

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
АЛТАЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МАССОВЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ,
ФИЛОЛОГИИ И ПОЛИТОЛОГИИ
КАФЕДРА ГЕРМАНСКОГО ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЯ И ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ПО КУРСУ ЯЗЫК СМИ

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Методические указания по спецкурсу «Язык СМИ» содержат описание особенностей языков англоязычных СМИ и упражнения по переводу с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский.

Предназначено для студентов III курса направления 45.02.03. «Лингвистика: Перевод и переводоведение», обучающимся по программе бакалавриата, а также для слушателей программы профессиональной переподготовки «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

PART 1

SPEAKING ABOUT NEWS

When speaking about news items obtained from the mass media, a Russian speaker will encounter a number of difficulties. These arise from two sources. The first is the functional and linguistic peculiarity of British and American mass media. To meet this difficulty an introduction, however brief and superficial, is needed into the way the mass media operate and hence, into what the relevant phenomena are called and what these names stand for in real life.

The other source of difficulty is this: although the student is well acquainted with the major concepts and developments in question, he is so only in his native tongue, and not in idiomatic English. Therefore, mother tongue interference tends to occur with tiresome regularity.

Besides, students have difficulties in producing statements in English that are succinct and to the point.

WHAT ARE THE MASS MEDIA?

A message can be communicated to a mass audience by many means: hardly an American lives through a day without feeling the impact of at least one of the mass media. The oldest media are those of the printed word and picture which carry their message through the sense of sight: the weekly and daily newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, direct mail circulars, and billboards. Radio is the mass communications medium aimed at the sense of sound, whereas television and motion pictures appeal both to the visual and auditory senses.

The reader turns to his newspaper for news and opinion, entertainment, and the advertising it publishes. In the weekly the focus is upon the reader's own community; in the daily the focus is upon the nation and the world as well. Magazines give him background information, entertainment, opinion, and the advertising; books offer longer range and more detailed examination of subjects, as well as entertainment; pamphlets, direct mail pieces, and billboards bring the views of commercial and civic organizations. Films may inform and persuade as well as entertain. Television and radio offer entertainment, news and opinion, and advertising messages and can bring direct coverage of public events into the listener's home.

There are important agencies of communication which are adjuncts of the mass media. These are (1) the press associations, which collect and distribute news and pictures to the newspapers, television and radio stations, and news magazines; (2) the syndicates, which offer background news and pictures, commentary, and entertainment features to newspapers, television and radio, and magazines; (3) the advertising agencies, which serve their business clients, on the one hand, and the mass media, on the other; (4) the advertising departments of companies and institutions, which serve in merchandising roles, and the public relations departments, which serve in information roles; (5) the public relations counseling firms and publicity organizations, which offer information on behalf of their clients; and (6) research individuals and groups, who help gauge the impact of the message and guide mass communicators to more effective paths.

Who are the communicators who work for and with these mass media? We think of the core as being the reporters, writers, editors, announcers, and commentators for newspapers, news magazines, television and radio, press associations, and syndicates. But there are many others: news photographers; book and publication editors and creative personnel in the graphic arts industry; advertising personnel of all types; public relations practitioners and information writers; business management personnel for the mass media; radio-television script and continuity writers; film producers and writers; magazine writers and editors; trade and business publication writers and editors; industrial publication editors; technical writers in such fields as science, agriculture, and home economics; specialists in mass communications research; and teachers of journalism. Actors

in television and motion pictures are also communicators in a special sense, adding emotional impact to the written script.

Edwin Emery. Introduction to Mass Communications.

WHAT DO NEWSPAPERS LOOK LIKE?

A newspaper may be described as a 4-page newspaper (or a four-pager), a 16-page newspaper, etc., depending on the number of pages in it.

The first page is usually referred to as the *front* page, the last one as the *back* page, and the ones in between are *inside* pages.

The reading matter in a newspaper falls into three major categories: news, non-news matter, and advertising.

NEWS is usually presented in news stories, *story* being a general and linguistically safe term for a piece of news writing of any length used by any news medium. It largely corresponds to the Russian words *материал, сообщение, статья, информация*.

There are different kinds of stories in a newspaper. According to a story's location in a newspaper, they are a front-page story, a back-page story, an inside story, and a down-the-page story. According to the story's significance and size, they are a leading story, the main story, a supporting story (a sidebar), a prominent story, a major (minor) story, etc.

Editors send their reporters *to cover* a story, or just *on a story*. Reporters *break* stories, and *follow them up*. In the latter case a *follow-up* story is published.

Stories of minor size and importance are usually called *items of news, or news-items*. A paragraph-long item is sometimes referred to by journalists as a *short*.

NON-NEWS matter comprises articles and features.

An *article* in journalistic English usually denotes a piece of analytical in-depth writing that may either provide background information to the events covered in the latest news stories or it may deal with an independent subject in no way connected with the events of the day.

E.g. the editorial article (the editorial); the leading article (the leader); an article on the causes of the present economic crisis.

In Russian it corresponds to *статья (проблемная), очерк*.

Note that the word "*article*" is still used loosely as an 'umbrella' term for all kinds of news matter (like the Russian word *статья*).

The word FEATURE in journalistic English has three meanings:

a) a story of little news significance but having a lot of human interest value. Its approximate Russian equivalent would be *развлекательный материал, очерк, зарисовка*.

E.g. The *Times* carries a front-page feature on the war in Iraq.

b) a column or a kind of advertisement that appears regularly in the newspaper: a regular feature (*рубрика*).

E.g. The film review is a weekly feature in this newspaper.

The weather forecast is a daily back-page feature in the *Times*.

c) used as a verb, 'to feature' means to emphasize a story (or part of a story).

E.g. All major world newspapers featured new terrorist acts in Jerusalem.

ADVERTISING, which is the life-blood of newspapers, the main source of ready money for them, constitutes a special genre of newspaper matter, well beyond the scope of this book. Since it appears regularly, it may also be classified among the newspaper's regular features.

WHO WORKS ON A NEWSPAPER?

All British and American papers, with very few exceptions, are privately owned.

The core of newspaper production is certainly its editorial office comprising a number of departments (home and foreign news, local news, etc.), each headed by an editor. The editor has

under him a number of sub-editors and copy-readers responsible for reading and editing the copy, that is, the material coming from reporters and news agencies. The copy reader, or copy editor, also writes headlines and sometimes rewrites parts of stories.

All heads of the departments of a newspaper come under Editor-in-Chief, the ultimate authority on a newspaper, accountable in his turn to the owner of the newspaper and/or the Board of directors.

The editors employ a host of reporters to cover local, home (domestic) and foreign (overseas, world) news.

Note that reporters work **ON** a newspaper, or **FOR** a newspaper; one may be **WITH** a newspaper or magazine for a certain period of time (*cp. рус. работать в газете, журнале*).

A *journalist* is a professional in producing or writing for journals, esp. for newspapers.

A *reporter* is a general term to denote a person whose job is to collect and cover news for a newspaper, radio, or television.

A person who specializes in article and feature writing may be described as a *feature-writer*.

A journalist who writes regular columns is called a *columnist*, but depending on the kind of column that may correspond in Russian to *комментатор, обозреватель, фельетонист* (cf. analyst, commentator).

E.g. Art Buchwald was a famous American columnist with a gift for political satire.

Some newspaper stories and features are supplied by a newspaper writer who earns his money without being in the regular employment of any particular organization. Such a writer is called a *freelance journalist*, or a *freelancer*.

THOSE STRANGE HEADLINES

When a newspaper gets material from its own reporting staff or from outside contributors, the copy, as it is called, is passed to sub-editors. Their duty is to look it over, go through it, check it for mistakes or possible libellous remarks, and shape it for available space. They have also to provide headlines which will give the reader in the shortest possible way a good idea of what the report or article contains.

These headlines have to be fitted into very narrow columns, so the sub-editors have a difficult task. Long words are only a nuisance, therefore quite small ones have to be used; and this has caused the creation of a journalistic language of its own, which we can call 'headline English'.

How does a sub-editor set about his work of composing short snappy headlines which are, at the same time, immediately comprehensive to the readers of the newspaper?

One obvious way is to cut down the names of well-known people; so in 'headline English', Sir Alec Douglas-Home may become Alec or Home.

Another feature of 'headline English' is the replacement of adjectives by nouns because the latter are shorter.

One may also come across a headline which contains several nouns jammed together; for example, "Smoking Report Outcry Clash". This would refer to the report made by a medical commission of inquiry into the dangers to health caused by smoking, especially of cigarettes. The verdict of the doctors has caused alarm and protest among smokers; and the tobacco trade is challenging the verdict and disputing with the doctors. The whole thing is thus confined in the four words in the headline.

Another habit of sub-editors is to use abbreviated names of organizations and institutions, and this is frequently the case in reports and crimes. You have certainly heard of the Criminal Investigation Department which is housed at Scotland Yard. In describing police action the makers of headlines drop the word "Scotland" and simply say "Yard"; so you may read: "Blonde dead in luxury flat, Yard moves". Note, by the way, that in such a headline the word 'moves' can be taken either as a verb, in the sense "The Yard Moves", that is, the Yard takes actions; or as a noun, in the sense: "These are the moves, the actions of the Yard".

The newsvendors' bills announcing the contents of papers use the same headline language, and this can be very baffling to strangers. One who saw the brief statement "England's Collapse" might think that the nation was financially ruined. But it would probably mean that the English batsmen had been doing badly in a cricket match!

LET US PUZZLE HEADLINES OUT!

The news page of any newspaper contains a large number of stories, and nearly every story, however small, has a headline.

The main or leading story of the day may have two headlines in big type, usually called *banners* or *streamers*. A *banner* covers the entire width of a page and usually appears near the top.

To the English reader headlines are signposts saying what the stories are about. A student of English with little or no experience in newspaper reading will find headlines very puzzling indeed. He usually has to read the story to find out what the headline means.

Headline English has many peculiarities.

(1) GRAMATICALLY:

- a) most articles, personal pronouns and link-verbs are omitted;
- b) certain verbal forms are used in place of others.

The **Present Indefinite** usually stands for the **Past Indefinite**.

E.g. The US President gives go-ahead to the military operation in Iraq.

The story under the headline actually begins: Yesterday the President of the USA George Bush gave his go-ahead to the military operation in Iraq.

The **Present Participle** in a headline usually indicates an action in process at the time of publication corresponding to the **Present Continuous** or the **Present Perfect Continuous**.

E.g. BBC "glorifying culture of guns".

The **Past Participle** may be what is left of the corresponding Passive verb forms. The link verbs are omitted in this case.

E.g. 8 injured as train hits boulder.

Commons motion tabled on reform of law of succession.

These headlines imply that eight people have been injured when a train hit a boulder and that the motion of the House of Commons on the reform of the law of succession has been tabled. These headlines as well as some more illustrate the **omission of articles** with nouns.

E.g. Church treasurer jailed for 6 months.

Section 28 delayed while Labour boots its Lords number.

Though there are rare examples in which they may be preserved.

E.g. The Speaker could do it.

The **infinitive** in a headline denotes arrangement, agreement, or intention. The modal verb 'to be' is omitted.

E.g. Italy to take immigrants' fingerprints.

Calista Flockhart to star on London stage.

(2) PUNCTUATION:

If the first part is separated from the rest by a colon, it either denotes the author of an idea or action, or the place where the event occurred.

E.g. Bond: There are people who are plotting our downfall. (Sir John Bond)

Ireland: rallying for peace and better life.

PM's message to party: stop Livingstone.

The author of an idea or action may be also mentioned at the end of a headline and is then set off by a comma or a dash.

E.g. I may delay election, admits Blair.

Trade violence for Palestinian state, says Powell.

Cuts inflame race tension – union leader.

(2) LEXICALLY too headlines are often a problem. Editors, in their pursuit of the shorter and snappier headlines, have developed a special branch of newspaper English called ‘headline English’. Although, like slang, it is always in a state of flux, some words ought to be picked up at once to make headline reading easier. Here are just a few that have been very common lately.

bid, n. – an attempt or effort to get, win, or attract.

E.g. Steel takeover bid.

Tories in new bid to scare teachers.

Blair bid to avert EU stalemate.

attack, rap, slam, lash, flay – criticize bitterly.

E.g. Minister slams local government spending.

Parkinson attacks ‘scurrilous’ report.

Dobson attacks Blair’s “elitism”.

axe, v. – reduce a number of jobs, make (public services, social spending) smaller, close down.

E.g. 100 advice bureaus will be axe.

Lucas to axe more jobs.

Dyke set to axe BBC managers.

Finally, a newspaper reader ought to learn abbreviations which frequently occur in headlines and are not always likely to be decoded in the body of the story.

E.g. Half of GPs worried about measles vaccine.

BA to shed 1,000 jobs at children’s wear and food.

EU defence force “could lead to break-up of Nato. (**Note** this new spelling of the traditional abbreviation of NATO).

Here are a few of them.

CIA – the Central Intelligence Agency

FBI – the Federal Bureau of Investigation

EU – the European Union

PM – the Prime Minister

MP – Member of Parliament

FA – Football Association

BP – British Petroleum

BT – British Telecom

BA – British Airways

M&S – Marks & Spencer etc.

If a student comes up against an unfamiliar abbreviation, he needn’t be discouraged; he is likely to find it decoded in the body of the story, particularly, in its lead.

Lead is a brief statement of the story’s essential fact given in its initial paragraph. The lead often helps clarify the headline or its parts, and gives a good idea, in a summarized form, of what the story is about.

Well-known *idioms* may be used in a headline to make it more vivid and catching. Most idiomatic expressions in headlines undergo structural changes: insertion or substitution.

E.g. Every cloud has a primrose yellow lining (instead of *Every cloud has a silver lining*)

Some allude to the background knowledge most native speakers have.

E.g. Stray horses are shot dead (an allusion to the well-known American film “Winded horses are shot dead, aren’t they?”)

Sometimes editors use phonetic means to make headlines catching.

E.g. Hardline headlines.

All you need is tweed.

Exercise. EXPRESS THE FOLLOWING HEADLINES IN COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1. Portugal: talks call. 2. Caribbean leader: drugs charge. 3. End hospital sit-in – judge. 4. US will not put out of Balkans, Europe told. 5. Half of MI 6's spending “still kept secret”. 6. BT sale and leaseback to reduce debt level. 7. Two children die in attack in Thaibus. 8. Pope to visit Good Friday procession. 9. Girl, 13, on L 1million heroin charge. 10. London blames Paris for Nato warning. 11. Arafat gives go-ahead for executions.

WHICH IS THE RIGHT WORD?

to fight, to struggle, to stand (for), to work (for), to campaign

The words *fight* and *struggle* imply the use of force, or violence. They can be used figuratively and are therefore most apt for describing political conflict, confrontation, or combat.

E.g. Britain fought against the US in the War of Independence. They struggled against poverty. To fight a fire, a disease.

Struggle also has a special meaning of making violent movements in fighting against a person or a thing.

E.g. She struggled out of the net.

Trouble arises when Russian students look for an English equivalent of *бороться* in phrases like *бороться за мир, единство*, etc. Since no overt, undisguised literal opposition can be envisaged in such cases (one can hardly imagine a politician or a party claiming that they are against the universally popular idea of peace, unity, etc.), neither *fight* nor *struggle* would fit the context, and the Russian speaker can choose the right word among the other three verbs: *stand*, *work*, and *campaign*. Practically, each of these is less ambiguous and more to the point than either *struggle* or *fight*. But they, too, have different shades of meaning.

‘*To stand for*’ means to have a principle, to support.

E.g. Before we elect him to Parliament, we want to know what he stands for.

‘*To work for*’ means to make efforts (in order to achieve a certain end).

E.g. These are the goals our party is working for.

Hence, the noun ‘peace worker’ (cf. also peace activist, peace supporter) – рус. *борец за мир, сторонник мира*.

‘*To campaign*’, means to lead, take part in, or to go on a campaign. It suggests a greater degree of effort than ‘work for’. It also carries the idea of an organized public action.

E.g. Joan is campaigning for equal rights for women.

Campaign, n. is a connected set of actions intended to obtain a particular result in politics or business.

E.g. The Opposition Leader is on campaign in Scotland. The campaign succeeded and he won the election.

‘*Peace campaigner*’ would often be a suitable equivalent for *активный борец за мир, активный сторонник мира*.

Similarly, the phrases ‘*civil rights campaign/er*’, ‘*civil liberties campaign/er*’, ‘*solidarity campaign/er*’ also frequently occur in newspaper columns today.

Note that the word ‘*champion*’ (‘*peace champion*’) should not be overused, for it suggests an outstanding leader.

Exercise 1. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH USING THE NOUN ‘БОРЬБА’ AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

1. Британская медицинская ассоциация большинством голосов постановила вчера усилить борьбу против правительственных реформ системы здравоохранения.

2. В предложении содержится призыв к Ассоциации «с большей энергией бороться» за смягчение реформ, навязанных правительством.

3. Кита Корбетта, ветерана борьбы за сохранение естественной флоры и фауны в Англии, приветствовали троекратным «ура» на праздновании Всемирного дня защиты окружающей среды, проходившем в Стокгольме.
4. Все те, кто активно выступал за мир во Вьетнаме, считают, что это их победа.
5. Сейчас как никогда раньше необходимо поддержать все профсоюзы, выступающие против сокращения расходов на социальные нужды.
6. Он всегда противился проведению реформ.
7. До последнего вздоха он боролся за свободу своего народа.
8. Кто начал драку?
9. Газета отмечает, что борьба за претворение в жизнь решений конференции в Коломбо будет разнообразной и трудной, по существу это борьба против империализма.
10. Общей задачей, стоящей перед всеми народами Юго-Восточной Азии, является борьба за укрепление национальной независимости.
11. Он тоже вошел в состав комитета по проведению предвыборной кампании.
12. Лейбористы связывают борьбу против сокращения заработной платы и безработицы с необходимостью социальных реформ.

march, parade, demonstration

‘*March*’, n. means marching by a large number of people from one place to another to make ideas or dissatisfactions public.

E.g. a hunger march, a peace march.

‘*Parade*’, n. means a number of people standing in a row or walking in an informal procession, for the purpose of being looked at or heard.

E.g. The soldiers are on parade. A parade of players before the football match.

‘*Demonstration*’ means a public show of strong feeling, often with marching, big signs, etc.

E.g. a demonstration against the war in Iraq.

As it is clear from the definitions, the word ‘*march*’ is not connoted and so can be used in reference to an act of marching for any purpose, that of protest, support or otherwise.

The semantic core of the word ‘*parade*’ is the idea of public display.

The word ‘*demonstration*’ stands out amongst these words as the only one carrying the connotation of ‘a show of protest’. The latter makes it unsuitable for the use in contexts where this connotation is redundant. Thus, *праздничная демонстрация* should be rendered as ‘a festive march’ or ‘a civil parade’.

Exercise 2. USE ‘MARCH’, ‘PARADE’, OR ‘DEMONSTRATION’ IN THE SENTENCES. ACCOUNT FOR YOUR CHOICE. GIVE VERSIONS WHERE POSSIBLE.

1. He was officially invited to join the Russian-American peace ... as a representative of the State Duma.
2. Thousands of protesters chanted slogans during a ... for political changes in Chile.
3. Thousands of Americans demonstrated in Washington at the end of May in protest at US war in Iraq. Posters also called for a mighty May Day ...
4. Parents, pupils and teachers organized a ... down Fleet Street yesterday to protest at the media silence on their campaign for better education service.
5. Hundreds of Moscovites and foreign tourists used to pack Gorky Street and side-streets to see the military and civil ... on Revolution Day.
6. The crowds joined a short ... organized by the unofficial ecology group to give government officials a petition on environmental problems.
7. Women from many parts of the world joined a recent ... at the Seneca military depot in New York State which stores Pershing missiles and neutron bomb warheads.
8. Human-rights groups recently drew about 80,000 people to a ... against the expected pardon of the military for their human-rights crimes during the military dictatorship.

9. The traditional big May Day ... in Moscow was more relaxed than usual, with less emphasis on ideology.
10. In Turkey about 18,000 policemen were called into Taksim Square and the surrounding area to deal with the The ... joined ranks below the square and started marching away, followed by riot police at a distance.
11. In South Korea, about 10,000 workers clashed with the riot police. Several workers were reported hurt and other ... were also arrested.

representative, spokesman

‘*Representative*’ is a person acting in place of one or more others.

E.g. to send a representative to a meeting.

‘*Spokesman*’ (also ‘*spokesperson*’) is a person chosen to speak and represent the opinions of others officially.

E.g. a White House spokesman.

A comparison of the dictionary definitions of the two words reveals the essential point of difference: a spokesman is officially authorized to speak for a group of people.

Exercise 3. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH USING EITHER ‘REPRESENTATIVE’ OR ‘SPOKESMAN’.

1. Как заявил представитель Белого дома ...
2. Выступая от имени совета университета, Джон Смит заявил ...
3. На заседании присутствовали два представителя студенческого профсоюза.
4. На страницах нашей газеты печатались статьи представителей различных политических партий и движений, участвующих в выборах.
5. Как стало вчера известно, лидер английских консерваторов включил несколько представителей правого крыла партии Тори в состав «теневое кабинета».
6. Как заявил представитель авиакомпании, 43 рейса были отменены сегодня в Лондонском аэропорте Хитроу из-за забастовки диспетчеров.
7. Представитель профсоюза шахтеров заявил, что 24-часовая забастовка отложена на неделю.
8. Официальный представитель заявил, что правительство решило продлить военное положение на неопределенное время из-за продолжающихся беспорядков (continued unrest).
9. Он заявил, что в предыдущий состав парламента входили отнюдь не представители народа.
10. Представитель министерства иностранных дел сказал, что отношения между обеими странами заметно улучшились.

last, latest, final

‘*Last*’ means after all others, following the rest, the only remaining.

E.g. the last two days of the week. He was the last to arrive. I am almost out of money, this is my last pound.

‘*Latest*’ means most recent (news, fashion, or example).

E.g. Have you heard the latest news about the terrorist act in Dubrovka?

‘*Final*’ means last, coming at the end, (of a decision, offer, etc.) that cannot be changed.

E.g. Z is the final letter of the alphabet. A final cup of coffee before we leave. I won’t go, and that’s final! Is it your final offer?

As it is clear from the definitions and examples, the distribution between ‘*last*’ and ‘*final*’ is not always clear-cut and they may be interchangeable in certain contexts (for instance, in the first two examples showing the use of ‘*final*’). When the idea of finality allowing no further change is implied, ‘*final*’ is the only right word.

Exercise 4. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH USING ‘LAST’, ‘LATEST’, ‘FINAL’. ACCOUNT FOR YOUR CHOICE.

1. В Дели состоялось заседание двухсторонней комиссии Индии и Пакистана, которая рассмотрела окончательный вариант плана урегулирования пограничного конфликта между этими странами.
2. Последний предвыборный митинг Итальянской социалистической партии проходил на площади Сан-Джованни при большом стечении народа.
3. Последние сведения о нем поступили через день после его ареста, с тех пор о нем ничего не известно.
4. Министр иностранных дел Южной Африки заявил, что переговоры с английским министром иностранных дел (his British counterpart, opposite number) были полезными, однако окончательное решение еще не принято.
5. Последние события в Ольстере показывают, что английское правительство не собирается выполнять свое обещание.
6. Последние данные говорят о возможности дальнейшего спада в сфере экспорта.
7. Генерал Громов был последним командующим советскими войсками в Афганистане.
8. Члены этой парламентской группы должны собраться завтра, чтобы обсудить окончательное решение по этому вопросу.

concern, alarm, feeling

‘*Concern*’ means a) serious care or interest.

E.g. a nurse’s concern for a sick man.

b) worry, anxiety.

E.g. There is some cause for concern but no need for alarm. There is growing concern in the world about the pollution of the environment.

‘*Alarm*’ means sudden fear or anxiety as caused by the possibility of danger.

E.g. He jumped up in alarm. I hope you didn’t take/feel alarm at the news.

‘*Feeling*’ means excitement of mind, esp. in a bad sense.

E.g. His speech caused/aroused/provoked a lot of (strong) feeling. Feeling over the election ran high. (There was much bitterness).

‘*Feeling*’ also means opinion, impression.

E.g. What is the general feeling about it?

‘*Feeling*’ obviously pertains to the emotional side. In reference to emotions shared universally ‘*sentiment(s)*’ and ‘*feeling*’ can be used interchangeably.

‘*Concerned*’ means interested, involved, anxious, showing concern.

E.g. The teacher was concerned about the boy’s poor progress. (implies a more objective standpoint, less personal involvement than with the parents, who would be worried about the poor progress, and anxious that their son does better at school).

Also: The editor-in-chief obviously didn’t want to show he was much concerned over the fall in the paper’s circulation.

‘*Alarm*’ and ‘*alarmed*’ are stylistically neutral; they denote a somewhat higher degree of fear caused by a real or imagined but imminent danger.

‘*Concern*’ and ‘*concerned*’ (about, over) in the above meanings are most commonly used in newspaper English. **Note** also the growing frequency of ‘*feeling*’ in newspaper columns.

E.g. There is growing feeling (in the country) about the government’s austerity measures.

Exercise 5. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH USING ‘CONCERN’, ‘ALARM’, ‘FEELING’, ‘SENTIMENT’. GIVE VERSIONS WHERE POSSIBLE.

1. Меня беспокоит его долгое отсутствие.
2. На ее лице всегда было выражение тревоги.

3. Я был бы очень обеспокоен, если бы меня поддержала такая газета, как «Дейли мейл».
4. Некоторые круги (certain quarters) судьба моих детей, но даже это не заставит меня отказаться от дальнейшей борьбы.
5. «Дейли мейл» отнюдь не озабочена точностью сообщаемых ею фактов.
6. Мировая общественность глубоко обеспокоена усилением напряженности на Ближнем Востоке.
7. В стране преобладают реалистические настроения.
8. Победив на выборах в значительной мере благодаря поддержке чернокожих избирателей, президент обязан считаться с их чувствами и настроениями.
9. Это решение – дань настроениям американской общественности, продолжающей подвергать серьезным сомнениям официальные версии об убийстве президента Кеннеди.
10. Результаты опроса общественного мнения показывают, что в стране растут настроения в пользу демократических реформ.
11. Растет убеждение в том, что проблемы Северной Ирландии должны решаться на совершенно иной основе.

WHAT IS THE IMPLICATION?

say, claim, allege

Grammatically, all three verbs follow largely the same pattern V + that + clause. Semantically, they seem to be similar, too, meaning essentially 'to express a thought, an opinion, etc. in words'. The difference lies in the inherent connotations carried by 'claim' and 'allege'.

'Claim' means to declare to be true, to state, esp. in the face of opposition. This has caused newspapers to use the verb to imply that the statement thus introduced is the speaker's personal view of the matter, and might not even be entirely true to fact.

E.g. At first, Mr. Nixon claimed that he had not been aware of his aides' activities, but later he had to admit he had been very much in the know.

Russian students of English often confuse 'claim', 'state', and 'declare', misled by their identical Russian equivalents *заявлять, утверждать*.

Note that *заявлять*, and even more so, *утверждать*, can also convey a tinge of doubt as to the truthfulness of the statement that comes after them (explicit if followed by *будто*).

E.g. Очевидцы утверждали, что молния ударила прямо в дом.

Вопреки имеющимся данным, водитель утверждал, будто последние 5 километров он ехал со скоростью 40 км. в час.

'Allege' means to state or declare without proof or before finding proof.

E.g. The newspaper reporters allege that the man was murdered but they have given no proof. (So they allege, but do they have any proof?)

'Allegation' means a statement that charges someone with doing something bad or criminal but which is not supported by proof. Cf. Russian *голословное утверждение, заявление*.

'Allegedly' means according to charged made without proof.

E.g. He is allegedly a thief. Cf. Russian *якобы, будто бы, по утверждению (обычно голословному)*.

Note that 'allege' and its derivatives belong to formal, literary style unlike 'claim' whose use is not stylistically restricted.

Exercise 6. USE 'SAY', 'CLAIM', 'ALLEGE', OR THEIR DERIVATIVES IN THE SENTENCES. GIVE VERSIONS WHERE POSSIBLE AND POINT OUT THE INHERENT IMPLICATIONS. TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES INTO RUSSIAN.

1. The independent group New Forum ... in a statement that the evacuation 'is not a solution of common sense', but one 'that came about through the force of facts'.

2. In his book 'The Prince of Power' Mr. Hersh ... that Mr. D. was paid \$20,000 a year by the CIA to reveal Indian government secrets, but Mr. D. denies the
3. Military officials ... that 24 persons were killed by local radicals, 6 of whom were killed by soldiers they had ambushed.
4. The administration ... that the text of the speech had been reviewed and was generally consistent with its views.
5. The German-Soviet pact of 1939 was a bitter blow to the Japanese because of Germany's ... to be a trustworthy ally.
6. A BBC journalist was ... detained and beaten during a rally in Prague, but the authorities deny the
7. Labour yesterday ridiculed Tory ... that Britain's rising unemployment parallels similar increases elsewhere in Europe.
8. Peru's lower house of Congress voted to go ahead with the proceedings against the former president for ... corruption while in office.
9. A man who ... he was a victim of police fabrication accepted 40,000 pounds yesterday from the Metropolitan force in settlement of his action for damages over ... false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.
10. The Commission is investigating ... that the British are forced to pay up to 50 per cent more for cars than customers elsewhere in Europe. Other studies carried out on behalf of the manufacturers ... there is little difference.

THAT USEFUL FAMILIAR WORD

So far the problem has been to distinguish between two or more English words that seem to be close in meaning. Such problems usually stem from the fact that these words can be translated by a single Russian word. It is largely a matter of Russian polysemy.

Different problems arise when Russian speakers, in their search for the 'right equivalent' overlook the semantic scope and capacity of well-known commonly used English words, verbs in particular.

'Come' may serve as a good example.

Besides the well-known meanings of 'move towards or arrive' 'come' also means

a) arrive as expected or in the course of time.

E.g. Uncle's birthday is coming.

b) to be (in a particular place in an ordered set).

E.g. Your family always comes before your job.

Monday comes after Sunday.

This latter use of 'come' in time reference can also be observed in the following examples from newspapers: The statement came directly after the talks. – Это заявление было сделано (опубликовано) сразу после переговоров. The news came shortly before his resignation. – Это сообщение появилось незадолго до его отставки.

Exercise 7. TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH USING 'COME'. NOTE THE DIFFERENT (AND VARIOUS!) WAYS IN WHICH 'COME' MAY BE TRANSLATED INTO RUSSIAN.

1. Демонстрация состоялась незадолго до того, как представитель правительства Ирана появился на Даунинг-стрит возле резиденции премьер-министра.
2. Отставка министра произошла ровно через сутки после того, как были опубликованы документы, изобличающие его во взяточничестве.
3. Он заявил, что эта встреча произошла после его четырехчасовой беседы с президентом Италии.

4. Эта угроза была сделана в то самое время, когда правые в парламенте усилили давление на правительство.
5. Подписание декларации состоялось накануне Пражской встречи.
6. Это поспешное (prompt) заявление представителя штаба НАТО появилось вскоре после того, как секретные документы Пентагона стали достоянием общественности.
7. Подписание декларации состоялось накануне встречи в верхах в Вашингтоне.
8. Это решение было принято через день после того, как министр финансов выступил в парламенте с докладом о бюджете на предстоящий год.
9. Награду за свои усилия лейбористы получили в мае, когда они добились заметных успехов (после неудач) на местных выборах.

The verb '*come*' can also be very apt in sentences where a response (reaction) as well as its source, are to be emphasized.

E.g. Забастовку поддержали все крупнейшие профсоюзы. – Support for the strike came from all major trade unions.

Compare the purpose of this utterance with the following:

Все крупнейшие профсоюзы поддержали забастовку.

Here the logical nucleus, the rheme is поддержали забастовку. Therefore, an adequate translation would be: All major trade unions supported the strike.

Exercise 8. READ THE FOLLOWING PAIRED RUSSIAN SENTENCES, POINT OUT THE SEMANTIC CENTRE (THE RHEME) IN EACH OF THEM. COMPARE THEM WITH THEIR ENGLISH VERSIONS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Представитель России подверг проект резолюции резкой критике. | The Russian representative made a bitter attack on the draft resolution. |
| С резкой критикой проекта резолюции выступил представитель России. | Strong criticism of the draft resolution came from the representative of Russia. |
| 2. Все левые члены парламента поддержали это предложение. | All left-wing MPs supported the proposal. |
| Это предложение поддержали все левые члены парламента. | Support for the proposal came from all left-wing MPs. |
| 3. Прогрессивное человечество осуждает преступления террористов. | All progressively-minded people condemn the crimes of the terrorists. |
| Преступления террористов осуждает все прогрессивное человечество. | Condemnation of terrorists' crimes comes from all progressively-minded people. |
| 4. В резолюции ООН выражена солидарность с борьбой народов Африки против расизма. | The UN resolution expresses solidarity with the struggle of African peoples against racism. |
| Солидарность с борьбой народов Африки против расизма выражена в резолюции ООН. | Solidarity with the struggle of African peoples against racism was expressed in the UN resolution. |

Exercise 9. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH.

1. Восстановить гражданские права в стране, освободить всех политзаключенных – с таким требованием выступил Колумбийский национальный совет мира.
2. Изменение международного политического климата приветствовали в своих выступлениях главы многих делегаций.
3. Резолюцию решительно поддержали представители крупнейших профсоюзов.

4. Одной из первых бросила вызов решению правительства только что созданная Мидландская организация «За выход из Европейского Союза».
5. Английские бизнесмены вчера потребовали организовать специальную группу, выражающую интересы малого и среднего бизнеса, с тем, чтобы голос Британии услышали в Брюсселе. Этот призыв прозвучал из уст Майлса Миддлтона, президента Британской торговой палаты.
6. Важно, что забастовку шахтеров поддержали представители других профсоюзов.
7. С призывом мобилизовать силы на борьбу против нового наступления на уровень жизни трудящихся выступил лидер лейбористской партии Великобритании.
8. Утверждения о прекращении огня звучали с обеих сторон. Эти взаимные обвинения не прекращались и тогда, когда дипломаты прилагали усилия по прекращению военных действий.

HOW TO BE BRIEF AND SUCCINCT

It is a well-known fact that newspapers, in their quest of space and newsprint economy, have developed their own favourite patterns and clichés. This is an enormous field that deserves thorough comprehensive research well beyond the scope of this little book. We shall deal merely with a few structures often overlooked and even misused by Russian learners of English.

In reporting a statement, an interview, or a point made by a speaker at a gathering or during a talk with a newspaperperson, it is the custom in Russian to start with the 'how and where' before giving the statement or opinion proper: *Отвечая на вопросы репортеров, министр иностранных дел заявил, что ...; Выступая вчера в парламенте, премьер сказал, что* In English it is often expressed more briefly with the verb 'tell'.

E.g. The Foreign (State) Secretary told reporters that

The Prime Minister told Parliament that

Here are two more examples from the press:

He told the club that ... Выступая перед членами клуба, он сказал, что ...

He told his dinner that ... Обращаясь к присутствующим на банкете, он сказал, что ...

Exercise 9. FIND THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY OF PUTTING THE FOLLOWING INTO ENGLISH.

1. Обращаясь к участникам состоявшегося вчера собрания, он сказал ... 2. Выступая перед журналистами на пресс-конференции, он сказал ... 3. Выступая на заседании исполнительного комитета лейбористской партии, он сказал ... 4. Обращаясь к членам парламента, присутствующим на вчерашнем заседании, он сказал ... 5. В своей речи, обращенной к участникам митинга, состоявшегося в прошлую субботу на Трафальгарской площади, он заявил ... 6. Выступая перед членами парламентской группы лейбористов в палате общин, премьер-министр подчеркнул ...

Exercise 10. TRANSLATE THIS ITEM INTO ENGLISH USING PHRASES GIVEN BELOW.

ВАШИНГТОН. Завершился официальный визит в США президента Финляндии.

В информированных кругах сообщают, что большое внимание в ходе состоявшихся встреч было уделено международным проблемам: положению в Европе после состоявшейся в столице Финляндии Хельсинки заключительной стадии общеевропейского Сопещания по безопасности и сотрудничеству, переговорам по ограничению стратегических наступательных вооружений и переговорам о взаимном сокращении вооруженных сил и вооружений в Центральной Европе.

Выражая позицию Финляндии, президент заявил на пресс-конференции в национальном клубе печати о поддержке его страной развития всестороннего сотрудничества между государствами в объединенной Европе.

informed sources; reduction; all-European; come to an end; unqualified support for; arms limitation; set forth

A group of verbs used in a special pattern may be conveniently employed to convey a thought or an opinion. Here is a list of these verbs, from stylistically neutral to the rather formal and literary ones.

see		
describe		
view		
regard	somebody	as
interpret	something	
present		
qualify		

There is a tendency with Russian learners to overuse the verbs ‘*call*’ and ‘*consider*’, often in situations requiring the use of ‘*see*’ or ‘*describe*’.

Note that ‘*describe as*’ implies qualifying/characterizing somebody or something, while ‘*call*’ means to name and, colloquially, to consider. On the whole, ‘*describe*’ belongs to a more formal register than ‘*call*’. Compare the following examples:

E.g. I should describe the attempt as a failure (as unsuccessful). – I called him a fool. I don’t call Russian a hard language.

‘*See*’ also means ‘perceive by intelligence or imagination’, this use of ‘*see*’ has become quite common in newspaper English.

E.g. The press saw it as a grave blunder on the part of the Opposition leader.

Exercise 11. INSERT THE PROPER FORMS OF THE VERBS LISTED ABOVE, IN THESE BLANKS. ACCOUNT FOR YOUR CHOICE.

1. The US Secretary of State said the US ... the Middle East conference as a landmark opportunity.
2. The US President’s remarks were to ... the Russian leader as a strong partner in Russian-American relations.
3. Hungary is ... as having achieved the greatest progress towards an open free-market economy.
4. The need to narrow the yawning productivity gap with Japan was ... as largely inevitable.
5. The European motor industry is ... as a main battleground between market liberals and interventionists.
6. The Russian President’s pledge to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons is ... as the most important.
7. His trouble is that he is not ... as a strong enough candidate.
8. Some MPs ... this candidate as an intellectual snob.

Exercise 12. TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

1. Член парламента от консервативной партии по округу Брент-Норт назвал ситуацию позорной.
2. Американские официальные лица расценили это заявление президента как попытку привлечь внимание мирового сообщества к борьбе с терроризмом.
3. Газета называет состоявшуюся в Копенгагене конференцию партии левых сил Дании важнейшим этапом подготовки датских левых к съезду, который состоится в декабре этого года.
4. Постоянный представитель Франции при ООН квалифицировал заключение секретных военных сделок между Ираном и Афганистаном как нарушение резолюции ООН.
5. Эта акция рассматривается многими газетами мира как свидетельство обострения палестино-израильского конфликта.
6. Постоянный представитель Нигерии при ООН квалифицировал заключение секретных военных сделок (deal) между США и Южно-Африканской Республикой как нарушение резолюции ООН.

7. Федеральный канцлер назвал участие страны в подготовке соглашения о сокращении вооруженных сил и вооружений в Центральной Европе одной из важнейших задач правительства в ближайшем будущем.

The pattern is particularly apt in conveying briefly a special kind of opinion or response (favourable or otherwise). The verbs below are commonly used in the pattern in newspaper English:

welcome		
hail	somebody	as
appreciate	something	
condemn		
denounce, etc		

Thus, the Russian phrase *Приветствуя конгресс, он назвал его ...* or *Осуждая политику правительства, они назвали его ...* will be in succinct English: He welcomed the congress as ..., They condemned the government policy as

Exercise 13. RENDER THE FOLLOWING IN ENGLISH ECONOMICALLY USING THE PATTERN.

1. Выступая в парламенте, министр обороны высоко оценил договор о сотрудничестве между двумя странами, назвав его одной из самых прочных гарантий длительного мира на южноазиатском субконтиненте.
2. Приветствуя подписание соглашений о торговле между Балтийскими странами и Швецией, газета характеризует их как гарантию занятости для тысяч шведских рабочих и служащих.
3. Высоко оценивая совместный космический эксперимент, ученые Австралии рассматривают его как пример широкого научно-технического сотрудничества между этими странами.
4. Осуждая разрушение таможенных постов, он назвал его «таможенной войной»; зато министр внутренних дел назвал нападение «черных беретов» на таможи «местной инициативой».
5. Президента Туркменистана, избранного подавляющим большинством голосов, оппозиция развенчивает теперь как диктатора.
6. Приветствуя предложения России по сокращению ядерных арсеналов, министр иностранных дел Франции назвал их новым шагом на пути к уничтожению стратегических вооружений.

Let us compare these English phrases and their Russian translations:

This policy endangers the balance of forces ...	Эта политика грозит нарушить равновесие сил ...
They call for legislation that ...	Они призывают к принятию (введению) закона ...
They demand a vote on ...	Они требуют проведения голосования ...
This will secure a form of democracy ...	Это обеспечит создание такой формы демократии, которая ...
The Terrorism Act provides for indefinite detention ...	Закон о терроризме предусматривает возможность задержания на неопределенный срок ...

You will have discovered that in each case the Russian phrase contains an extra word, an additional semantic link, as it were, a mediatory verb or noun (often a verbal one) between the verb and its object. It is good and appropriate in Russian, but in most cases it is redundant in English and will only make the sentence heavier.

Exercise 13. TRY TO DO WITHOUT REDUNDANT WORDS IN TRANSLATING THE FOLLOWING IN ENGLISH.

a) LEAVE OUT VERBAL NOUNS.

1. Делегаты конференции обсудили пути продвижения вперед к достижению новых соглашений и подписанию договоров об ограничении вооружений.
2. Совершенно очевидна необходимость осуществления справедливого и прочного урегулирования на Ближнем Востоке.
3. США стремятся добиться, чтобы правительство Филиппин отказалось от проведения независимого внешнеполитического курса.
4. В резолюции выражено стремление канадских рабочих содействовать упрочению единства мирового профсоюзного движения.
5. В декларации предусматривается проведению дальнейших встреч, в частности, в рамках смешанных комиссий.
6. Он указал на необходимость энергичных мер по разрешению конфликта.
7. В предстоящем году, сказал президент, будет также выработан новый подход к решению проблем транспорта, энергетики, промышленности и т.п.
8. Обе стороны обязуются не ослаблять (maintain) усилий, чтобы обеспечить достижение политического урегулирования на Кипре.
9. Такое отношение препятствует достижению соглашения о подземных ядерных испытаниях.
10. Соглашение предусматривает проведение недель российского и французского кино.

b) LEAVE OUT THE INFINITIVES.

1. Печать некоторых стран Персидского залива продолжает проводить кампанию восхваления «успешной миссии» лидера Ирака.
2. Он потребовал принять срочные меры для урегулирования этого конфликта.
3. Он призвал провести по всей стране митинги поддержки политики правительства.
4. Он потребовал вести строгий контроль над иммиграцией.
5. Российская общественность требует принять эффективные меры по выявлению преступников и наказанию их.
6. Рабочие Италии потребовали вести такую систему пенсий, которая бы обеспечивала престарелым прожиточный минимум.
7. Руководство Ирака стремилось получить односторонние военные преимущества.
8. Резолюция содержит требование к правительству назначить точную дату начала переговоров.

c) LEAVE OUT THE UNDERLINED PHRASES.

1. Государственный секретарь США отправляется завтра в поездку по странам Юго-Восточной Азии, которую он предпринимает после недавних переговоров с премьер-министром Сингапура.
2. На переговорах создана хорошая основа для продолжения усилий в целях обеспечения мира и упрочения доверия в Европе.
3. Необходимо сделать все для широкой активной поддержки инициатив и акций, направленных на укрепление мира, безопасности и сотрудничества.
4. Мировая общественность требует принять срочные меры, направленные на мирное урегулирование ближневосточного конфликта.

5. Более 20 членов парламента от лейбористской партии рассматривали вчера вопрос о возможности голосования против «Белой книги» лейбористского правительства.

English verbs having one and the same complement are used homogeneously contributing to economy in discourse.

E.g. He sought and finally got the office.

In Russian different verbal phrases often have to be used instead, each verb taking its own complement.

Exercise 15. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH. REMEMBER TO RENDER THE UNDERLINED PARTS BY HOMOGENEOUS VERBS TAKING THE SAME COMPLEMENT.

1. Он подчеркнул, что его партия вела ожесточенную предвыборную борьбу и победила на последних выборах.

2. Эти меры приведут к снижению темпов развития промышленности Шотландии и в итоге нанесут ей существенный урон.

3. Эти решения ставят под угрозу гражданские права и свободы и даже сводят их на нет.

4. Россия ценит добрососедские отношения с Финляндией и намерена укреплять их в дальнейшем.

5. Опрос общественного мнения ставил своей целью выяснить, кто же читал газетные материалы о предвыборной кампании, слушал и смотрел передачи о ней.

6. Левые члены парламента не должны писать в эту газету, требовать для нее субсидий или выступать на митингах, организуемых ею.

ATTRIBUTES ARE A GREAT HELP

Attributive transformations

The language of newspapers both Russian and English has developed patterns and clichés, each of its own. If rendered literally in the other language, they can sound heavy, stilted, outlandish, or weird.

Thus, while two or three, or even more (verbal) nouns running occur quite often in Russian journalese, their co-occurrence should be avoided in English. One of the ways to avoid it is attributive transformation; it allows us to cut down on nominal prepositional phrases through attributive use of adjectives or participles.

E.g. стремление к укреплению влияния – quest of stronger influence; необходимость продолжения борьбы – need for continued struggle.

Exercise 16. TRANSFORM THE UNDERLINED PHRASES IN TRANSLATING THE FOLLOWING.

1. Экономический и политический кризис все глубже поражал институты власти, вел к росту коррупции всей государственной машины.

2. Они уделили серьезное внимание положению в тех географических районах, где существуют кризисные ситуации и продолжается кровопролитие.

3. Он подчеркнул необходимость увеличить вклад в дело экономического и социального развития в мире.

4. Он подчеркнул важность продолжения диалога, начатого на предыдущем саммите.

5. Оратор призвал мировую демократическую общественность усилить солидарность с чилийским народом.

6. Продолжение оккупации этой страны неизбежно ведет к дальнейшему обострению положения на юге Африки.

7. Обе стороны приветствовали расширение торговли в рамках февральского соглашения.

8. Во французской печати появляются сообщения о расширении вмешательства Израиля в дела Ливана.
9. Министр финансов подчеркнул необходимость продолжения политики сдерживания роста заработной платы (pay restraint policies) в Британии.
10. Совместная декларация предусматривает дальнейшее развитие добрососедского сотрудничества между двумя странами.

Compound attributes

Russian participial phrases, often fairly extended, which indicate the source of some reaction, a sponsor of a campaign, etc., can be aptly rendered in newspaper English by a compound attribute on the model: N + Past Participle.

E.g. поощряемая США гонка вооружений – US-incited arms race;
поправка, предложенная лейбористами в Палате Общин – Labour backbenchers-proposed amendment.

Exercise 17. TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES USING COMPOUND ATTRIBUTES.

1. Кампания «Индиан Эрлайнз», принадлежащая правительству, приобрела этот реактивный самолет в 1999 году.
2. Приобретение жилых домов в собственность обходится в Германии и Италии в среднем дешевле, чем в Англии.
3. Египетские банки согласились дать средства в поддержку этой каирской компании, спасения которой добивается правительство.
4. Избирателям явно нравится, когда муниципалитетами руководят лейбористы, но в парламент они выбирают тори.
5. Свыше 2000 рабочих вновь приступили вчера к работе после полного удовлетворения их требований муниципалитетом, в котором преобладают члены лейбористской партии.
6. Вчера эта газета, практически являющаяся собственностью партии консерваторов, опубликовала статью, не одобряющую выступление лидера тори.
7. На муниципальных выборах во многих городах Франции с успехом прошли списки кандидатов, возглавляемые социалистами.
8. В условиях антилейбористской кампании, инспирируемой консерваторами, либералы явно отказываются от своей поддержки лейбористов.
9. Свыше 90 членов парламента от лейбористской партии проголосовали за поправку, предложенную заднескамеечниками.
10. Председатель Комиссии по вопросам цен (Price Commission), в сущности навязанный консерваторами, вчера произнес довольно оптимистическую речь по проблемам инфляции.

WHAT IS TO BE EMPHASIZED?

Sentence Perspective

To understand an utterance adequately, one should have a clear idea of where to look for its logical centre, the new, or the rheme. In both Russian and English sentences the rheme tends to occur towards the end of the sentence. Compare the topic or old information, and the rheme (underlined) in these examples:

E.g. There was a meeting yesterday.

The meeting discussed a number of important issues.

The rheme is usually indicated by articles (indefinite or zero) and may sometimes occur at the beginning of the sentence.

E.g. The door opened silently. A stunning girl was standing in the doorway.

Note also that, as another deviation from the normal location of the rheme at the end of the sentence, the emphatic construction ‘*it is ... that*’ will place the emphasized word at the beginning of the sentence.

But normally the rheme follows the topic (old information).

Exercise 18. POINT OUT THE RHEME IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. CHANGE THE PURPOSE OF THE UTTERANCE AND REPHRASE THE RUSSIAN SENTENCES ACCORDINGLY. TRANSLATE THEM INTO ENGLISH BEFORE AND AFTER THE CHANGE.

1. Против раздела страны выступают национально-патриотические силы.
2. Предложение правительства подверглось вчера суровой критике со стороны профсоюза работников образования.
3. Господин Робинсон выступил с резкой критикой решения администрации сократить рабочую неделю.
4. Резкой критике подвергается новая военная программа Пентагона, которая якобы стимулирует сокращение безработицы.
5. В поддержку требований шахтеров выступили крупнейшие профсоюзы Англии.
6. Генеральный совет профсоюзов выразил вчера беспокойство за судьбу профсоюзных деятелей Аргентины.

When there is no clear indication of the source of a reaction, response, etc., the pattern ‘there is (growing) concern about, opposition to, support for, etc.’ may be quite apt to render the Russian newspaper clichés like:

E.g. There is strong opposition in Britain to the Government plans of further social spending cuts. – В Англии ширятся протесты против планов правительства вновь сократить ассигнования на социальные нужды.

There is growing feeling in the country against the present Labour policies. – В стране нарастает недовольство политикой лейбористов.

Exercise 19. TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES INTO RUSSIAN PAYING ATTENTION TO THE RHEME-FORMING PHRASE ‘THERE IS’.

1. There is an air of desperation among the paramilitary groups in Ulster now, for they realize the futility of violence.
2. There is a growing shortage of technical workers and professionals as engineers and managers.
3. There have been warnings of resistance to forced deportation, should the deportation begin.
4. There are growing calls for free access for Japanese cars to promote consumer choice and reduced car prices.
5. There was no complacency among trade unionists at the conference.
6. In the US there is strong opposition against nuclear waste repositories at state level, but strong support in ‘nuclear oases’.
7. There are increasing signs that governments are beginning to see the need to impose taxes on energy.
8. There is, as yet, little consensus about how best to achieve the productivity improvement.
9. There may be a stronger will to succeed among the non-socialist parties than there was 15 years ago.
10. There has been growing concern that the military might delay the plan of a phased transition to civilian rule in Nigeria.
11. There is little sign of upturn in investment by companies in information technology. We believe that towards the end of the year there may be some improvement.
12. Despite the leadership change, there was still a feeling that business was not being listened to seriously enough.
13. Among Yardley residents there is a feeling of lack of control about their destiny.

Exercise 20. POINT OUT THE RHEME IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. TRANSLATE THEM INTO ENGLISH ACCORDINGLY.

1. Растет возмущение трудящихся Ирландии террористическими актами крайних группировок.
2. Существует реальная опасность закрытия этого старейшего театра, если только он не получит субсидий.
3. Усиливаются противоречия между двумя западноевропейскими державами и в области валютных отношений.
4. В политической жизни усиливается полемика между партиями относительно путей преодоления переживаемых страной социальных и экономических трудностей.
5. В последнее время наблюдается заметное усиление критических высказываний печати в адрес президента США.
6. В настоящее время во Франции разворачивается борьба между демократическими и реакционными силами вокруг вопроса об изменении общества.
7. В стране неуклонно растет понимание важности с точки зрения национальных интересов укрепления доверия и дружбы с братским народом.
8. Когда мистер Скиннер сделал это заявление, раздались громкие возгласы одобрения (cheering).
9. Можно (есть все основания) надеяться, что объем британского экспорта в Россию в этом году удвоится.
10. Велико возмущение общественности по поводу убийства (assassination) в стране басков еще одного человека.
11. Необходимы перемены в способе распределения национальных богатств.
12. На переговорах наметился существенный прогресс.

Exercise 21. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS INTO ENGLISH.

Рим, 10. Левая джунта (орган местной исполнительной власти) сформирована в городе Фраскати близ Рима. В ее состав вошли представители социалистической и республиканской партий. Мэром Фраскати избран социалист. Большинство членов новой джунты – представители республиканской партии. Демократическая печать расценивает формирование во Фраскати левого органа исполнительной власти как новое свидетельство растущего влияния и авторитета левых сил.

Визит российских кораблей в Ванкувер осуществляется в соответствии с официальной договоренностью и рассматривается канадской общественностью как еще одно убедительное свидетельство крепнущего сотрудничества между нашей страной и Канадой. Наши моряки тепло встречены жителями города и представителями канадских властей, впервые в послевоенный период оказывающими гостеприимство российским кораблям, которые пробудут здесь до 30 августа.

В минувшую среду стали известны результаты официального опроса общественного мнения в Испании, которые корреспондент агентства Рейтер назвал «поразительными». Большинство опрошенных высказались за легализацию всех политических партий. Наблюдатели расценили эти результаты как серьезнейший вызов правительству. Позиция, занятая сейчас социалистами и некоторыми другими партиями, передает корреспондент агентства Рейтер, свидетельствует о возможности бойкота оппозицией всеобщих выборов в будущем году.

Emphasis Through Cleft Sentences Structure

A cleft sentence is a device for focusing attention on a particular piece of information. A well-known way of emphasizing a subject, or an object, or even an adverbial modifier in a sentence is by means of the emphatic construction 'it is ... who/that ...'.

E.g. It was the Prime Minister who rejected the idea.

It was there that the offensive was to begin.

Attention can also be focused on a place of information by means of a clause introduced by 'who', 'what', 'where', 'when', 'why', or 'how', 'what' being the most common of these conjunctive words.

E.g. What caused greatest applause was the Prime Minister's statement.

Note that while the it-type of sentence focuses attention by putting the 'particular piece of information' at the beginning of the sentence, the wh-type of cleft sentence puts it at the end.

Exercise 22. a) EMPHASIZE THE UNDERLINED PHRASES USING THE 'WH-TYPE' OF SENTENCE. TRANSLATE THEM INTO RUSSIAN BEFORE AND AFTER THE CHANGE.

1. When South Africa came in with a new regime and they decided to move forward, it really made a difference.
2. This step really enables us to carry on with the reform process in a better way, because it will help improve the economic position of the people.
3. Getting the parties to the talks together is important now.
4. It is a mystery to many why his speech should have aroused such strong feeling.

b) TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH USING CLEFT SENTENCES TO EMPHASIZE THE UNDERLINED PHRASES.

1. Однако заметно недостает согласия относительно того, как пройти этот переходный период.
2. Они добивались эффективной экономической помощи последние три года.
3. От того, как правительство Афганистана осуществит возвращение афганцев на родину, будет целиком зависеть реакция США на новое соглашение.
4. Гораздо удивительнее было отсутствие какой-либо реакции со стороны левого крыла лейбористской партии на наметившийся, по утверждению членов Движения за ядерное разоружение, «сдвиг в пользу Британского арсенала ядерного сдерживания».
5. Французские судебные власти утверждают, будто один из трех подозреваемых дал понять, что убийство совершилось по приказу высокопоставленных лиц Ирана.

PART 2

'Old' Europe Reuniting East with West

PRE-READING.

What do you know about the tensions between the US and Europe?

1. Who did the US Defence Secretary describe as 'Old Europe'?
 - a. Poland and Hungary
 - b. France and Germany
 - c. Romania and Bulgaria
2. Who did the French President Jacques Chirac describe as 'infantile'?
 - a. Poland and Hungary
 - b. The USA and the UK
 - c. The Eastern European countries

3. Who are the 'gang of eight'?
 - a. Eight candidate countries for the European Union
 - b. Five current EU members and three candidate countries
 - c. Eight current EU members
4. Why did Chirac criticize the European Union candidate countries?
 - a. Because they are all pro-American
 - b. Because they openly supported President Bush's policy on Iraq
 - c. Because they want to join the European Union in 2004

KEY VOCABULARY

Fill the gaps using the words in the list:

countdown incautious enlargement subsidy infuriated row measured tabloid

1. means 'extremely angry'.
2. Counting backwards, from ten to zero, is a
3. A is a very noisy argument.
4. A response is one which is slow, careful and deliberate.
5. is the process of making something larger.
6. A is a small newspaper which does not contain much serious news.
7. An person acts without thinking first and without using good judgement.
8. A is an amount of money paid by a government to reduce the costs of a product or service.

'Old' Europe reuniting East with West

The Guardian Weekly 20-3-03. p.6

Europe's relations with the United States have been one of the victims of the Iraq crisis so far. But as tensions increase in the countdown to conflict, collateral damage may be spreading to the old continent's most ambitious project – reuniting its western and eastern sides and erasing cold war boundaries forever. That at least was a fair reading of what Jacques Chirac, the French president, achieved when he lambasted the east European countries that are joining the European Union next year for publicly supporting George Bush on tackling Saddam Hussein.

Their behaviour, Chirac said at the end of the emergency Brussels summit on Iraq, was 'infantile' and 'dangerous'. Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and the other EU candidates had 'missed a good opportunity to keep quiet', he said. 'When you are in the family, after all, you have more rights than when you are asking to join and knocking the door'. Romania and Bulgaria were told they had been particularly incautious since they were still seeking to join.

Chirac's blunt rebuke came at the end of a long day of haggling over the summit declaration, which pulled off the trick of offering something for both hawks and doves in a divided union. This was not just a fit of pique by a tired 70-year-old anxious to get back to the Elysee for a good night's sleep, but a carefully calculated warning. France has always been lukewarm about the EU's eastern enlargement, seeing it in some ways as an Anglo-Saxon plot to transform beyond recognition the club it helped found. French farmers will find it far harder to keep their generous subsidies when all those Polish smallholders join. La langue de Moliere has been already supplanted by English as the dominant language of the expanding union. And, worst of all for a country that has never really abandoned its Gaullist instincts, the post-communist governments in Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, the Baltics, Slovenia and Slovakia are by and large pro-American.

Last month Chirac was infuriated when Donald Rumsfeld, the US defence secretary, criticized France and Germany as 'old Europe' in contrast to the friendlier easterners of 'new Europe'. The pro-American open letter of the 'gang of eight' – five current EU members and three of the new lot

– and then of the ‘Vilnius Ten’ of candidate countries, seemed to confirm the point. So did the bitter month-long row inside Nato, when France, Germany and Belgium opposed alliance plans to defend Turkey in case of attack by Iraq.

France is not alone in feeling the chill wind from the east. Germany has complained too that it is wrong of the candidates to accept handouts from Brussels and then give their support to Washington. Romano Prodi, the president of the European Commission, said he was ‘very, very disappointed’ by the stance of the future member states. Still, Chirac’s suggestion that enlargement might be put to a referendum in France – where it is deeply unpopular- sounded suspiciously like a threat.

This wave of expansion has been in the works for a decade. The final deal was done at the Copenhagen summit last December; the accession treaty for the 10 newcomers is to be signed in Athens in April and referendums held in the coming months. They are scheduled to join on May 1, 2004. It is a measure of how angry and divided European governments feel at this tense moment in international affairs that France is even considering such tactics.

The responses from the easterners were measured. Bronislaw Geremek, the former Polish foreign minister, pointed out that France and Germany had failed to consult not only the candidates, but also the other current EU member states when they launched an initiative to head off military action against Iraq – before the two letters expressing support for Bush.

The perceptive recognized that this was to some extent a war by proxy. ‘Every time I have a dispute with my wife I shout at my sons,’ explained Romania’s prime minister, Adrian Nastase. By which he meant that France’s problem was with the US and Britain, but it was far easier to take it out on the easterners. It could have been worse: no one called Chirac a ‘worm’, which is what the British tabloid newspaper the Sun did. Still, if Europe’s fissures continue to deepen traditional British ‘frog-bashing’ may turn out to be one of the milder side-effects as this world crisis takes its course.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Match the beginnings with the endings.

1. Divisions between Europe and the US over Iraq ...
2. President Chirac criticized the East European countries ...
3. Romania and Bulgaria had been particularly careless because ...
4. Chirac mistrusts the enlargement of the EU because ...
5. Donald Rumsfeld praised the countries of the new ‘new Europe’ because ...
6. Germany has criticized the candidate countries because ...
7. When France and Germany launched their initiative to prevent war in Iraq ...
8. ‘Frog-bashing’ in the British media ...

- a. ... they were friendlier and more pro-American.
- b. ... is excessive criticism of France.
- c. ... they accept money from the EU but then support the US.
- d. ... might threaten the enlargement of the European Union.
- e. ... they were still applying to join the European Union.
- f. ... they fail to consult other European countries.
- g. ... he sees it as a plot to transform the EU beyond recognition.
- h. ... for publicly supporting the Americans over Iraq.

VOCABULARY WORK

Find the word. They are in chronological order as they appear in the text.

1. Two words that together literally mean ‘ordinary citizens who are killed during a war’.
2. A verb that means ‘to criticize angrily’.
3. An adjective that means the opposite of ‘mature’.
4. A verb which literally means ‘to argue over the price of something’.
5. An adjective which means ‘not very enthusiastic’.
6. A three-word expression which means ‘for the most part’.
7. A noun which means ‘an attitude or view about an issue’.
8. A two-word verb which means ‘to prevent something from taking place’.

VOCABULARY WORK: COLLOCATIONS.

Match the adjectives in the left-hand column with the nouns in the right-hand column. Although there may be more than one possibility, each word is used only once.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. bitter | a. rebuke |
| 2. cold | b. response |
| 3. blunt | c. wind |
| 4. generous | d. letter |
| 5. chill | e. row |
| 6. measured | f. subsidy |
| 7. mild | g. war |
| 8. open | h. side-effect |

DISCUSSION

Do you think the Eastern European countries are right to support the US over Iraq?
Is it more important for the Eastern European countries to support France and the EU?

America’s Crude Tactics for Iraq War

PRE-READING KEY WORDS

Match the words with definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. to topple | a. to provide the money for something |
| 2. to guzzle | b. to deal with |
| 3. to bankroll | c. to make someone in authority lose their power; to overthrow |
| 4. to lobby | d. to reach the highest peak or level |
| 5. to diminish | e. to control or limit something that is harmful |
| 6. to tackle | f. to become less; to decrease |
| 7. to peak | g. to drink a lot quickly and with enthusiasm |
| 8. to curb | h. to continue to exist |
| 9. to persist | f. to try to influence politicians on a particular subject |

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Iraq has more than 10% of the world’s oil reserves.
2. The discovery of oil reached in peak in the mid-1980s.
3. The US produces enough oil to meet its own needs.
4. More efficient oil production would lead to higher global oil prices.
5. Saudi Arabia has 25% of the world’s oil reserves.
6. The US government has refused permission for oil companies to extract oil in Alaska.

Now read the text and check your answers.

America’s Crude Tactics for Iraq War

Let's get one thing straight. George Bush's determination to topple Saddam Hussein has nothing to do with oil. Iraq may account for 11% of the world's oil reserves but the military build-up in the Gulf is about making the world a safer and more humane place, not about allowing motorists to guzzle gas to their heart's content.

So, let me spell it out. This. Has. Nothing. To. Do. With. Oil. Got that? Of course, you haven't. It takes a trusting, nay naïve, soul to imagine that the White House would be making all this fuss were it not that Iraq has something the US needs. There are plenty of small, repressive states where the regimes are being allowed to quietly kill and torture their people. There are plenty of small, repressive states with weapons of mass destruction – North Korea, for example, - which appear to pose a more immediate threat to international security. But only with Iraq do you get a small, repressive country that also happens to be floating on oil.

Moreover, the realities of oil dependency are catching up with the world's biggest economy. The US has long ceased to be self-sufficient in oil and, as the recent shutdown of Venezuela's refineries has proved, is therefore vulnerable to its imported supplies being cut off. The discovery of oil peaked in the mid-1960s but the world continues to use faster than it is being found. Bush and his team know all this. They have worked for the oil industry, been bankrolled by the oil industry, and have listened hard to what the oil industry would like. Faced with the prospect that on current trends the gap between demand and supply will widen, Bush has three choices. First, he could listen to the lobbying of the executives such as Longwell, who are convinced that there is still plenty of oil out there provided the exploration teams are given the freedom to find it. That is why Bush has courted the wrath of the environmental lobby in the US to sanction exploration and extraction in the wilds of Alaska.

The second option is to ensure that, to buy time, the US secures a bigger share of diminishing stocks. The seizure intact of Iraqi oil is a prime war aim of the US, and it is likely that, once Saddam has been toppled, the big oil companies will be called in to modernize the country's oil infrastructure. In one sense, such an outcome would be no bad thing. A modernization that increased the supply of oil through more efficient production would lead to lower global prices and stronger growth. It might also be environmentally less damaging. The possibility that a US occupation of the Middle East will destabilise the region, putting pressure on the autocratic rulers of Western client states, is a second, perhaps greater, threat. It would be a bitter irony if the US found itself in possession of 11% of the world's known reserves only to find that the 25% in Saudi Arabia had been seized by a regime with no love for America.

The third choice for the US and the rest of the developed world is to tackle the imbalance between demand and supply from the other end – by limiting demand rather than by increasing supply. Most governments, including that in Washington, acknowledge the need to take steps to curb emissions of greenhouse gases.

The first problem with this is political will. If governments took steps to increase energy efficiency by 20% and to commit to producing 25% of energy from renewable sources by 2020, it would be costly, both in terms of money and effort. But wars, too, are costly. The depletion of non-renewable energy resources is a problem that will persist long after the butcher of Baghdad is dead and buried.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Match the beginnings with the endings:

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. According to the writer, the US is targeting Iraq because
 - a. it is a small repressive state.
 - b. it has weapons of mass destruction.
 - c. it is a repressive state that has weapons of mass destruction and lots of oil.
2. Why is the US vulnerable to its imported supplies being cut off?
 - a. Because it no longer produces enough oil to meet its needs.
 - b. Because Venezuela's refineries have been shut down.
 - c. Because the world continues to use oil faster than it is being found.
3. Why is the environmental lobby angry with Bush?
 - a. Because he has agreed to allow oil companies to look for oil in Alaska.
 - b. Because the gap between supply and demand is widening.
 - c. Because the oil companies are convinced there is more oil to be found.
4. Why does the US want to seize the Iraqi oil intact?
 - a. In order to modernise the country's oil infrastructure.
 - b. In order to increase the supply of oil.
 - c. In order to get a bigger share of decreasing stocks of oil.
5. What, according to the writer, is the third choice for the US and the rest of the developed world?
 - a. To curb emissions of greenhouse gases.
 - b. To limit demand by increasing energy efficiency.
 - c. To remove the "butcher of Baghdad" from power.

WORD BUILDING: COLLOCATIONS

Match the verbs with the nouns they collocate with.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. to topple | a. a threat |
| 2. to make | b. a region |
| 3. to pose | c. an imbalance |
| 4. to lobby | d. a regime |
| 5. to court | e. energy efficiency |
| 6. to buy | f. a fuss |
| 7. to destabilize | g. emissions |
| 8. to tackle | h. politicians |
| 9. to curb | j. disaster |
| 10. to increase | i. time |

WORD BUILDING: ADJECTIVES

Fill the gaps by using an appropriate adjective from the text.

1. ... Regimes rule by the use of force or violence.
2. Someone who is ... is easy to hurt physically or mentally.
3. If someone is ... it is not harmed, damaged or lacking any parts.
4. ... means absolutely certain.
5. A ... person lacks experience of life and believes things are too easy.
6. People who rule with complete power can be described as
7. ... is another word for expensive.

DISCUSSION

What are the arguments for and against an attack on Iraq?

What are the alternative energy sources to oil?

Can the world live without oil?

Angry Spain Ousts Ruling Party

Aznar is punished for bloodshed and for 'hiding the truth'.

KEY VOCABULARY

Fill the gaps using key words from the text.

aftermath	convinced	custody	pledge
withdraw	reflection	resentment	swap

1. If you are ... about something, you are absolutely sure it is true.
2. ... is another word for 'exchange'.
3. The results and effects of something bad are known as its
4. ... means thinking carefully about something.
5. ... is an angry, unhappy feeling that you have when you feel you have been treated unfairly or without enough respect.
6. If you are in ... , you are being kept in prison before your trial.
7. A ... is a serious and public promise to do something.
8. The new Spanish government says it will Its soldiers from Iraq. In other words, it will bring them home.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. How many people were killed by the terrorist bomb in Madrid?
2. Who was the Prime Minister of Spain at the time of the attack?
3. Who carried out the bombing?
4. How many Spanish troops are in Iraq?
5. What percentage of the Spanish people opposed the war in Iraq?
6. Who is the new Prime Minister of Spain?

Angry Spain Ousts Ruling Party

Spanish voters punished Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar's People's Party for the bloodshed of last week's terrorist attacks in Madrid, throwing it out of government in an angry reaction to his handling of the aftermath. In one of the most dramatic elections of the post-Franco era. Voters fumed on the ruling party, convinced that the multiple bomb attack that killed 200 people and injured 1,500 on Madrid's packed commuter trains had been carried out by Al-Qaeda and with a growing sense that the People's Party had tried to hide the truth. The government had blamed the Basque separatist group Eta.

With intelligence agencies around the globe trying to identify a man who, in a videotape found in Madrid, claimed responsibility for the attacks for Al-Qaeda, and with three Moroccan suspects in police custody, most voters believed the Spanish capital had suffered its equivalent of September 11 attacks in the United States.

The Socialist leader, Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero, swept to a surprise victory that was a blow to the Bush administration. He followed his win with a pledge to withdraw Spain's 1,300 troops from Iraq and accusations that Tony Blair and President Bush lied about the war. "Mr. Blair and Mr. Bush must do some reflection ... you can't organise a war with lies", he said in his first radio interview.

Mr. Zapatero began his victory speech with a minute of silence for the victims of last Thursday's attacks – a series of 10 bomb blasts on commuter trains at Atocha, El Pozo and Santa

Eugenia stations in the south of Madrid. “Together we will defeat (terrorism)”, he told supporters outside his party headquarters in the capital.

Angry protests on the streets of large cities overnight – in contrast to the almost silent march by millions of Madrilenos the day after the attacks – set a tone of brooding resentment. Protesters accused the government of trying to hide the fact that Islamists were to blame and demanded explanations for Mr. Aznar’s backing of the Iraq war against the will of some 90% of Spaniards.

It was the first example of a single terrorist attack having a direct effect on the outcome of an election in a Western country. Mr. Zapatero, a 43-year-old lawyer, had pledged during campaigning to swap Mr. Aznar’s pact with Bush for a return to a European alliance with France and Germany.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1. Mr. Aznar’s party lost the Spanish election because ...
 2. Protesters wanted Mr. Aznar ...
 3. Instead of blaming Al-Qaeda for the bombing, ...
 4. Mr. Zapatero accused Blair and Bush ...
 5. Protesters accused the government ...
 6. Mr. Zapatero plans ...
-
- a. ... of lying about the war in Iraq.
 - b. ... to return to an alliance with France and Germany.
 - c. ... to explain why Spain had supported the war in Iraq.
 - d. ... of trying to hide the fact that Islamists were responsible for the bombing.
 - e. ... the Spanish people believed the government had tried to hide the truth about the bombing.
 - f. ... the government tried to blame separatists.

VOCABULARY

Choose the best meaning.

1. Mr. Zapatero’s victory was a blow to the Bush administration means:
 - a. It was welcomed by the Bush administration.
 - b. It was a shock to the Bush administration.
 - c. It was ignored by the Bush administration.

2. A growing sense means :
 - a. An increasing feeling.
 - b. A feeling of disbelief.
 - c. A new idea.

3. He swept to victory means:
 - a. He won narrowly.
 - b. He won with difficulty.
 - c. He won very easily.

4. Voters turned on the ruling party means:
 - a. They ignored it.
 - b. They attacked it.
 - c. They defended it.

5. A commuter train is :
 - a. An express train.

- b. A local train that carries people to work in the city.
- c. A non-stop train.

COLLOCATIONS

Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the nouns in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. to claim | a. an attack |
| 2. to carry out | b. an effect |
| 3. to hide | c. an explanation |
| 4. to demand | d. terrorism |
| 5. to have | e. responsibility |
| 6. to defeat | f. the truth |

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Look at this sentence from the first paragraph:

The government had blamed the Basque separatist group Eta.

The Past Perfect tense is used to refer to an earlier event, before the election in Spain.

Here are some more sentences, some from the text and others related to it. Rewrite them in the correct order.

- 1. had people attack were out convinced carried Al-Qaeda the
- 2. government they to thought hide the the tried had truth
- 3. believed the people many lied government
- 4. his Aznar the Iraq support war Mr. to given had
- 5. had a formed he Bush Mr. pact with
- 6. before Socialists the promised Iraq to the withdraw election the troops had from Spanish

DISCUSSION

Do you think the Spanish electorate was influenced by the terrorists bombing?

Do you think it is right to link the bombing with the presence of Spanish troops in Iraq?

World's Richest Man Tries to Hold Back 'Gathering Tempest' with \$100m gift

PRE-READING KEY VOCABULARY

Match the following words with their definitions

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. donation | a. to completely accept |
| 2. grudging | b. extremely upsetting or frightening |
| 3. to shrug off | c. mainly |
| 4. to embrace | d. money given to an organization |
| 5. a hospice | e. to bring positive results |
| 6. to endorse | f. done in an unwilling way |
| 7. harrowing | g. to express support for something |
| 8. a pandemic | h. a hospital that looks after the terminally ill |
| 9. to pay off | i. to deal with something easily and without concern |
| 10. predominantly | j. a disease that affects almost everyone in a large area |

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT HIV/AIDS?

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1. South Africa is currently the country with the largest number of AIDS cases.
- 2. More than 25 million Indians will probably have the AIDS virus by 2020.
- 3. Up to 105 million people in India, Russia and China could die of AIDS by 2025.
- 4. Currently 7% of the adult population of India is carrying the HIV virus.

5. The Problem of AIDS in India is complicated by the fact that there is little public debate on sexual matters.

Now read the text and check your answers.

World's Richest Man Tries to Hold Back 'Gathering Tempest' with \$100m Gift

Luke Harding

The Guardian Weekly 14-11-2002

If Bill Gates was disappointed by India's apparent lack of gratitude, he did a good job of hiding it on Monday as he announced his biggest philanthropic donation yet – a \$100m to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS in India. But the vast donation from the world's richest man has so far only had a grudging response from India's government. It had earlier accused him of "spreading panic" in a row over the probable future spread of the disease. However, Mr. Gates shrugged off the controversy. "Whatever the figures are now or seven years from now, there is a big, big problem (in India)", he said. "We have seen in other countries what happens if you don't act early. You don't get involved in AIDS without being willing to embrace some degree of controversy".

Before announcing his long-term "commitment" to slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS, he paid a visit to an AIDS hospice in Delhi. There was no Princess Diana-style hugging, though a serene-looking Gates did sit cross-legged on the floor next to an AIDS patient. The Indian government had earlier let it be known it was deeply unhappy with a report endorsed by Gates that predicted that 20 million to 25 million Indians were likely to have the virus by 2010 – and that India was poised to overtake South Africa as the country with the largest number of AIDS cases.

Campaigners have accused the government of deliberately underestimating the extent of the epidemic to the point of being in denial. Their claims were endorsed this week by a new, harrowing report that suggests that Eurasia – India, China and Russia – are soon likely to suffer the same kind of AIDS pandemic that is currently decimating such sub-Saharan Africa. The disease in these three countries alone could kill between 43 million and 105 million people by 2025, it says. The report, published in the American magazine *Foreign Affairs*, is unlikely to go down well with India's Hindu nationalist establishment which, as Bill Gates found out, sharply resists all forms of external interference.

Last week India's health minister, Shatrughan Sinha, rubbished suggestions that India was on the brink of an AIDS epidemic. They were "completely inaccurate", he said. The government has not given an alternative projection, but says it does not expect a dramatic increase by the end of the decade. AIDS prevention programmes are paying off and the number of HIV carriers has stabilized to around 4 million – 0,7% of its adult population – over the past three years, it claims. Other experts say that 5 million to 8 million Indians are already infected. "I don't think anyone should contribute to spreading general panic", Mr. Sinha added.

Mr. Gates's intervention was always likely to be controversial in a conservative, predominantly Hindu country where, as one AIDS expert put it, "only the intelligencia" talk about sex. Despite the riotously erotic sculptures in several ancient Indian temples, there is little public debate on sexual matters and, it seems, widespread confusion as to how to wear a condom. Screen kisses between Indians are still banned, and Bollywood directors get round the problem of portraying sex with wet sari scenes and less-than-subtle dance numbers.

Mr. Gate said it was not just developing countries that were reluctant to talk about sex: the same problem existed in the US. "We have the Catholic church. We have people who tell us that talking about sex will encourage young people to engage in rampant sexual behaviour," hr said.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Choose the best answer for each question.

1. How was Bill Gate's \$100 million donation received by the Indian government?
 - a. With great enthusiasm.
 - b. With extreme gratitude.
 - c. With grudging acceptance
2. How did Bill Gates react to the controversy?
 - a. He rejected it.
 - b. He was not concerned by it.
 - c. He denied that he was responsible.
3. What do AIDS campaigners accuse the Indian government of?
 - a. Completely ignoring the problem if AIDS.
 - b. Not accepting the extent of the epidemic.
 - c. Over-estimating the number of people with AIDS.
4. Why is the latest report on AIDS in Eurasia likely to prove unpopular with the Indian establishment?
 - a. Because they do not like interference from outside.
 - b. Because they believe it is inaccurate.
 - c. Because they do not like Bill Gates.
5. Why was Bill Gates' intervention controversial in India?
 - a. Because he is conservative.
 - b. Because people do not talk about sexual matters much.
 - c. Because sex is banned in Indian films.

FIND THE WORD

Find

1. An adjective which means "helping people, especially by giving money to those who need it".
2. An adjective which means "calm or peaceful".
3. An adjective which means "about to do something".
4. An adverb which means "intentionally".
5. A verb which means "to criticize something by saying it is stupid".
6. An adverb which means "in a very lively and noisy manner".
7. An adjective which means 'affecting many people'.
8. An adjective which means "unwilling".
9. An adjective which means "uncontrolled".

EXPRESSING PROBABILITY

There are a number of expressions in the text that refer to things that will probably happen in the very near future:

Likely to Unlikely to Poised to On the brink of

Rewrite these sentences using the word in brackets.

1. India will soon overtake South Africa as the country with the largest number of AIDS cases. (poised)
2. India will probably soon have an AIDS epidemic. (brink)
3. Local politicians will probably not accept the latest report. (unlikely)
4. 20 to 50 million Indians will probably have the HIV virus by 2010. (likely)
5. Some people say that India will soon have an AIDS disaster. (brink)

DISCUSSION

Do you think that governments spend enough money on AIDS treatment and research into finding a cure for AIDS?

Is education solution?

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