пахло весной.
7. Откуда-то тянет дымом.
8. Из гаража пахнет бензином.
9. В лаборатории запахло газом.
10. Бочка отдаёт рыбой.
11. От него разит чесноком.
12. От него несёт перегаром.

One of the areas that often presents problems in translation from English to Russian has to do with differences in transitive vs. intransitive verbs, where the English forms correspond to two forms in Russian. Note the following examples of verbs related to the five senses:

TRANSITIVE	INTRANSITIVE
глушить/оглушить	глохнуть/оглохнуть
to deafen (someone)	to go deaf, become deaf, lose one's hearing
слепить/ослепить	слепнуть/ослепнуть
to blind (someone)	to go blind, become blind, lose one's sight

Comments on Practical 14.3:

This practical brings together specific goals and purposes for the TTs to be generated. One of the most important aspects of the financial part of ST1 is the designation of y.e. (условная единица), which may be in dollars or euros. Given the distinct exchange

differences between these two currencies, this will be one of the essential points for correct realization in the TT.

ST2 is given together with a corresponding TT. There are significant differences between the two texts, including additions and omissions.

ST3 gives some of the most commonly-asked questions by policy holders.

The first Q&A is relevant for those who cancel or postpone their trip. According to the document, the insurance company will either redo your policy for a later trip, or return your money in case of cancellation. The second and third questions are more essential in case health care is needed. In the first instance, the policy holder must have with him or her a copy of the policy or the insurance card. In the second instance, the insurance service center will help with (1) setting up an appointment with the doctor in-country, (2) facilitate either visiting a medical clinic or a hospital stay, (3) cover medical expenses, (4) aid in transportation, evacuation and many other things.

It is precisely point three which is covered in ST4, in which it becomes very clear that only a certain percentage of costs incurred are covered by the policy. The table shows that the insurance company will cover up to 5% of the total amount covered by the policy for a broken wrist. If the policy amount is 50,000 y.e. (i.e. \$50,000), then the policy covers up to \$2500 for medical care related to the broken wrist.

Comments on Practical 14.4:

Medications sold in the Russian Federation follow a general pattern for categories that are covered in the instructions provided with medications:

Active ingredients (together with the chemical name)

Description

Purpose

Uses

Warnings

special warning for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding

Directions

Side effects

In case of overdose

Interaction with other medications

Storing information

Expiration Date

Sold with or without a prescription

Address

In both sets of texts, the directions only appear after the warnings are given. The English text sets out warnings in separate bold-face lines, while the Russian texts classify them under specific types of problems (side effects, overdose, interaction with other medications). The Russian texts are more detailed in most categories with one exception:

they do not state that the medication should not be used if the seal is broken. The reason for this is not all medications are in packaging with inner seals.

PRACTICAL FIFTEEN TUTOR NOTES

Practicals 15.1 and 15.2 are very thoroughly discussed in the textbook for students. Instead of returning to those practicals, below are additional texts that may be used for editing and revision purposes.

ADDITIONAL PRACTICAL 15.3:

The following is a set of short excerpts from Evgeny Zamiatin's novel *We*. We have chosen Zamiatin's text for two major reasons: (1) the genre is hybrid, including not only literary but diary format; (2) the numerous, excellent TTs that already exist make it possible to divide the class into groups and have them work with separate TTs. Bulgakov's text has been selected because of the multiple, professional TTs.

ZAMIATIN:

The excerpts given here deal with the abbreviation of a secret organization, МЕФИ. There are 3 TTs provided from the translations of G. Zilboorg, N. Randall and B.G. Guerney. Note that there are some unusual punctuation marks in some of the TTs, and not all of the TTs duplicated the * note given in the passage. Retaining the original centigrade temperature of 40° is probably important since the number FORTY is so important within the context of the novel. [For more examples of the use of the numeral 40, see chapters 25, 26 and 40 of the novel.]

ST: (Запись 26-я)

Еще пять, десять шагов – и меня тоже облило холодной водой, качнуло, сшибло с тротуара... На высоте примерно 2-х метров на стене – четырехугольный листок бумаги, и оттуда – непонятные – ядовито-зеленые буквы:

МЕФИ.

А внизу S-образно изогнутая спина, прозрачно колыхающиеся от гнева или от волнения крылья-уши. Поднявши вверх правую руку и беспомощно вытянув назад левую – как больное, подбитое крыло, он подпрыгивал вверх – сорвать бумажку – и не мог, не хватило вот столько.

Вероятно, у каждого из проходивших мимо была мысль: «Если подойду я, один из всех – не подумает ли он: я в чем-нибудь виноват и именно потому хочу...»

Сознаюсь: та же мысль была и у меня. Но я вспомнил, сколько раз он был настоящим моим ангелом-хранителем, сколько раз он спасал меня – и смело подошел, протянул руку, сорвал листок.

S оборотился, быстро-быстро буравчики в меня, на дно, что-то достал оттуда. Потом поднял вверх левую бровь, бровью подмигнул на стену, где висело «Мефи». И мне мелькнул хвостик его улыбки – к моему удивлению, как будто даже веселой. А впрочем, чего же удивляться. Томительной, медленно подымающейся температуре инкубационного периода – врач всегда предпочтет

сыпь и сорокаградусный жар: тут уж, по крайней мере ясно, что за болезнь. «Мефи», высыпавшее сегодня на стенах, – это сыпь. Я понимаю его улыбку*...

Спуск в подземку – и под ногами, на непорочном стекле ступеней – опять белый листок: «Мефи». И на стене внизу, на скамейке, на зеркале в вагоне (видимо, наклеено наспех – небрежно, криво) – везде та же самая белая, жуткая сыпь.

*Должен сознаться, что точное решение этой улыбки я нашел только через много дней, доверху набитых событиями самыми странными и неожиданными.

TT1: (B.G. Guerney 1960:285-6)

Five steps more, then ten – and I in my turn was doused with cold water that made me sway, knocking me off the curb. Upon the wall, at the height of 2 meters or thereabouts, there was a square piece of paper, and staring from it were incomprehensible letters of a venomous green:

MEPHI

– while below it I saw a back bent in the form of an S and wing-ears transparently swaying from wrath or agitation. With his right arm raised and his left helplessly stretched back as if it were an aching, maimed wing, S- kept leaping upward to tear down the bit of paper – and couldn't manage it, missing it by the tiniest margin.

Probably each one of the passers-by had the same thing in mind: “If, out of all these numbers, I should be the only one to approach him, isn't he likely to think that I am guilty of something and that it is for that very reason that I want to help him –”

I confess that I, too, had the very same thing in mind. But I recalled how many times he had been my veritable Guardian angel, how many times he had come to my rescue – and, bolder approaching, I stretched out my hand and tore down the small sheet.

S- turned around, quickly; ever so quickly he sank the tiny drills in his eyes into me, to the very bottom, got something out of there. Then he cocked his left eyebrow, sort of winked with that brow in the direction of the wall where the *mephi* thing had been hanging. And the tail end of his smile flitted before me – to my astonishment it seemed to be actually a gay smile. But then, what is there to be astonished at? The physician will always prefer a rash or a fever of 40° centigrade to the exhausting, slowly rising temperature of an incubational period: the high temperature at least makes clear the nature of the disease. This *mephi* which has broken out on the walls is a rash. I understood his smile.*

The stairs leading down into the subway – and underfoot, on the immaculate glass of the steps, again a small white sheet: *MEPHI*. And on the wall of the platform – on a bench – on a mirror in the car (evidently these stickers had been slapped on in haste, carelessly, crookedly): the same white, gruesome rash was everywhere.

*I must confess that I found the exact solution for that smile only after many days that were chock-full of the strangest and most unexpected events.

TT2: (G. Zilboorg 1924/1952: 139-40)

Another five or ten steps and I, too, felt a spurt of cold water that struck me and threw me from the sidewalk; at a height of approximately two meters a quadrangular piece of paper was pasted to the wall, and on that sheet of paper, unintelligible, poisonously green letters:

MEPHI

And under the paper – an S-like curved back and wing ears shaking with anger or emotion. With right arm lifted as high as possible, his left arm hopelessly stretched out backward like a hurt wing, he was trying to jump high enough to reach the paper and tear it off, but he was unable to do so. He was a fraction of an inch too short.

Probably every one of the passers-by had the same thought: “If I go to help him, I, only one of the many, will he not think that I am guilty of something and that I am therefore anxious to...”

I must confess I had that thought. But remembering how many times he had proved my real Guardian Angel and how often he had saved me, I stepped toward him and with courage and warm assurance I stretched out my hand and tore off the sheet. S-turned around. The little drills sank quickly into me to the bottom and found something there. Then he lifted his left brow, and winked toward the wall where “Mephi” had been hanging a minute ago. The tail of his little smile even twinkled with a certain pleasure, which greatly surprised me. But why should I be surprised? A doctor always prefers a temperature of 40°C. and a rash to the slow, languid rise of the temperature during the incubation period of a disease; it enables him to determine the character of the disease. Today “Mephi” broke out on the walls like a rash. I understood his smile.

In the passage to the underground railway, under our feet on the clean glass of the steps, again a white sheet: “Mephi.” And also on the walls of the tunnel, and on the benches, and on the mirror of the car (apparently pasted on in haste as some were hanging on a slant). Everywhere, the same white, gruesome rash.

TT3: (N. Randall 2006: 131-2)

Five, ten paces more and I was also drenched with the cold water, rocked and knocked off the sidewalk... On the wall, approximately two yards up, written on a square piece of paper, the incomprehensible poison-green letters:

MEPHI

And underneath it, an S-like curved spine and wing-ears transparently fluttering in rage or anxiety. He was stretching his right hand up, and his left arm, behind him, was helpless like a hurt, broken wing. He was jumping up to tear down the piece of paper but couldn't as he was just not close enough.

Everyone who was passing by probably had the same thought: "If I...me, one of many...go up and help him...won't he think that I am guilty of something and that is the reason I want to ...?"

I admit: I had that very same thought. But I remembered how many times he had been my real guardian angel, how many times he had saved me and so I dared to go up, reach up my arm, and tear down the piece of paper.

S turned around and quickly-quickly his gimlets were into me, to my depths, where he found something. Then he raised his left eyebrow and with this eyebrow, nodded at the wall, where "MEPHI" had hung. And the tail of his smile flashed at me – it was actually rather cheerful, to my surprise. But then again, what's there to be surprised about anymore? Given the choice of the agonizingly slow-rising temperature of the incubation of an illness or a rash with a 104-degree fever, a doctor will always prefer the latter: at least the illness is clearly present. The "MEPHI," which broke out on the wall today, is a rash. I can understand this smile...*

On my way down to the subterranean rail, there was another white piece of paper on the immaculate glass of the steps: "MEPHI." And down inside, it was on the wall, on the bench, and on the mirror of the train car (glued, apparently, in haste) – that same white, terrifying rash was everywhere.

*I should say that I only discovered the exact grounds of this smile after many days, after being filled to the brim with events both strange and unexpected.

ADDITIONAL PRACTICAL 15.4:

The following ST is a set of passages from Mixail Bulgakov's novel, *Master and Margarita* [Petrozavodsk: "Karelia", 1994, pp. 9, 11, 14, 15], where the word чёрт is used in the original Russian. The sample TTs do not attempt to maintain the same lexeme in each instance, and as such, the evocation of the devil, which leads to his actual appearance in the story, is lost.

ST: (page 9)

«Что это со мной? Этого никогда не было... сердце шалит... я переутомился. Пожалуй, пора бросить всё к чёрту и в Кисловодск...»
...

– Фу ты чёрт! – воскликнул редактор, – ты знаешь, Иван, у меня сейчас едва удар от жары не сделался! Даже что-то вроде галлюцинации было, – он попытался усмехнуться, но в глазах его еще прыгала тревога, и руки дрожали.

(page 11)

– Если я не ослышался, вы изволили говорить, что Иисуса не было на свете? – спросил иностранец, обращая к Берлиозу свой левый зелёный глас.
– Нет, вы не ослышались, – учтиво ответил Берлиоз, – именно это я и говорил.
– Ах, как интересно! – воскликнул иностранец.
«А какого чёрта ему надо?» – подумал Бездомный и нахмурился.

(page 14)

Тут литераторы подумали разное. Берлиоз: «Нет, иностранец!», а Бездомный: «Вот чёрт его возьми! А?»

TT1: *The Master and Margarita by Mikhail Bulgakov, translated by Mirra Ginsberg. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1967, pp. 4, 5, 7, 8, 12.*

“What’s wrong with me? This never happened before. My heart is playing up....I’m overworked....Perhaps I ought to drop everything and run down to Kislovodsk....”

....

“What the devil!” the editor exclaimed. “You know, Ivan, I nearly had a heatstroke just now! There was even a kind of hallucination....” He tried to smile, but anxiety still flickered in his eyes, and his hands trembled.

“If I heard correctly, you said that Jesus never existed?” he asked, turning his green left eye to Berlioz.

“You heard correctly,” Berlioz answered courteously. “That is precisely what I said.”

“Ah, how interesting!” exclaimed the foreigner.

“What the devil does he want?” Homeless thought, frowning.

The literary gentlemen had different thoughts. Berlioz said to himself, “No, he is a foreigner!” And Homeless thought, “The devil...have you ever!....”

TT2: *The Master and Margarita* by Mikhail Bulgakov, translated by Michael Glenny. New York and Evanston: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1967, pp. 4, 5, 8, 11.

“What’s the matter with me? This has never happened before. Heart playing tricks... I’m overstrained... I think it’s time to chuck everything up and go and take the waters at Kislovodsk.”

...

“The devil!” exclaimed the editor. “D’you know, Ivan, the heat nearly gave me a stroke just then! I even saw something like a hallucination....” He tried to smile, but his eyes were still blinking with fear and his hands trembled.

“If I’m not mistaken, you were saying that Jesus never existed, were you not?” he asked, turning his green left eye on Berlioz.

“No, you were not mistaken,” replied Berlioz courteously. “I did indeed say that.”

“Ah, how interesting!” exclaimed the foreigner.

“What the hell does he want?” thought Bezdomny and frowned.

Their reactions were different. Berlioz thought, “No, he’s a foreigner,” Bezdomny thought, “What the hell is he?”



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СТРАХОВОЙ ПОЛИС ААА №ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНОГО СТРАХОВАНИЯ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ
ВЛАДЕЛЬЦЕВ ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Срок страхования: с 00 ч. 00 мин. 20 г.
по 24 ч. 00 мин. 20 г.

1. Страхователь (полное наименование юридического лица или предпринимателя без образования юридического лица; фамилия, имя, отчество гражданина)

2. Транспортное средство (ТС)

Собственник (полное наименование юридического лица; фамилия, имя, отчество гражданина)

Марка, модель ТС	Идентификационный номер ТС	Государственный регистрационный знак
	Паспорт ТС серия №	

3. Лица, допущенные к управлению ТС (для ТС, принадлежащих гражданам)
Без ограничений, только следующие водители (нужное подчеркнуть):

№ п.п.	Фамилия, имя, отчество	Водительское удостоверение (серия, номер)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

4. Период использования ТС в течение срока страхования (для ТС, принадлежащих гражданам)

с 20 г. по 20 г.

5. Страховая сумма: 400 тысяч рублей, а именно:

240 тысяч рублей в части возмещения вреда, причиненного жизни или здоровью нескольких потерпевших, и не более 160 тысяч рублей при причинении вреда жизни или здоровью одного потерпевшего;

160 тысяч рублей в части возмещения вреда, причиненного имуществу нескольких потерпевших, и не более 120 тысяч рублей при причинении вреда имуществу одного потерпевшего.

6. Страховой случай:

наступление гражданской ответственности за причинение вреда при использовании транспортного средства на территории Российской Федерации.

7. Выданы специальный знак государственного образца серии ААА № ,
перечень представителей страховщика в субъектах Российской Федерации согласно приложению
и 2 бланка извещения о дорожно-транспортном происшествии.

8. Особые отметки Стр пр руб Полис выдан взамен ААА № в связи с заменой
собственника ТС и изменением списка водителей. Доплата по кв № (руб)

Страхование по настоящему полису осуществляется в соответствии с Федеральным законом от 25.04.2002 № 40-ФЗ "Об обязательном страховании гражданской ответственности владельцев транспортных средств".

Подпись страхователя

Представитель страховщика

(подпись)



« » (дата)