

МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА
АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



МАУП

**МЕТОДИЧНІ МАТЕРІАЛИ
ЩОДО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ
з дисципліни
“ЛІНГВОКРАЇНОЗНАВСТВО
(ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЯ)”
(для бакалаврів)**

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Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом

Харченко О. В. Методичні матеріали щодо забезпечення самостійної роботи студентів з дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство (Великобританія)” (для бакалаврів). — К.: ДП «Вид. дім «Персонал», 2009. — 32 с.

Методичні матеріали містять пояснювальну записку, завдання для аудиторної самостійної роботи, завдання для позааудиторної самостійної роботи, теми для доповідей та рефератів, а також список літератури.

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ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПІСКА

Сучасна реформа вищої освіти — це насамперед перехід від парадигми навчання до парадигми освіти та самоосвіти. Це передбачає орієнтацію на активні методи опанування знань, розвиток творчих здібностей студентів, перехід від поточного до індивідуалізованого навчання з урахуванням потреб і можливостей певного студента. Тому окрім лекційних та практичних занять важливою формою навчального процесу стає самостійна робота студентів.

Мета самостійної роботи студентів при вивченні дисципліни “Лінгвокраїнознавство (Великобританія)” полягає в розширенні їх знань лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру (до яких входять мовленнєва ситуація та різні аспекти сучасного життя, історії і культури цих країн та їх регіонів), а також для закріплення знань, здобутих на лекціях.

Головні завдання самостійної роботи студентів такі:

- підвищення ефективності навчання за рахунок додаткової системи вправ;
- забезпечення фонових знань, необхідних перекладачеві для роботи з текстами лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру;
- розвиток власне перекладацьких навичок та вмінь.

Організація позааудиторної самостійної роботи студентів полягає в необхідності більш широкого огляду тематики курсу з використанням основної та допоміжної літератури, аналітичного осмислення теоретичного матеріалу, формуванні узагальнюючих висновків.

Оскільки самостійна робота повинна сприяти розвитку творчого потенціалу студента та реалізації професійних навичок, завдання мають як індивідуальний, так і груповий характер. Практикуються такі форми самостійної роботи, як: виконання додаткових завдань та тестів, що закріплюють у студентів певний обсяг лінгвокраїнознавчих термінів, топонімів та регіональних паремій; аналітичний розгляд науково-популярних публікацій; підготовка доповіді з певної теми лінгвокраїнознавства; переклад додаткових текстів лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру.

У цілому викладач повинен привчати майбутніх спеціалістів з перекладознавства працювати професійно, самостійно, швидко та якісно вдосконалювати свою кваліфікацію. Таким є соціальне замовлення суспільства системі освіти на сьогодні. Воно продиктоване не тільки повсякденними потребами в постійному підвищенні якості підготовки спеціаліста, а й більш глобальним соціальним завданням — привести стан освіти у відповідність до нових цілей удосконалення суспільства, всебічному розвитку особистості.

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ АУДИТОРНОЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ

Система вправ має забезпечити наявність у свідомості студента: 1) відповідних фонових лінгвокраїнознавчих знань; 2) термінологічних еквівалентів з лінгвокраїнознавчої проблематики; 3) здатність виконувати перекладацькі дії на автоматизмі; 4) відповідних знань стосовно перекладу безеквівалентної, національно-специфічної лексики.

1. Вправи та хрестоматійні тексти для аудиторної самостійної роботи з дисципліни

Вправа 1. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про одну із складових частин Великобританії – Шотландію. Поставте 7 запитань.

Scotland (Gaelic: *Alba*) is a nation in northwest Europe and one of the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom. It occupies the northern third of the island of Great Britain and shares a land border to the south with England. It is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, and the North Channel and Irish Sea to the southwest. Apart from the mainland, Scotland consists of over 790 islands.

Edinburgh, the country's capital and second largest city, is one of Europe's largest financial centers. Scotland's largest city is Glasgow, which is the centre of the Greater Glasgow conurbation. Scottish waters consist of a large sector of the North Atlantic and the North Sea, containing the largest oil reserves in the European Union.

The Kingdom of Scotland was an independent state until May 1, 1707, when the Acts of Union, despite widespread protest across Scotland, resulted in a union with the Kingdom of England to create the Kingdom of Great Britain. Scotland's legal system continues to be separate from those of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland; Scotland still constitutes a distinct jurisdiction in public and in private law. The continued independence of Scots law, the Scottish education system, and the Church of Scotland have all contributed to the continuation of Scottish culture and Scottish national identity since the Union. However, Scotland is no longer a separate sovereign state and does not have independent membership of either the United Nations or the European Union.

The word *Scotland* is derived from the Latin *Scoti*, the term applied to Gaels. The Late Latin word *Scotia* (*land of the Gaels*), was initially

used to refer to Ireland. By the 11th century at the latest *Scotia* was being used to refer to (Gaelic-speaking) Scotland north of the river Forth, alongside *Albania* or *Albany*, both derived from the Gaelic *Alba*. The use of the words *Scots* and *Scotland* to encompass all of what is now Scotland became common in the Late Middle Ages.

History

Groups of settlers began building the first permanent houses on Scottish soil around 9,500 years ago, and the first villages around 6,000 years ago. A site from this period is the well-preserved village of Skara Brae on the Mainland of Orkney. Neolithic habitation, burial and ritual sites are particularly common and well-preserved in the Northern Isles and Western Isles, where lack of trees led to most structures being built of local stone.

The written protohistory of Scotland began with the arrival of the Roman Empire in southern and central Great Britain, when the Romans occupied what is now England and Wales, administering it as a province called *Britannia*. Roman invasions and occupations of southern Scotland were a series of brief interludes. In 83–4 AD the general Gnaeus Julius Agricola defeated the Caledonians at the battle of Mons Graupius, and Roman forts were briefly set along the Gask Ridge close to the Highland line (none are known to have been constructed beyond that line). Three years after the battle the Roman armies had withdrawn to the Southern Uplands.

In 1603, James VI King of Scots inherited the throne of the Kingdom of England, and became also King James I of England. With the exception of a short period under the Protectorate, Scotland remained a separate state, but there was considerable conflict between the crown and the Covenanters (Presbyterianism) over the form of church government. After the Glorious Revolution (Revolution of 1688) and the overthrow of the Roman Catholic James VII by William and Mary, Scotland briefly threatened to select a different Protestant monarch from England. In 1707, however, following English action against cross-border trade and free movement, through the Alien Act, the Scots Parliament and the Parliament of England enacted the twin Acts of Union, which created the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Вправа 2. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про традиції та національні символи Шотландії. Поставте 7 запитань.

Scottish culture

Scottish music is a significant aspect of the nation's culture, with both traditional and modern influences. An example of a traditional Scottish instrument is the Great Highland Bagpipe, a wind instrument consisting of one or more musical pipes which are fed continuously by a reservoir of air in a bag. The clarsach, fiddle and accordion are also traditional Scottish instruments, the latter two heavily featured in Scottish country dance bands. Today, there are many successful Scottish bands and individual artists in varying styles.

Scottish literature includes text written in English, Scottish Gaelic, Scots, French, and Latin. The poet and songwriter Robert Burns wrote in the Scots language, although much of his writing is also in English and in a "light" Scots dialect which is more accessible to a wider audience. Similarly, the writings of Sir Walter Scott and Arthur Conan Doyle were internationally successful during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. J. M. Barrie introduced the movement known as the "Kailyard school" at the end of the 19th century, which brought elements of fantasy and folklore back into fashion. This tradition has been viewed as a major stumbling block for Scottish literature, as it focused on an idealised, pastoral picture of Scottish culture. Some modern novelists, such as Irvine Welsh (of *Trainspotting* fame), write in a distinctly Scottish English that reflects the harsher realities of contemporary life.

National symbols

The Flag of Scotland, known as the Saltire or St. Andrew's Cross, dates (at least in legend) from the 9th century, and is thus the oldest national flag still in use. The Saltire now also forms part of the design of the Union Flag. There are numerous other symbols and symbolic artefacts, both official and unofficial, including the thistle, the nation's floral emblem, the 1320 statement of political independence the Declaration of Arbroath, the textile pattern tartan that often signifies a particular Scottish clan, and the Lion Rampant flag.

Flower of Scotland is popularly held to be the National Anthem of Scotland, and is played at events such as football or rugby matches involving the Scotland national team. However, since devolution, more serious discussion of the issue has led to this being disputed. Other

candidates include *Scots Wha Hae*, *Scotland the Brave* and *A Man's A Man for A' That*.

St Andrew's Day, 30 November, is the national day, although Burns' Night tends to be more widely observed. In 2006, the Scottish Parliament passed the St. Andrew's Day Bank Holiday (Scotland) Act 2007, designating the day to be an official bank holiday. A **Burns supper** is a celebration of the life and poetry of the poet Robert Burns, author of many Scots poems including "Auld Lang Syne," which is generally sung as a folk song at Hogmanay and other New Year celebrations around the world. The suppers are normally held on or near the poet's birthday, January 25, sometimes known as **Burns night**, although they may in principle be held at any time of the year. Tartan Day is a recent innovation from Canada. **Tartan Day** celebrates the existing and historical links between Scotland and Scottish descendants overseas. In the United States there are over 30 million people who claim Scots descent. In North America **Tartan Day** is held on April 6, the anniversary of the date on which the Declaration of Arbroath was created in 1320, whereas in Australia and New Zealand, it is held on July 1, the anniversary of the repeal of the Act of Proscription in 1782.

Scottish sword dances are ritualistic and combative dances that imitated epic deeds and martial skills and are a familiar feature in Scottish tradition and folklore. Notwithstanding Welsh and English Morris dance, related dances are known in France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Moreover, some *ezpatadantza* (Basque sword dances) seem strikingly similar to their Scottish cousins what makes some scholars suspect a common low-medieval or Renaissance ancestry. More fanciful writers do not hesitate to point a Roman origin.

Many of the Highland dances now lost were once performed with traditional weapons that included the Lochaber axe, the broadsword, a combination of targe and dirk, and the flail, the old Skye dancing song, *Bualidh mi u an sa chean* ("I will break your head"), indicate some form of weapon play to music, 'breaking the head' was the winning blow in cudgelling matches throughout Britain, "for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old gamester to whom it belongs is beaten, and has to stop."

A combative sword dance called the Highland Dirk Dance still exists and is often linked to the sword dance or dances called "Macinorsair," the "Broad Sword Exercise" or the "Bruicheath" (Battle Dance). These dances are mentioned in a number of sources, and may have been performed in a

variety of different forms, by two performers in a duelling form and as a solo routine.

Highland games are events held throughout the year in Scotland and other countries as a way of celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage, especially that of the Scottish Highlands. Certain aspects of the games are so well known as to have become emblematic of Scotland, such as the bagpipes, the kilt, and the heavy events, especially the caber toss. While centered on competitions in piping and drumming, dancing, and Scottish heavy athletics, the games also include entertainment and exhibits related to other aspects of Scottish and Gaelic culture.

The Cowal Highland Gathering, (better known as *the Cowal Games*), held in Dunoon, Scotland every August, is the largest Highland games in Scotland, attracting around 3,500 competitors and somewhere in the region of 15-20,000 spectators from around the Globe. Worldwide, however, it is dwarfed by two gatherings in the United States: the 50,000 that attend Grandfather Mountain in North Carolina and the even larger gathering -- the largest in the Northern Hemisphere -- that has taken place every year since 1865 hosted by the New Caledonian Club of San Francisco.

Вправа 3. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про традиції та національні символи Шотландії. Прокоментуйте текст.

Oor Wullie is a Scottish comic strip published in the D. C. Thomson & Co. Ltd newspaper *The Sunday Post*. It features a boy named William (*Oor Wullie* is *Our Willie* in Scots) whose trademarks are spiky hair, dungarees and sitting on an upturned bucket – indeed, the strip has started and ended with a single frame featuring Wullie on his bucket since early 1937. The earliest strips always ended with Wullie complaining ‘I niver get ony fun roond here!’ and featured very little dialogue, with the artistic style settling down by 1940 and changing little since. A frequent tag-line reads “Oor Wullie! Your Wullie! A’body’s Wullie!”.

Created by cartoonist Dudley D. Watkins (1907–1969), the strip first appeared in the issue dated 8 March 1936. Watkins continued to draw it until his death, after which the *Sunday Post* recycled his work into the 1970s, when he was succeeded by Ken H. Harrison, followed in 1997 by the current artist Peter Davidson. The storylines were written by broadcaster Tom Morton, from his home in Shetland between January 2005 and sometime late in 2006. They are now being written by Dave Donaldson.

Wullie's home town is an amalgam of Dundee and Glasgow, unnamed in the Watkins strips, but called Auchenshoogle since the late 1990s. In the original Watkins scripts the dialect, with liberal uses of words such as *ken* (meaning *know*) unquestionably placed the action on the east coast, probably D.C. Thomson's home town of Dundee. However in 1970s annuals, which reprinted earlier strips, Watkins' dialogue was Anglicised somewhat, and the current scripts feature Scots dialect of a more generic kind.



Oor Wullie

“Oor Wullie, Yoor Wullie,
A'body's Wullie”

Male
71 years old

Scotland

Scotch whisky is whisky made in Scotland. In Britain, the term *whisky* is usually taken to mean Scotch unless otherwise specified. In the United States, it is often referred to as “Scotch”.

Scotch whisky is divided into four distinct categories: single malt, vatted malt (also called “pure malt”), blended and single grain.

Whisky has been produced in Scotland for hundreds of years. It is generally agreed that monks brought distillation with them along with Christianity in the fourth and fifth centuries. The first taxes on whisky production were imposed in 1644, causing a rise in illicit whisky distilling in the country. Around 1780, there were about 8 legal distilleries and 400 illegal ones. In 1823, Parliament eased restrictions on licensed distilleries with the “Excise Act”, while at the same time making it harder for the illegal stills to operate, thereby ushering in the modern era of Scotch production.

There are two major categories, single and blended. Single means that all of the product is from a single distillery, while Blended means that the product is composed of whiskies from two or more distilleries.

Irn-Bru (pronounced *iron brew*,/) is a popular carbonated soft drink produced in Scotland. It is made by A.G. Barr plc, of Glasgow. Barr's Irn-Bru is available in the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, Russia,

Canada, South Africa, Singapore, parts of Europe such as Poland, the Middle East, in some parts of Australia, and in the United States. Irn-Bru is famous for its eccentric bright orange colour (something it shares only with the glucose drink Lucozade). One of the key ingredients is said to be barley while another rumour holds that seaweed is a major contributor to the taste. Irn-Bru was first produced in 1901, under the name Iron Brew.

Вправа 4. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про одну із складових частин Великобританії – Уельс. Прокоментуйте текст.

Wales (Welsh: *Cymru*;¹) is one of the four constituent countries of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Motto: *Cymru am byth* (Welsh). “Wales Forever” Anthem: “*Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau*” (Welsh) “Land of my fathers”. The national flag of Wales is The Red Dragon (Welsh: *Y Ddraig Goch*), consisting of a red dragon, passant, on a green and white field. As with any heraldic charge, the exact representation of the dragon is not standardised and many interpretations exist.

The flag was granted official status in 1959, but the red dragon itself has been associated with Wales for centuries; indeed, the flag is sometimes claimed to be the oldest national flag still in use, though the origin of the adoption of the dragon symbol is now lost in history and myth.

Wales is closely, but far from completely, integrated politically with England, although it was from around the 16th century until the mid-19th century (see Laws in Wales Acts 1535–1542). It is located in the south-west of the island of Great Britain and is bordered by England to the east, the Bristol Channel (*Môr Hafren*) to the south and the Irish Sea (*Môr Iwerddon*) to the west and north, and also by the estuary of the River Dee (*Afon Dyfrdwy*) in the north-east. It shares political and legal structures to varying degrees with Scotland, England and Northern Ireland.

Welsh cultural identity is represented by elements such as the Welsh language, ancient Welsh festivals and traditions, monastic asceticism, a highly evolved secular legal system (*Cyfraith Hywel*), and a distinctive literary tradition and culture which emerged after the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the 5th century. Of the principal polities within Wales, only Gwynedd retained independence until the late 13th century, when it was eventually conquered by medieval England. However, formal annexation and abolition of Welsh law did not take place until the 16th century. Wales (with all regions united under one government) has never been a sovereign state, although a number of internal principalities remained independent until the Anglo-Norman conquest and the Welsh

national hero Prince Owain Glyndŵr briefly created an independent Welsh kingdom in the early 15th century.

From the late 18th century, some parts of Wales became heavily industrialised, playing a significant and innovative role in the industrial revolution, as it exported vast quantities of coal, especially from the South Wales coalfield, and steel and established a large manufacturing base. For a time the capital city Cardiff (*Caerdydd*) had the busiest coal-exporting port in the world. In recent decades, light manufacturing and the service sector replaced heavy industry as Wales experienced the transition to a post-industrial economy. More than 50% of Wales' GDP is generated in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

The population of Wales in the 2001 census was 2,903,085, which has risen to 2,958,876 according to 2005. Wales's largest city, Cardiff, was formally recognised as the capital of Wales in 1955. A devolved legislature, the National Assembly for Wales (*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*) was formed in 1999, with powers to amend primary legislation from the U.K. Parliament as well as propose and pass its own laws.

The English name "Wales" originates from the Germanic word *Walha*, meaning "foreigner," probably derived from the term Volcae. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry* in the Welsh language, which most likely meant "compatriots" in Old Welsh.

Вправа 5. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про традиції та національні символи Уельсу. Поставте 7 запитань.

National icons

A **love spoon** is an ornately carved spoon traditionally made from a single piece of wood by young men, especially in Wales, as a love token for their sweethearts, to show their affection and intentions.

The earliest surviving example, displayed in the Welsh Folk museum in Cardiff, dates from around 1667, although the tradition probably dates back long before that. Certain symbols came to have specific meanings: a horseshoe for luck, a cross for faith, bells for marriage, hearts for love, among others

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogogoc, and commonly known as Llanfair PG or Llanfairpwll, is a village and community on the island of Anglesey in Wales, situated on the Menai Strait next to Menai Bridge and across the strait from Bangor. According to the 2001 census, the population of the community is 3,040, 76% of whom

speak Welsh fluently. The long form of the name is the longest officially recognised place name in the United Kingdom and one of the longest in the world, being 58 letters in length (51 letters in the Welsh alphabet). The name is Welsh for “St Mary’s church in the hollow of the white hazel near to the rapid whirlpool and the church of St Tysilio of the red cave”.

Captain Morgan is a brand of rum produced by Diageo. It is named after the 17th-century Caribbean privateer from Wales, Sir Henry Morgan. Captain Morgan’s slogan is “Got a little Captain in You?”

Admiral Sir Henry Morgan (Hari Morgan in Welsh), (ca. 1635 – August 25, 1688) was a Welsh privateer, who made a name in the Caribbean as a leader of buccaneers. He was among Wales’s most notorious and successful privateers. In the autumn of 1665, Morgan commanded a ship in the old privateer Edward Mansfield’s expedition sent by Sir Thomas Modyford, the governor of Jamaica, which seized the islands of Providence and Santa Catalina. When Mansfield was captured and killed by the Spanish shortly afterwards, Morgan was chosen by the buccaneers as their admiral. Morgan had lived in an opportune time for pirates. He was successfully able to use the conflicts between England and her enemies both to support England and to enrich himself and his crews. With his death, the pirates who would follow would also use this same ploy, but with less successful results. He also was one of the few pirates who was able to *retire* from his piracy, having had great success, and with little legal retribution.

Вправа 6. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про традиції та національні символи Уельсу. Прокоментуйте текст.

National icons 2

Snapan (sometimes spelt **Кнапан** or **Кнаппан**) is a form of Medieval football which vaguely resembles some modern versions of football. The game is claimed to have originated (and seems to have remained largely confined to) the Western counties of Wales, especially Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire.

Snapan was played with large numbers of people from two neighbouring parishes (usually involving the male population of the two participating parishes), and a solid wooden ball probably a little larger than a cricket ball. A day prior to the game, this ball was soaked or boiled for at least 12 hours (and usually overnight) in oil, animal fat, or any other commonly available lubricant; this was done to make the ball more difficult to catch

and hold on to, and to make play more unpredictable. The ball could be passed or smuggled or thrown for considerable distances.

The sole object of the game was to take the ball to the church of one's home parish using any means possible; however the game was not usually completed with a "goal", as the majority of the opposing players usually gave up when the ball was moved sufficiently inside a team's parish. Sometimes darkness intervened before a conclusion. When games were organized, there might be up to a thousand men in each team.

Plaid Cymru (IPA: [plaɪd ʔkəmri]; English: *The Party of Wales*; often referred to simply as **Plaid**) is a political party in Wales. It advocates the establishment of an independent Welsh state within the European Union.

Plaid Cymru was formed in 1925 and won its first seat in 1966. Plaid Cymru has 1 of 4 Welsh seats in the European Parliament, 3 of 40 Welsh seats in the UK Parliament, 15 of 60 seats in the National Assembly for Wales, where it is the junior partner in the coalition government with Welsh Labour Party, and control of 1 of 22 Welsh local authorities. According to accounts filed with the Electoral Commission for the year of 2004, the party has an income and expenditure of about J500,000.

Cardiff Castle (Welsh: *Castell Caerdydd*) is a medieval castle and Victorian revival mansion, transformed from a Norman keep erected over a Roman fort in Cardiff, the capital of Wales. The Norman keep, of which the shell remains, was constructed about 1091, by Robert Fitzhamon, lord of Gloucester and conqueror of Glamorgan. In the early 19th century the castle was enlarged and refashioned in an early Gothic Revival style for John Crichton-Stuart,

Taff—More precisely — British slang for a resident of Cardiff and its environs (from the River Taff which runs through it). Derived from the days when Cardiff was the busiest sea port in the world (due to coal exports) — "Taff" or "Taffy" was a reference to the workers on the docks.

Вправа 7. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про одну із складових частин Великобританії — Північну Ірландію. Поставте 7 запитань

Northern Ireland (Irish: Tuaisceart Éireann, Ulster Scots: Norlin Airlann) is a constituent country of the United Kingdom, lying in the northeast of the island of Ireland, covering 5,459 square miles (14,139 km²), about a sixth of the island's total area. At the time of the UK Census in April 2001, its population was 1,685,000, between a quarter and a third of the island's total population.

Northern Ireland consists of six of the nine counties of the province of Ulster. In the UK, it is generally known as one of the four Home Nations that form the Kingdom. Some of these terms have controversial implications in relation to political ideologies concerning the constitutional status of Northern Ireland.

As an administrative division of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland was defined by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and has had its own form of devolved government in a similar manner to Scotland and Wales. The Northern Ireland Assembly, established in 1998, has been suspended multiple times but was restored on 8 May 2007. Northern Ireland's legal system descends from the pre-1920 Irish legal system (as does the legal system of the Republic of Ireland); and is therefore based on common law. It is separate from the jurisdictions of England and Wales or Scotland.

Northern Ireland has been for many years the site of a violent and bitter ethno-political conflict between those claiming to represent Nationalists, who are predominantly Catholic, and those claiming to represent Unionists, who are predominantly Protestant.[5] In general, Nationalists want Northern Ireland to be unified with the Republic of Ireland, and Unionists want it to remain part of the United Kingdom. Unionists are in the majority in Northern Ireland, though Nationalists represent a significant minority. In general, Protestants consider themselves British and Catholics see themselves as Irish but there are some who see themselves as both British and Irish. People from Northern Ireland are entitled to both British and Irish citizenship (see Citizenship and Identity). The campaigns of violence have become known popularly as The Troubles. The majority of both sides of the community have had no direct involvement in the violent campaigns waged. Since the signing of the Belfast Agreement (also known as the Good Friday Agreement or the G.F.A.) in 1998, many of the major paramilitary campaigns have either been on ceasefire or have declared their war to be over.

Вправа 8. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про традиції та культурні реалії Північної Ірландії. Прокоментуйте текст.

Saint Patrick (Latin: Patricius, Irish: Naomh Pádraig) was a Christian missionary and is the patron saint of Ireland along with Brigid of Kildare and Columba. Patrick was born in Roman Britain. When he was about sixteen he was captured by Irish raiders and taken as a slave to Ireland, where he lived for six years before escaping and returning to his family. He entered the church, as his father and grandfather had before him, becoming

a deacon and a bishop. He later returned to Ireland as a missionary, working in the north and west of the island, but little is known about the places where he actually worked and no link can be made with Patrick and any church. By the eighth century he had become the patron saint of Ireland. The Irish monastery system evolved after the time of Patrick and the Irish church did not develop the diocesan model that Patrick and the other early missionaries had tried to establish.

The available body of evidence does not allow the dates of Patrick's life to be fixed with certainty, but it appears that he was active as a missionary in Ireland during the second half of the fifth century. Two letters from him survive, along with later hagiographies from the seventh century onwards. Many of these works cannot be taken as authentic traditions. Uncritical acceptance of the Annals of Ulster (see below) would imply that he lived from 373 to 493, and ministered in northern Ireland from 433 onwards.

Sinn Féin is a name used by a series of Irish political movements of the 20th century, each of which claimed sole descent from the original party established by Arthur Griffith in 1905. The name translates as “ourselves” or “we ourselves”, though it has often been rendered as “ourselves alone” — see Sinn Féin (19th century).

In modern politics, the name almost always refers to the political party dedicated to Irish Republicanism that is often seen as the political front of the Provisional Irish Republican Army. The party emerged from a 1970 fissure in the Irish republican movement. Its current leader is Gerry Adams, a controversial figure in Irish politics. Sinn Féin's most notable feature is its Irish Nationalism, but it is also a left-wing organisation, espousing socialist views with support for greatly increased public spending on the poor, as well as universal healthcare.

It is established in both the Republic of Ireland (with four seats out of 166 in Dáil Éireann and one seat in Seanad Éireann) and Northern Ireland (with 27 seats out of 108, the largest Irish nationalist party in the Northern Ireland Assembly). Having been in opposition to the previous governments of the Republic of Ireland, the party have already declared they will not support the new Fianna Fáil/PD/Green Party cabinet that has been formed.

The party also holds the majority of Irish nationalist Westminster Members of Parliament with 5 seats (out of 646), although these members practise abstentionism.

Ciarán Carson (born 1948, Belfast, Northern Ireland) is a poet and novelist. Ciarán Carson was born in Belfast into an Irish-speaking family. He attended St Marys CBGS Belfast before proceeding to Queen's University,

Belfast (QUB) to read for a degree in English. After graduation, he worked for over twenty years as the Traditional Arts Officer of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland. In 1998 he was appointed a Professor of English at QUB where he established and is the current Director of the Seamus Heaney Centre for Poetry. His collections of poetry include *The Irish for No* (1987), winner of the Alice Hunt Bartlett Award; *Belfast Confetti* (1990), which won the Irish Times Irish Literature Prize for Poetry; and *First Language: Poems* (1993), winner of the T. S. Eliot Prize. His prose includes *The Star Factory* (1997) and *Fishing for Amber* (1999). His most recent novel, *Shamrock Tea* (2001), explores themes present in Jan van Eyck's painting *The Arnolfini Marriage*. His translation of Dante's *Inferno* was published in November 2002. His most recent collection is *Breaking News* (2003), winner of the Forward Poetry Prize (Best Poetry Collection of the Year) and a Cholmondeley Award.

Ciaran Carson is also an accomplished musician, and is the author of *Last Night's Fun: About Time, Food and Music* (1996), a study of Irish traditional music. He lives in Belfast.

In 2007 his translation of the early Irish epic *Táin Bu Sǵailnge*, *The Táin*, was published by Penguin Classics.

Вправа 9. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про лінгвістичну ситуацію в Північній Ірландії. Прочитайте текст.

The English language

The Mid Ulster dialect of English spoken in Northern Ireland shows influence from both the West Midlands and Scotland, thereby giving it a distinct accent compared to Hiberno-English, along with the use of such Scots words as *wee* for 'little' and *aye* for 'yes'. Some jocularly call this dialect phonetically by the name *Norn Iron*. There are supposedly some minute differences in pronunciation between Protestants and Catholics, the best known of which is the name of the letter *h*, which Protestants tend to pronounce as "aitch", as in British English, and Catholics tend to pronounce as "haitch", as in Hiberno-English. However, geography is a much more important determinant of dialect than ethnic background. English is spoken as a first language by almost 100 % of the Northern Irish population, though under the Good Friday Agreement, Irish and Ulster Scots (one of the dialects of the Scots language), sometimes known as *Ullans*, have recognition as "part of the cultural wealth of Northern Ireland".

The Irish language

The Irish language has long been associated with Irish nationalism, however this association only developed gradually. The language was seen as a common heritage and indeed the object of affection by many prominent 19th century Protestants and unionists.

The early years of the 20th century, the language became a political football. In the 20th century, the language became increasingly polarised for political ends and many would blame Sinn Féin in this regard. After Ireland was partitioned, the language was largely rejected in the education system of the new Northern Ireland. It is argued that the predominant use of the English language may have served to exacerbate the Troubles.

The erection by some Local District Councils of legal bilingual street names (English/Irish)[54], invariably in predominantly Catholic/Nationalist/Republican districts, may be perceived as creating a ‘chill factor’ and as such not conducive to fostering good cross community relationships. In responses to the 2001 census in Northern Ireland 10 % of the population claimed “some knowledge of Irish”, 4.7 % to “speak, read, write and understand” Irish. It was not asked as part of the census but in a poll, 1% of respondents said they speak it as their main language at home. Under the St Andrews Agreement, the British government has agreed to introduce an Irish language Bill, and a consultation period ending on the 2 March 2007 could see Irish becoming an official language, having equal validity with English, recognised as an indigenous language, or aspire to become an official language in the future.

Ulster Scots

Ulster Scots comprises varieties of the Scots language spoken in Northern Ireland. Aodán Mac Poilín states that “While most argue that Ulster-Scots is a dialect or variant of Scots, some have argued or implied that Ulster-Scots is a separate language from Scots. The case for Ulster-Scots being a distinct language, made at a time when the status of Scots itself was insecure, is so bizarre that it is unlikely to have been a linguistic argument.” Approximately 2% of the population claim to speak Ulster Scots, however the number speaking it as their main language in their home is negligible. Night classes at colleges can now be taken[citation needed] but for a native English speaker “[the language] is comparatively accessible, and even at its most intense can be understood fairly easily with the help of a glossary.” The St Andrews Agreement recognises the need to “enhance and develop the Ulster Scots language, heritage and culture”.

The ethnic minority languages

There are an increasing number of ethnic minorities in Northern Ireland. Chinese and Urdu are spoken by Northern Ireland's Asian communities; though the Chinese community is often referred to as the "third largest" community in Northern Ireland, it is tiny by international standards. Since the accession of new member states to the European Union in 2004, Central and Eastern European languages, particularly Polish, are becoming increasingly common.

Вправа 10. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про телебачення Великобританії. Зробіть доповідь про один з телеканалів Великобританії.

British television

Before the advent of digital television in the UK, five main television channels dominated British television. With the increasing popularity of digital television, all are expanding and offering a portfolio of digital-only channels to viewers.

BBC

The BBC is the world's oldest and biggest broadcaster, and is the country's first and largest public service broadcaster. The BBC is funded by a television licence fee that all households with a television must pay. Its analogue channels are BBC One and BBC Two. The BBC first began a television service, initially serving London only, in 1936. BBC Television was closed during World War II but reopened in 1946. The second station, BBC Two, was launched in 1964. As well as these two analogue services, the British Broadcasting Corporation now also offers digital services BBC Three, BBC Four, BBC News 24, BBC Parliament, CBBC Channel, CBeebies, BBCi and has trialled BBC HD.

ITV

ITV (Independent Television) was the name given to the original commercial British television broadcasters, set up on a regional basis in 1955 to provide competition to the BBC. Almost all of these companies have now merged into a single business. Unlike the BBC, ITV funds itself by showing television commercials. Despite the proliferation of channels, ITV is still the UK's biggest commercial broadcaster in the country. Its flagship analogue channel is ITV1, though it also now runs digital-only television channels ITV2, ITV3, ITV4, ITV Play, CITV and Men & Motors.

Channel 4 (originally only England, Scotland and Northern Ireland) and **S4C** (originally only Wales)

These channels were launched in 1982, and although state owned, Channel 4 is funded by its commercial activities (including advertising). The situation is more complex with S4C, as the BBC produces some programming, and the channel also has Welsh language obligations. Channel 4 has expanded into digital television, now offering E4, More 4 and Film4 on all digital platforms. S4C has also expanded, offering S4C2 in Wales. S4C now also has to compete with Channel 4 in many areas of Wales, even though both channels carry many of the same programmes.

Five

Five (previously known as Channel 5) was the final analogue broadcaster to be launched, in 1997. Its coverage is less than that of the other analogue broadcasters. RTL Group, Europe's largest television broadcaster, took full control of the channel in August 2005. Five launched two new channels, Five US and Five Life in October 2006.

All of these channels are also carried on satellite television, cable television and digital terrestrial television services.

Вправа 11. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про “якісні” газети Великобританії. Зробіть доповідь про одну з газет Великобританії.

Serious or broadsheet newspapers of the UK

Traditionally newspapers could be split into “quality”, “serious-minded” newspapers (usually referred to as broadsheets due to their large size) and tabloid, less serious newspapers. However, due to considerations of convenience of reading, particularly in cafés and on trains etc., The Independent and The Times have both recently switched to a ‘compact’-sized format, traditionally used by tabloids. The Guardian switched in September 2005 to a Berliner format, a few centimetres wider than a compact, and about 10 centimetres (4 inches) taller.

Sunday “serious-minded” newspapers have tended to keep the broadsheet format due to considerations of size, as to maintain the same level of content in a tabloid paper would result in a single section many would find too thick, heavy and cumbersome. Conveniently fewer people read their Sunday newspaper on a crowded train. This is beginning to change, however, and the Independent on Sunday is now printed in compact format and The Observer in Berliner.

The Daily Telegraph was founded in 1855, and is one of only two remaining daily British newspapers that still uses the traditional broadsheet layout, along with the Financial Times, as rival broadsheet publications have converted to the smaller compact or Berliner formats. Its sister paper, The Sunday Telegraph, was founded in 1961. In November 2006, the Telegraph was the highest selling British broadsheet, with a certified average daily circulation of 901,238. This compared with a circulation of 653,780 for The Times, 253,737 for The Independent, and 382,393 for The Guardian. According to a MORI survey conducted in 2004, 61% of Telegraph readers were Conservative Party supporters compared with 31% of the general population.

The Financial Times (FT) is an international business newspaper printed on distinctive salmon pink broadsheet paper. The periodical is printed in 23 cities: London, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Milan, Madrid, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, Atlanta, Miami, Washington DC, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Seoul, Dubai, Johannesburg and Istanbul.

The Financial Times is normally seen as centre-right/liberal, although to the left of its principal competitor, The Wall Street Journal. It advocates free markets and is generally in favour of globalisation. During the 1980s it supported Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan's monetarist policies. However, it has recently seemed to align itself with Labour in the UK. It also has been quite supportive, until recently, of Gordon Brown, the current British Chancellor of the Exchequer. FT editorials have tended to be pro-European Union, though often taking a critical view.

The Sunday Times is a Sunday broadsheet newspaper distributed in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, published by Times Newspapers Ltd, a subsidiary of News International which is in turn owned by News Corporation. Times Newspapers also owns The Times, but the two papers were founded independently and only came under common ownership in 1966. Rupert Murdoch's News International acquired the papers in 1981.

Вправа 12. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру про табloidні газети Великобританії. Зробіть доповідь про одну з таких газет.

The Daily Star is a British tabloid newspaper. Its editor is Dawn Neesom. She joined the paper in December 2003 after the previous editor, Peter Hill, moved to the Daily Express.

The Star was first published on November 2, 1978, and was the first new national paper to be launched since the Daily Mirror in 1903. For many years it published Monday to Saturday, however in September 2002 it expanded to bring out a Sunday edition, the Daily Star Sunday, which is edited by Gareth Morgan.

The Daily Star is published by Express Newspapers, who also publish the Daily Express and Sunday Express. The group is owned by Richard Desmond's Northern and Shell company. The paper is best known for focusing on stories which largely revolve around celebrities, sport, and news and gossip about popular television programs, such as soap operas and reality TV shows. The editorial stance of the Star's hard news articles is predominantly right wing, tackling such issues as asylum seekers and anti-social behavior.

It features a photograph of a topless model on weekdays (a copy of The Sun's Page 3 feature) and has "discovered" some well known models, most notably Rachel Ter Horst in 1993, and Lucy Pinder on a Bournemouth beach in Summer 2003. These women are known in the paper as "Starbabes". The paper's glamour photographer is Jeany Savage.

The paper includes columns by Dominik Diamond and Vanessa Feltz, and a Forum page devoted to readers' text messages, which are apparently printed verbatim.

The People, known as the Sunday People from 1972–2002, is a British tabloid Sunday-only newspaper, owned by the Trinity Mirror Group.

It is a competitor to The News Of The World, although with a circulation slightly less than one million, The People lags somewhat behind its rival and its sister paper The Sunday Mirror. It usually features scandals about celebrities.

The newspaper has been affected by cost-cutting during 2006, including fourteen journalists being made redundant.

The Daily Mirror, often referred to simply as The Mirror, is a British tabloid daily newspaper.

During a couple of periods in its history – 1985 to 1987 and 1997 to 2002 – the front-page masthead was changed to The Mirror.

The Sun is a tabloid daily newspaper published in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland with the highest circulation of any daily English-language newspaper in the world, standing at 3,107,412 copies daily in the first half of 2006, (cf USA Today, the best-selling US newspaper at 2,270,000). It is published by News Group Newspapers of News International, itself a subsidiary of Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation.

Вправа 13. Дайте відповіді на лінгвокраїнознавчі питання щодо телебачення США та Великобританії.

- (1) What are the major terrestrial TV channels of the UK?
- (2) Who is the founder of BSkyB?
- (3) When and where BBC company was founded?
- (4) What do you know about the digital television in the UK?
- (5) Where are the headquarters of BBC located?
- (6) Who is the chairman of BBC?
- (7) What do you know about the satellite television of the UK?

Вправа 14. Зробіть повідомлення лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються мистецтва та культури Великобританії.

- (1) The main trends of the development of English literature in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.
- (2) The leading theatres of the United Kingdom.
- (3) The main festivals of the UK.
- (4) The British cinematography in the XXth and XXIst centuries.
- (5) The contemporary British music.
- (6) The main trends in modern British painting.
- (7) The main art and science museums of the UK.
- (8) My favorite representative of British culture and arts.

Вправа 15. Підготуйтеся до дискусій з таких питань.

- (1) Position of the UK in the world: Advantages and Disadvantages.
- (2) Ukrainian- British relations today.
- (3) My image of the Briton's character.
- (4) What is the stereotypical Scotsman today?
- (5) What is the stereotypical Englishman today?
- (6) What is the stereotypical Irishman today?
- (7) The educational system of the UK: Advantages and Disadvantages.

***ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ ПОЗААУДИТОРНОЇ
САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ***

1. Питання для самостійного опрацювання

- (1) Scotland. The linguistic situation in Scotland.
- (2) Wales. The linguistic situation in Wales.
- (3) Northern Ireland. The linguistic situation in Northern Ireland.
- (4) The most significant dialects of England.

- (5) The new tendencies in the development of the mass media of the UK.
- (6) National personalities of the UK.
- (7) The history of the UK. OE period.
- (8) The history of the UK. ME period.
- (9) The history of the UK. NE period.

2. Вправи та хрестоматійні тексти для позааудиторної самостійної роботи з дисципліни.

Система вправ має забезпечити наявність у свідомості студента: 1) відповідних фонових знань; 2) певних термінів та понять з лінгвокраїнознавства; 3) здатність виконувати перекладацькі дії на автоматизмі; 4) відповідних знань стосовно перекладу безеквівалентної національно-специфічної лексики.

Вправа 1. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(historically, make up, slopes, rocky, broken, sandy, estuaries, conveniently, chalk, Pennine, peninsula, sheltered, cradle, sparsely, volcanic, indented, agrarian, graze.)

1. Wales is a _____ washed by the sea on three sides.
2. The rivers form deep _____, well protected from the sea.
3. Cattle _____ in large meadows.
4. The greatly _____ coastline of Northern Ireland is abundant in rocks and cliffs.
5. The territory of the United Kingdom is _____ divided into four parts.
6. The territory of Northern England is mostly taken up by the low _____ Mountains.
7. The Southern Uplands are _____ populated.
8. The land in England gradually _____ down from west to east.
9. Northern Ireland is mostly an district.
10. Of all the four countries which _____ the United Kingdom, England is the largest.
11. On the east coast the land is low and _____
12. The white _____ cliffs of the south coast are washed by the English Channel.
13. The Central Lowlands are the _____ of the Scottish nation.
14. Almost all the area of Northern Ireland is a plain of _____ origin.

15. The port of London is _____ situated in the Thames estuary.
16. The Atlantic Ocean washes the _____ and _____ west coasts of England, Wales and Scotland.
17. The valleys are _____ by the high mountains from the cold east winds.

Вправа 2. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(superior, interprets, legislative, existed, peers, inherit, laws, approved, veto, executive, majority, Cabinet, administer, confirmed, justice, guaranteed, power, undergone, absolute, descendant, reigning hereditary, parliamentary.)

1. The British Parliament has _____ since 1265.
2. The judicial branch _____ laws.
3. Great Britain is a _____ monarchy.
4. If a bill is _____ by the House of Commons, it is sent to the House of Lords.
5. The Bill of Rights _____ certain rights of the people.
6. It is often said that English law is _____ to the law of most other countries.
7. The monarchy in Great Britain is founded on _____ principle.
8. The most important ministers of the government form the _____.
9. According to tradition, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party which has the _____ in the House of Commons.
10. The children of life peers do not _____ their titles.
11. Habeas Corpus Act _____ to a person arrested the right to appear in court of _____.
12. The _____ monarch Queen Elizabeth II is a _____ of the Saxon king Egbert.
13. The main function of the executive branch is to _____ laws.
14. Many leading principles, conventions and laws have _____ modifications in agreement with the advance of civilization.
15. The power of the queen of England is not _____.
16. The _____ branch of power is represented by "Parliament.
17. The House of Lords consists of more than 1000 _____.
18. Magna Charta set certain limits on royal _____.
19. The _____ branch of power is headed by the Prime Minister.
20. Parliament's main function is to make _____.
21. The House of Lords has the right to _____ a bill for one year.

Вправа 3. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються історії Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(accepted, off, discrimination, Wales, Ulster, Commonwealth, inherited, historically, Eire, Germanic, geographical).

1. Northern Ireland is sometimes called _____
2. Great Britain is _____ divided into three parts.
3. The British Isles is the _____ name that refers to all the islands situated _____ the north-west coast of Europe.
4. _____ is the name of the Republic of Southern Ireland.
5. In 1536 Henry VIII united England and _____ under one Parliament.
6. After the death of Elizabeth I King James VI of Scotland the crown of England.
7. English is a language of the ___ group, as standard English
8. The southern accent is generally _____.
9. Many immigrants came to Britain from different countries of the _____.
10. Today British society faces an important task of settling the _____ problem.

Вправа 4. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються історії Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(influence, represent, reforms, townspeople, avoiding, contradictions, recognition, force, conservative, enclosed, social, feared, property, to expand, ocean, People's Charter.)

1. Britain was glad that Russia's _____ in Europe was limited by Prussia, Austria and Turkey.
2. Britain kept ships of its navy in almost every _____ of the world.
3. Britain did not want Russia _____ southwards.
4. The _____ between the rich and the poor were growing.
5. Almost all the woods were _____ by the local landlords.

6. The workhouses were _____ and hated.

7. Between 1815 and 1835 Britain changed from a nation of country people to a nation mainly of _____.

8. It was necessary to reform the law in order to improve _____ conditions.

9. The Whigs believed that the country could avoid revolution only by introducing _____.

10. There were serious contradictions between the _____ Tories and the radicals.

11. The Tories believed that Parliament should represent _____ owners.

12. The radicals believed that Parliament should _____ the people.

13. The 1832 Reform Bill was a political _____ that Britain had become an urban society.

14. The workers' unions worked out a document called a _____.

15. Robert Peel established a regular police _____ in London.

16. The aristocracy in Europe admired Britain's success in _____ the storm of revolution in 1848.

Вправа 5. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються історії Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(opinion, pretext, waged, self-made, cloth, suburbs, liberalism, health officers, exported, goods, sewerage, independence, hard, orthodox, middle, power, regular, liberation, pride, outbreak.)

1. Britain's _____ was cheap and was _____ to other countries.

2. The _____ of Britain and a great example of its industrial _____ was its railway system.

3. The first trains were _____ trains.

4. With the introduction of the railway system many people began to live in _____.

5. In the 19th century the number of people belonging to the _____ class greatly increased.

6. Typical of the middle class in the 19th century were _____ men who believed in _____ work and a _____ style of life.

7. In 1832 an _____ of cholera killed 31,000 people.
8. In the middle of the century the administration of many towns began appointing _____ and to provide _____ and clean water.
9. Britain welcomed the _____ movement led by Simon Bolivar.
10. Britain helped the Greeks in their struggle for _____ from the Turkish Empire.
11. Russia and Greece were _____ Christian countries.
12. Palmerton was known for _____ in his foreign policy.
13. The growth of the newspaper industry strengthened the importance of public _____.
14. Britain _____ two so-called Opium Wars against China.
15. The governments of Europe rushed to Africa under the _____ of bringing civilization to the people.

Вправа 6. Заповніть пропуски в реченнях лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосуються історії Великобританії, правильними словами з поданого списку.

(*county councils, fog, alliance, Salvation, interfere, football, improved, technology, misery, dirt, observation, to spread, personal, cricket, redbrick, slavery, science, abolished.*)

1. Between 1875 and 1914 the conditions of the poor in Britain greatly _____.
2. In the new industrial cities they started building _____ universities.
3. Unlike Oxford and Cambridge, the new universities taught more _____ and _____.
4. Power in the countryside gradually moved from the country squire to new _____.
5. By the end of the 19th century two sports, _____ and _____, had become very popular with the British public.
6. Adam Smith expressed the idea that everyone had the right to _____ freedom.
7. Several economists declared that government should not _____ in trade and industry at all.

Вправа 7. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосується Йоркширських графств Великобританії.

The Normandy-Yorkshire by Barrie M. Rhodes

What springs to mind when we think of Normandy ? Holidays in a landscape of orchards, hedgerows and contented brown and white cows ? Cider, Calvados, seafood and creamy cuisine ? The birthplace of a certain Duke William, the victor at Hastings in 1066, and the home of the Bayeux Tapestry? Or, for those of us who are old enough to remember, perhaps the Allied landings of 6th June 1944 in a first step towards the liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe ?

But would we be likely to think immediately of *Yorkshire dialects* ? The Normans – they speak French don't they ? Well, yes, in much the same way that most people in the United Kingdom speak something approaching Standard English. However, just as in England there are local dialects, so the Normans also have their own nonstandard speech variety. Nothing particularly surprising in that. But what may be a surprise is that the Norman *dialecte* shares quite a number of lexical features with the north of England, Yorkshire dialects. This is readily understandable when we recall that both Normandy and Yorkshire were at one time ruled over and settled by Vikings. Indeed, the name Normandy (or Normandie in modern French) is derived from *terra Normannorum* or *Northmannia*, 'the land of the Northmen'.

In the 10th century the Viking chief Rollo acquired dominion of land around the Seine estuary, by agreement with Charles the Simple it is said, though the precise political circumstances are unknown. A larger area was conquered by campaigns in AD 924 and AD 933 and further Viking settlement took place as new Scandinavian bands arrived looking for land and booty.

Following the earlier pattern in Yorkshire and elsewhere, the Viking settlers found partners from the indigenous population of Normandy and, as in Yorkshire, physical and cultural assimilation took place, including the pidginisation and amalgamation of languages. The common factor in both Yorkshire and Normandy was, of course, the Old Norse tongue and this has left a legacy of nonstandard words which often have cognates or close-cognates in both the Norman *dialect* and the dialects of Yorkshire.

Вправа 8. Перекладіть діалектизми Йоркширу та складіть речення з ними.

Yorkshire dialect	Generally accepted meaning	Old Norse source word	Notes and comments
flit	to move house	flytja	A more generalised meaning is found in Standard English, where “to flit about” is to move quickly from one place to another. cf also German fledermaus (an archaic English name for a bat was flittermouse).
foss, force	waterfalls, rapids (e.g. Thornton Force, Janet’s Foss, etc)	fors	Found usually in the names of landscape features only.
blake	sallow, yellow (usually in relation to someone’s complexion)	bleikr	
bleck	thick and dirty grease (as on axles and bearings)	blek	
boose	division or partition in a cowshed	bas	Probably related to the Standard English box (cf, e.g., loose box, horse box, etc)
brig, brigg	bridge	briggja	May also occur in landscape terminology, with the meaning rocky headland, promontory, as in Filey Brigg.
glocken	to start to thaw; when snow begins to clear away	?	cf Icelandic gluggur, etc (= to make clear, become clear).
ice-shoggles	icicles	isjukel	Appears to be related to Standard English icicles
ing(s), eng(s)	meadow(s), especially water meadow near a river	eng	Now usually found only as an element in place names, such as Fairburn Ings, Bean Ings, etc.

Вправа 9. Перекладіть текст лінгвокраїнознавчого характеру, що стосується кабельного та супутникового телебачення Великобританії. Прокоментуйте текст.

Cable and Satellite Television of the UK

The major competitors to the old free-to-air analogue broadcasters are the subscription-based services of the regional cable companies NTL and Telewest, and the satellite broadcaster BSkyB, whose Sky Digital system is available nationwide, as well as in Ireland.

BSkyB (British Sky Broadcasting) operates a satellite television service and numerous television channels e.g. Sky One, Sky Two, Sky Three, Sky Movies, Sky Sports etc. It is owned by News Corporation.

In 2005, NTL announced the purchase of its rival Telewest, establishing a single dominant company offering telephone, digital television, and high-speed broadband in the UK.

Flextech .Owned by the cable provider NTL and operates several channels, e.g., LIVINGtv, Bravo, Trouble, etc. It also owns 50% of the UKTV company (The other 50% is owned by the BBC).

The merger is widely rumoured to be intended to create an effective competitor to BSkyB. Sky have now reacted to this move, with the purchase of Easynet, in a bid to match NTL's "triple-play" offering.

Freesat from Sky, a satellite-based free-to-air service similar to Freeview, is available from BSkyB for an initial installation charge of J150, and includes receiver, dish, viewing card, with access to all FTA and FTV¹ channels in the UK.

Alternatively, existing Sky customers can end their ongoing subscriptions, and opt for the Free-To-View viewing card, which is inserted into the Sky Viewing Card slot; effectively giving them the FreeSat from Sky service.

ТЕМИ ДЛЯ ДОПОВІДЕЙ ТА РЕФЕРАТІВ

- (1) Your favorite British movie and its place in the history of cinematography.
- (2) Your favorite British musician or trend in music.
- (3) Your favorite British sportsperson.
- (4) The prime minister of the UK who played the most important role in the history of this country.
- (5) Some breaking news from the UK.
- (6) Your favorite British author and his place in the history of the world literature.

- (7) Some soft news from Great Britain.
- (11) The cable and satellite TV of the UK.
- (12) Yorkshire and the linguistic situation in it.
- (13) Lancashire and the linguistic situation in it.
- (14) A national celebrity in the UK.
- (15) Free topic about the UK.

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ЗМІСТ

Пояснювальна записка	3
Завдання для аудиторної самостійної роботи	4
Завдання для позааудиторної самостійної роботи.....	22
Теми для доповідей та рефератів.....	30
Список літератури	31

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