

Объекты оценки в семантической структуре оценки в аналитической статье

объекты оценки и их субкомпоненты	англоязычные	белорусскоязычные
компонент общество		
духовность	+	+
культура	—	+
компонент социальные группы		
нуждающиеся, неблагополучные	+	+
объекты оценки и их субкомпоненты		
молодежь, учащиеся, их качества	—	+
творческая интеллигенция	—	+
организации и институты		
общественные институты	+	+
институты образования	+	+
политические проблемы		
объекты оценки и их субкомпоненты		
качества политиков	+	+
деятельность политиков	+	—

ее представителей. Отличием англоязычных статей является наличие компонента деятельность политиков, что не характерно для белорусских статей. На наш взгляд, это объясняется тем, что белорусскоязычные авторы намного больше внимания уделяют проблемам нравственного, культурного и интеллектуального развития общества, проблемам воспитания и обучения молодежи. Авторы англоязычных статей, в свою очередь, больше озабочены политической обстановкой и деятельностью политиков.

Литература

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Сокращения

ЛіМ — Літаратура і мастацтва
 НГ — Настаўніцкая газета
 ЧЗ — Чырвоная змена
 NYT — The New York Times
 Times — The Times
 YHR — Yakima Herald-Republic

SOME TIPS HOW TO TEACH AND LEARN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

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Usually people studying English as a foreign language have great problems learning, using and especially understanding and translating English idioms.

While teaching idioms first of all, we have to clear out what an idiom is.

Idioms are such fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word.

Idioms are often based on everyday things or ideas. In these notes it would be interesting to deal with idioms which are abundant in number because they deal with *the nuts and bolts* of human life, namely, with food.

Here are some tips how to handle idiomatic expressions based on *edible idioms* correctly, though the rules of practising idioms are all the same notwithstanding the notions uniting them. Starting to work on idioms, it is necessary to make good detailed notes about idioms in order not to confuse them.

Next, it's better to learn the history of an expression. For example: *sit above [below] the salt* (literary, old-fashioned) — **be of high [low] social rank**. These phrases have survived the old custom. In the houses of people of rank a large salt cellar was placed near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations). Being aware of the story of the expression, we can easily learn its meaning.

In order to remember the usage of the idiomatic expression it would be of help to put them into groups, like as follows:

Soup, stew and other «ready» food idioms are more informal than «uncooked» ones.

be in the soup (informal) — to have a lot of problems;

in a stew (infor.) — to be in a difficult situation which causes oneself to feel worried or upset;

soup and fish (infor.) — dinner jacket;

from soup to nuts (infor.) — used for emphasizing that nothing is left out or forgotten — от начала до конца.

to put away a few chips — скопить немного денег;

novel with meat — роман с глубоким содержанием.

neither fish, nor fowl — ни рыба ни мясо; ни то ни се;

to drink like a fish — пить не просыхая;

to have other fish to fry — иметь другие дела

Of course, *milk* and *cream* sound much nobler; therefore *dairy* idioms are more acceptable.

the milk of human kindness (mainly literary) — good, kind qualities (*comes from Shakespeare's Macbeth*) — человек, являющийся воплощением доброты и сердечности;

land of milk and honey — a place where people think life is extremely good and easy (ср. молочные реки и кисельные берега)

the milk is spilled — **meaning that the situation, case is irreparable** — дела уже не поправишь. The roots of this idiom can be found in the English proverb: *There's no use crying over spilt milk.*

The idiom *the cream of the crop* — **the best people or things of a particular type** can be considered as positive one, while the cream of society — **сливки общества** can sometimes have a mocking or even quite negative meaning.

The following idiom *the cream of the joke (of the story)* differs from the Russian translation: **соль шутки (или рассказа)** while the next one: *skim the cream from smth. (from/off smth.)* is absolutely equal in meaning both in English and Russian: **снимать сливки с чего-л., брать себе лучшую часть чего-л.**

Not less interesting and entertaining are idioms with the word «salt».

attic salt — **refined incisive wit**;

to take a story with a grain of salt — **отнестись к рассказу критически, с недоверием.**

true to one's salt — **преданный своему хозяину**

worth one's salt — **хороший, достойный, уважаемый; не зря получающий деньги**

It is quite understandable that conventional fruits are less colloquial than exotic ones.

top banana (infor.) — **the most important person in a group**;

another bite at the cherry — **another chance to do something**;

the apple of someone's eye — **the person that someone loves most of all and is very proud of.**

Putting idioms into groups, you can learn which products are important for the English: the most popular are eggs and meat; potatoes are more popular with Americans, while *nutty* idioms are frequently used by the British and their favourite «idiomatic» dishes turned out to be pies and cakes.

It is necessary to keep in mind that most of food idioms are informal or spoken due to their practical, «domestic» character. So, they should be used carefully. It means, if you don't want to find yourself «*in a pretty pickle*» (*fine* или *sorry*), don't call your boss «*a big cheese*», to his face as it is informal and he/she may nurse a grievance against you.

Teaching or learning idiomatic expressions one has to bear in mind that the word order in an idiom is sometimes of particular importance, e. g. «*meat and potatoes*» stands for **the most important part of something**, while «*potatoes and meat*» are just names of products.

It is necessary to underline that food idioms include a variety of types:

similes, binomials, clichés and proverbs. Let me provide some samples:.

Similes:

go as red as a beetroot — **become bright red, especially being ashamed**;

easy as a pie — **very easy**;

warm as toast — **warm and comfortable**;

(as) keen as mustard — **very eager and interested in everything**;

Binomials:

tea and sympathy — **kindness and sympathy that you show to someone who is upset**;

wine and dine — **to entertain someone by giving them food and drink**;

bread and butter — **a job or activity that provides you with the money you need to live.**

Clichés:

That's the way the cookie crumbles — said when something slightly unlucky has happened but it could not have been prevented and so must be accepted.

Proverbs:

One man's meat is another man's poison.

You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.

There are not so many idioms that can be translated with an absolute analogue. Those usually derive from the Bible or myths:

the salt of the earth — **соль земли**;

apple of discord — **яблоко раздора**.

However, many of them can be replaced by «food» analogues:

That's the way the cookie crumbles. — **Вот такие пироги.**

Not for all the tea of China. — **Ни за какие коврижки.**

red as a boiled lobster — **красный как рак**;

be dead nuts on smth — **съесть на чем-то собаку**;

strong meat — **еда не по зубам**;

carrot and stick — **кнул и пряник**;

be meat and drink for someone — **быть хлебом насущным; хлебом не корми**;

earn one's salt — **недаром есть свой хлеб**.

Now it's my duty to mention «tricky» idioms. Beware of some idioms' tricks.

Close attention has to be paid to their meaning. Similar *at first blush*, idioms can mean absolutely different things.

The English *Stew in one's own juice* means **to think about or suffer the results of your own silly actions, without anyone giving you any help** (ср. **самому расхлебывать кашу, которую заварил**). While the Russian variant: *Вариться в собственном соку* is **to avoid society, work and live without any social communication and using people's experience**.

Translating similes, keep an eye on nuances. Again, having similar meaning, they can be used to describe absolutely different things:

red as a beetroot — **having a red face because of being embarrassed**

red as a cherry — **be ruddy or bright red**.

Some similes' meaning cannot be even grasped from the meaning of the main word, so, they require more attention:

as nutty as a fruitcake — **strange or crazy**;

as sour as vinegar — **disagreeable**.

There can be another difficulty: beware of mixing idioms up. Similar idioms in Russian and English can include opposites:

not made of salt = **не сахарный(не растает)**

You need to be able to understand a lot of idioms if you want to read English fiction, newspapers or magazines, or understand TV shows, films and songs. People also often use idioms for humour or to comment on themselves, other people or situations, so it is especially essential for translators and interpreters to be fully aware of their meanings. You will also sound more natural and fluent to your counterpart if you can use idioms in everyday life or informal writing.

And I cannot but underline that both teaching and learning idioms is necessary, useful and great fun.

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТА-МЕЖДУНАРОДНИКА

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Изучение иностранных языков в государственных учреждениях высшего образования Республики Беларусь является неотъемлемой составной частью подготовки специалистов в области международных отношений, которые, в соответствии с требованиями государственного образовательного стандарта, а также действующих рекомендаций европейской языковой