

В связи со всем вышесказанным можно говорить о том, что значения, являющиеся лексическими в одном языке (то есть выражаемые в нём через словарные единицы), в другом языке могут быть грамматическими (то есть выражаться «несловарными средствами») и наоборот.

Основные приёмы перевода препозитивных субстантивных сочетаний определяются характером семантических отношений внутри субстантивного компонента, между определяемым и определяющими компонентами (указание на свойства, качества, время, место, причину и следствие) и детерминированы внешним контекстом [4, с. 80].

Поняв структуру и смысл определённого словосочетания, т.е. совершив процесс кодирования, мы должны передать этот смысл на русский язык, тем самым провести декодирование английского высказывания в систему русского языка, используя для этого грамматическую структуру русского предложения и русские лексические эквиваленты или соответствия.

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THE CONCEPT OF WOMEN BEAUTY OVER THE CENTURIES

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Looking at the portraits of some of the most beautiful women in history and reading about how impressed were men, we came pretty hard sometimes to understand why. So let's see how related concepts of beauty have changed over time, can also be do a review of the standards imposed by society.

In ancient times, the most important aspect in the choice of partner was health. Men to cope with hunting and family support, had to be tall and have a large muscle mass. Women, on the other hand, to be able to lead a task to an end and to cope with birth needed wide hips and large breasts. Therefore, in a

time when the sick had little chance of survival, beauty was a healthy body, able to meet vital needs. It does not correspond very much to our present sense of an ideal body, because we expect beauty to evoke sensuous and mental delight as an image of harmony and perfection.

Greek philosophers were the first people who asked what makes a person beautiful. Vitruvius, who saw beauty as a result of symmetry and harmony, created the “golden proportion”. The ideal face width was considered as representing two thirds of its length, and the face must be perfectly symmetrical. Now, after more than 2,000 years, scientists have tested the theory of philosopher and concluded that he was right: we are attracted to symmetry.

In the Middle Ages female beauty has become a more complex in western Europe. In an era when women were seen as “predators” who are just waiting to win a man to dominate their concerns to fashion were classified as living proof of carnal challenge. Most criticism came from the clerics, who opposed women’s habit of wearing jewelry. Medieval fashion also prompted young women to pluck their hairline, giving them a higher forehead. Women, once married, were obliged to conceal their hair so as not to arouse desires in the minds of other men. Only virgins were allowed to wear their hair disheveled. In addition, blond hair was not appreciated, the collective mind considering that hair color refers to fornication. So the blonde women began to blacken their hair color with lye.

Specific of the Renaissance, is the emergence of a new obsession in the art, namely the breast. Nudity gets even in religious images or those maternal. The idea of being able to see a woman’s breasts or cleavage was more accepted than now. Instead, the woman was criticized if she knowingly exposed the ankles or shoulders. In the Tudor period in England, although women should be pretty healthy and fulfilled, to give birth to successors, men prefer women with small breasts. Most evident proof of this are dresses that keep women tied down. Pale skin, distinctive element that heighten the sense of purity, was also easily removed in the Tudor period . Until then reddened cheeks were a sign of riots and sin. Women used a whitening agent composed of carbonate, hydroxide, and lead oxide to create a porcelain-like face. These agents, cumulatively stored in the body with each use, were responsible for numerous physical problems and resulted in some cases in muscle paralysis. During the time of Queen Elizabeth I the problem became catastrophic and resulted in many early deaths. Supporter of pale skin, was Elizabeth Also Elizabeth brought back to light, proportionate body and made the beauty of women, to be judged by ankle thickness.

However, the element of beauty in the Victorian era was the size. Underlined by the corset, which help women to get appreciated hourglass shape, size must have, on average, 40 centimeters. In this case, many women suffer

from a respiratory failure or malfunction of some internal organs. The twentieth century brought more and fastest changes in the concept of beauty, keeping many of the customs of the Victorian era, but creating new ones, even more painful or more bizarre than the previous ones.

The most visible element that makes women to be beautiful was the haircut. Hair was straight and cut to the ears, both as a sign of beauty and as an expression of desire for equality between the sexes. Then, with the dawn of the Second World War, the fashion capital moves from Paris to New York. The period of austerity required to support the war, made the naturalness to be appreciated, and the most feminine characteristic was long hair. From the 1930s through the 1950s, the looks of various movie stars whose faces became known through the advent of color cinema defined vogue. XXI century beauty is taken to extremes, where everything is allowed and nothing is shameful. The hair may be left behind, trapped in bun or even be missing, as an important link of the concept of beauty is attitude.

Литература

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DIE OBDACHLOSIGKEIT. DIE UNI ... FÜR DIE OBDACHLOSEN?

A. A. ПОЛЮХОВИЧ

Obdachlosigkeit wird als Zustand definiert, in dem Menschen über keinen festen Wohnsitz verfügen und im öffentlichen Raum, im Freien oder in Notunterkünften übernachten. Obdachlose werden oft als „Penner“ oder „Alkoholiker“ klassifiziert. Dieses pauschale Urteil trifft aber nicht immer zu. Manchmal führt eine unglückliche Konstellation von Schicksalsschlägen schneller zu Obdachlosigkeit, als häufig angenommen wird. Für die Betroffenen hat Obdachlosigkeit meist dramatische Auswirkungen. Ohne regelmäßiges Arbeitseinkommen und festen Wohnsitz fallen Obdachlose aus dem Regelsystem der sozialen Absicherung.

Nach der Angaben der Statistik ist die Zahl der Obdachlosen zwischen 2003 und 2008 gesunken. Also in diesem Zeitraum hat sich die Anzahl um ca. 40 % verringert. Aber es fällt sofort auf, dass die Zahl in den letzten Jahren wieder zugenommen hat. Und demnach lebten 2012 ungefähr 284 000 Menschen auf der Straße. Das heißt, dass der Anteil der Obdachlosen an der Gesamtanzahl der Einwohner in Deutschland 0,35% der Einwohner beträgt. Außerdem vermutet man auch, dass sich der negative Trend in Zukunft fortsetzen kann [3].

Auch wenn man gleich die Dynamik der Anzahl der Obdachlosen in Belarus ansieht, dann fällt sofort auf, dass die Zahl der belarussischen Obdachlo-