

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РФ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**УСТНЫЙ ПЕРЕВОД
В СФЕРЕ ЗАЩИТЫ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА**

Учебное пособие

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Пособие состоит из минимального глоссария на тему «Права человека» и комплекса упражнений по семи мини-темам.

Каждая мини-тема предполагает расширение фоновых знаний студентов о ситуации с защитой прав человека в разных регионах мира, отработку навыков использования универсальной переводческой скорописи, отработку навыков перевода с листа и навыков аудирования, необходимых устному переводчику. Раздел «Дополнительная тренировка аудирования» предполагает прослушивание текста полностью или абзацно-фразово, фиксирование содержания с использованием универсальной переводческой скорописи и перевод текста на русский язык.

К пособию прилагается диск с аудиозаписями текстов.

Пособие призвано дополнить материал, используемый на аудиторных занятиях по устному переводу, и способствовать его закреплению.

military junta
military regime
natural rights
non-international armed conflict
oppression
paramilitary forces
perpetrator
political asylum
political offence
prejudice
presumption of innocence
prisoner of conscience
prisoner of war
propaganda
psychological warfare

public emergency
rebellion
refugee
remedy

repression
resistance
reverse discrimination
right to education
right to freedom of press
right to health
right to life
right to privacy
right to work
riot
rule of law

sanctions
self-determination
serfdom
sexual harassment
slavery
stateless persons
subversive activity
the right to nationality
the right to security of person

военная хунта
военный режим
естественные права
внутренний вооруженный конфликт
угнетение
полувоенные формирования
правонарушитель
политическое убежище
политическое правонарушение
предубеждение, предвзятое мнение
презумпция невиновности
полит. заключенный, «узник совести»
военнопленный
пропаганда
психологические методы ведения войны
чрезвычайное положение
мятеж
беженец
средство защиты права, средство судебной защиты
репрессии
сопротивление
обратная дискриминация
право на образование
право на свободу прессы
право на защиту здоровья
право на жизнь
право на частную жизнь
право на работу
массовые беспорядки
принцип верховенства права и закона
санкции
самоопределение
крепостное право
сексуальные домогательства
рабство
лица без гражданства
подрывная деятельность
право на гражданство
право на личную неприкосновенность

threat and use of force	угроза и применение силы
to abdicate/ give up/ relinquish a right	отказываться от права
to abuse	злоупотреблять
to achieve equality	добиться равенства
to achieve/ to gain/ to obtain freedom	добиться свободы
to assert/ claim a right	отстаивать право
to be biased against	иметь предубеждение против кого-либо
to commit atrocities	совершать зверства/злодеяния
to deny smb a right	отказать в праве
to detain	задержать
to enjoy/ to have freedom	пользоваться свободой
to enjoy/to have a right	пользоваться правом/ иметь право
to infringe rights	ущемлять права
to protect/ safeguard smb's rights	защищать права
to release	освободить
to seek political asylum	искать политического убежища
to violate rights	нарушать права
total equality	всеобщее равенство
torture	пытка
trade union	профессиональный союз
universal direct suffrage	всеобщее прямое избирательное право
voting right	право голоса
war crime	военное преступление
xenophobia	ксенофобия

Тема № 1. History of Human Rights Movement

Упр. 1. Переведите на РЯ названия следующих международных документов. Найдите информацию о содержании этих документов и времени их принятия.

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
2. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
3. Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
4. Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
5. Convention against Torture
6. Convention against Genocide
7. The Geneva Conventions
8. Convention on the Rights of the Child
9. Charter of the United Nations
10. Helsinki Accords
11. Hague Conventions
12. International Bill of Rights

Упр. 2. Что вы знаете о следующих правозащитных организациях? Переведите их названия на РЯ.

1. UN Commission on Human Rights
2. Amnesty International
3. Human Rights Watch
4. Children's Defense Fund
5. Human Rights Action Center
6. Human Rights Without Frontiers International

Упр. 3. Что вы знаете о следующих людях, сыгравших важную роль в защите прав человека? Переведите их имена на РЯ в соответствии со сложившейся традицией перевода.

1. King John of England
2. Thomas Paine
3. John Stuart Mill
4. Henry David Thoreau
5. Mahatma Gandhi
6. Martin Luther King
7. Nelson Mandela
8. Eleanor Roosevelt
9. Desmond Tutu
10. Muhammad Yunus
11. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
12. Benazir Bhutto

Упр. 4. Подготовьтесь к переводу интервью с политическим деятелем.

А) Найдите информацию о следующих людях, организациях. Переведите их названия/имена на РЯ.

- Victor Gollancz
- charity Waron Want
- International Criminal Court
- EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
- European Parliament Committee on Justice and Home Affairs
- Anna Politkovskaya
- Alexander Litvinenko

Б) Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык, обращая внимание на выделенные выражения.

1. The campaign ... was a *liberal led initiative*.
2. If you look across the world today you can see in *developed democracies a well-establishment rights culture*.
3. The campaign to achieve basic rights should *take precedence over* the campaign to extend our conception of rights in developed democracies.
4. The development of what is called *soft power*, the development of the idea of using economic cooperation rather than military forces to promote our values and our interests in the world, has been one of the most significant contributors to greater respect of human rights.
5. The continued *blatant disregard* in some countries for fundamental rights is testimony to the fact that we need *a UN with teeth*.
6. We can develop forms of *supranational governance* at a global level.
7. The liberals have always to fight the *temptation to territorialism*.

Упр. 5. Переведите следующие тексты с листа.

Text № 1

A Short History of the Human Rights Movement

In my presentation I am going to cover a short history of the human rights movement.

The concept of human rights has existed under several names in European thought for many centuries, at least since the time of King John of England. After the king violated a number of ancient laws and customs by which England had been governed, his subjects forced him to sign the Magna Carta, or Great Charter. This document enumerates a number of rights that later came to be thought of as human rights. Among them were the right of the church to be free from governmental interference, the rights of all free citizens to own and inherit

property and be free from excessive taxes. It established the right of widows who owned property to choose not to remarry, and established principles of due process and equality before the law. It also contained provisions forbidding bribery and official misconduct.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Europe several philosophers proposed the concept of "natural rights," rights belonging to a person by nature and because he was a human being, not by virtue of his citizenship in a particular country or membership in a particular religious or ethnic group. This concept was vigorously debated and rejected by some philosophers as baseless. Others saw it as a formulation of the underlying principle on which all ideas of citizens' rights and political and religious liberty were based.

In the late 1700s two revolutions occurred which drew heavily on this concept. In 1776 most of the British colonies in North America proclaimed their independence from the British Empire in a document which still stirs feelings, and debate, the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

In 1789 the people of France overthrew their monarchy and established the first French Republic. Out of the revolution came the "Declaration of the Rights of Man."

The term natural rights eventually fell into disfavor, but the concept of universal rights took root. Philosophers such as Thomas Paine, John Stuart Mill, and Henry David Thoreau expanded the concept. Thoreau is the first philosopher to use the term, "human rights", and does so in his treatise, *Civil Disobedience*. This work has been extremely influential on individuals such as Leo Tolstoy, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King. Gandhi and King, in particular, developed their ideas on non-violent resistance to unethical government actions from this work.

The middle and late 19th century saw a number of issues take center stage, many of them issues people in the late 20th century would consider human rights issues. They included slavery, serfdom, brutal working conditions, starvation, wages, child labor, and, in the Americas, the "Indian Problem", as it was known at the time. In the United States, a bloody war over slavery came close to destroying a country founded only eighty years earlier. Russia freed its serfs the year that war began. Neither the emancipated American slaves nor the freed Russian serfs saw any real degree of freedom or basic rights for many more decades, however.

For the last part of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century, though, human rights activism remained largely tied to political and religious groups and beliefs. Revolutionaries pointed at the atrocities of governments as proof that their ideology was necessary to bring about change and end the government's abuses. Many people, disgusted with the actions of governments in power, first got involved with revolutionary groups because of this. The governments then pointed at bombings, strike-related violence, and growth in