

## Приложение 2

к Положению о Двадцать первом Санкт-Петербургском конкурсе  
молодых переводчиков «Sensum de sensu»

### Конкурсные задания Двадцать первого Санкт-Петербургского конкурса молодых переводчиков «SENSUM DE SENSU» 2021

### Английский раздел

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*Работая с английским языком, береги русский язык.*

#### **Номинация I. «Перевод специального текста с английского языка на русский язык и редактирование перевода».**

*В качестве конкурсного задания предлагается:*

- *перевести фрагмент Руководства по эксплуатации устройства AVANT A21406;*
- *отредактировать текст перевода, обратив особое внимание на его изложение и стилистику в соответствии с «ГОСТ Р 2.105-2019 Единая система конструкторской документации. Общие требования к текстовым документам».*

*Рекомендуется ознакомиться с полным текстом описания и рисунками.*

#### **Concrete Mixer - AVANT A21406**

[AVANT A21406 Music Mixer Operator's Manual for Free | Bankofmanuals.com](https://www.bankofmanuals.com/Manuals/AVANT-A21406-Music-Mixer-Operator's-Manual-for-Free)

### **3. Safety instructions for the concrete mixer**

Please bear in mind that safety is the result of several factors. The loader-attachment combination is highly powerful, and improper or careless use may cause serious personal injury or property damage. Due to this, you should carefully familiarise yourself with the manuals of both the loader and the attachment before starting operation. Do not use the attachment if you have not familiarised yourself with its operation and the related hazards. The purpose of these instructions is to help you to:

- use the equipment in a safe and efficient manner
- monitor and prevent any hazardous situations
- keep the equipment intact and ensure a long service life
- When attaching the attachment to the loader, ensure that the locking pins of the loader's quick attach plate are in the lower position and that they have locked the concrete mixer to the loader.
- The loader and its controls are to be used by only one operator at a time. Do not go near the attachment if another person is operating the controls of the loader, or allow others to go near the machine when operating the loader.
- Avoid the hazard of falling materials by keeping the bucket always close to the ground.

Be sure not to tilt the concrete mixer too far up to prevent material from spilling from the bucket.

- Always transport the mixer as low and as close to the machine as possible to keep the centre of gravity low.
- When filling the concrete mixer as a normal concrete mixer, keep it securely against the ground and attached to the loader.
- Watch out for the hazard getting entangled around the mixing shaft. Always keep the safety grille in place when operating the mixer.
- Before starting the concrete mixer, make sure that there is no cured concrete or other foreign objects in the bucket that could get ejected from the attachment or that could damage the mixer.
- Shut down the loader engine before any maintenance or adjustments. Ensure that the attachment is properly supported during maintenance, inspections or cleaning.
- Never go under a raised concrete mixer or the loader boom.
- When driving with the bucket attached, pay attention to the contours of the terrain and other hazards, such as branches and trees reaching the driver's seat. Pay attention to the surroundings and any other persons and machines moving in the vicinity.
- When taking the concrete mixer off from the loader, ensure that it is secured against accidental movement. To prevent the attachment from tipping over, lower it on even surface. Ensure that the concrete mixer is supported properly during storage periods.
- Do not modify the structure of the attachment in a manner that would affect its safety. Use the concrete mixer for its intended use only.
- Check the mixing tools regularly. Read the instructions on maintenance and servicing and only use original spare parts.
- Also read the safety instructions for the loader in the loader manual.

Watch out for crushing hazard under the loader boom or crushing under or in front of the attachment. Note that the loader boom moves down and may be tilted even if the engine has been stopped. Never go under a raised boom or to the danger area between the boom and the attachment. Avoid staying directly in front of the mixer. Improper or careless use of the mixer may cause hazardous situations. Use the mixer only for preparing concrete or plaster from raw materials suitable for this purpose. Familiarise yourself with the loader controls in a safe area. Pay particular attention to the safe stopping of the attachment and the machine.

Never leave the machine unattended while the engine is running. Prevent unauthorized use of the equipment.

Note the effects of a heavy load to the handling characteristics of the loader. Estimate the load beforehand; typical density of concrete is around 2400 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. When driving, keep the telescopic boom retracted and keep the load close to the ground. Use additional counterweights as needed. Read the operator's manual of the loader.

When working at construction sites, in many cases a falling objects protective structure (FOPS) needs to be installed on the loader. Find out about necessary safety equipment. Contact your retailer for availability and installation of the protective roof.

Remember to wear proper protective clothing:

Never wear loose clothing, long scarves, necklaces, jewellery or other items that might become entangled with the rotating parts of the concrete mixer. If needed, wear a hat to prevent long hair from coming into contact with the rotating parts.

- The noise level in the driver's seat may exceed 85 dB(A). Wear hearing protection while working with the loader.
- The use of safety boots is recommended while working with the loader.
- Wear protective gloves when handling hydraulic hoses.
- Wear a dust mask when loading cement or operating in dusty conditions

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## **Номинация II. «Художественный перевод прозы с английского языка на русский язык».**

Славой Жижек – популярный словенский культуролог и философ. Его книга «Pandemic! COVID-19 Shakes the World» – остроумное, полемическое повествование, в котором суммируются впечатления первых месяцев новой мировой реальности. Хлесткий, яркий публицистический текст привлекает внимание не только содержанием, но и особенностями идиостиля, передать который в переводе предлагается конкурсантам. Книга переведена на многие языки мира, ее фрагмент предлагается в качестве конкурсного задания.

**Slavoj Žižek**

**«Pandemic! COVID-19 Shakes the World»**

(Fragment)

Calm down and panic!

Our media endlessly repeat the formula “No panic!” and then we get all the data that cannot but trigger panic. The situation resembles one I remember from my youth in a Communist country when government officials regularly assured the public there was

no reason to panic. We all took such assurances as a clear sign that they were themselves panicking.

Panic has a logic of its own. The fact that, in the UK, due to the coronavirus panic, even the toilet paper rolls disappeared from the stores reminds me of a weird incident with toilet paper from my youth in Socialist Yugoslavia. All of a sudden, a rumor started to circulate that there not enough toilet paper was available. The authorities promptly issued assurances that there was enough toilet paper for normal consumption, and, surprisingly, this was not only true but people mostly even believed it was true. However, an average consumer reasoned in the following way: I know there is enough toilet paper and the rumor is false, but what if some people take this rumor seriously and, in a panic, start to buy excessive reserves of toilet paper, causing an actual shortage? So I better buy reserves myself. It is not even necessary to believe that some others take the rumor seriously – it is enough to presuppose that some others believe that there are people who take the rumor seriously – the effect is the same, namely the real lack of toilet paper in the stores. Is something similar not going on in the UK and California today?

The strange counterpart of this kind of ongoing excessive fear is the absence of panic when it would have been fully justified. In the last couple of years, after the SARS and Ebola epidemics, we were told again and again that a new much stronger epidemic was just a matter of time, that the question was not IF but WHEN. Although we were convinced of the truth of these dire predictions, we somehow didn't take them seriously and were reluctant to act and engage in serious preparations – the only place we dealt with them was in apocalyptic movies like Contagion.

What this contrast tells us is that panic is not a proper way to confront a real threat. When we react in panic, we do not take the threat seriously – we, on the contrary, trivialize it. Just think how ridiculous is the notion that having enough toilet paper would matter in the midst of a deadly epidemic. So what would be an appropriate reaction to the coronavirus epidemic? What should we learn and what should we do to confront it seriously?

When I suggested that the coronavirus epidemics may give a new boost of life to Communism, my claim was, as expected, ridiculed. Although it seems that the strong approach to the crisis by the Chinese state has worked – or at least worked much better than what is now occurring in Italy, the old authoritarian logic of Communists in power also clearly demonstrated its limitations. One example was the fear of bringing bad news to those in power (and to the public) that outweighed actual results – this was the reason why those who first reported on a new virus were arrested, and there are reports that a similar phenomenon is occurring now the epidemic is waning.

“The pressure to get China back to work after the coronavirus shutdown is resurrecting an old temptation: doctoring data so it shows senior officials what they want to see. This phenomenon is playing out in Zhejiang province, an industrial hub on the east coast, in the form of electricity usage. At least three cities there have given local factories targets to hit for power consumption because they’re using the data to show a resurgence in production, according to people familiar with the matter. That’s prompted some businesses to run machinery even as their plants remain empty, the people said.”

We can also guess what will follow when those in power catch wind of this cheating: local managers will be accused of sabotage and severely punished, thus reproducing the vicious cycle of distrust. A Chinese Julian Assange is needed to expose to the public the concealment in China’s response to the epidemic. But if this is not the Communism I have in mind, what do I mean by Communism? To understand it, one just has to read the public declarations of WHO. Here is a recent one:

“WHO chief Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said Thursday that although public health authorities across the globe have the ability to successfully combat the spread of the virus, the organization is concerned that in some countries the level of political commitment does not match the threat level. ‘This is not a drill. This is not the time to give up. This is not a time for excuses. This is a time for pulling out all the stops. Countries have been planning for scenarios like this for decades. Now is the time to act on those plans,’ Tedros said. ‘This epidemic can be pushed back, but only with a collective, coordinated and comprehensive approach that engages the entire machinery of government.’”

### **Номинация III. «IN MEMORIA»**

В номинации «IN MEMORIA» предлагается перевести отрывок из книги, написанной 300 лет назад: работу над романом «A Journal of the Plague Year» классик мировой литературы Даниэль Дефо завершил в 1722 году. Даниэль Дефо (1660–1731) известен русскому читателю прежде всего как автор романа «Робинзон Крузо». Написание книги было вызвано вспышкой чумы, свирепствовавшей в Марселе в 1720-1721 году. Дефо, свидетель как марсельской, так и Великой лондонской чумы 1665-1666 года, которую он застал ребенком, не остался в стороне: помимо названного романа он регулярно публикует статьи о чумных эпидемиях во французских городах. В качестве конкурсного задания выбран один из ярких эпизодов повествования – сцена в таверне, – вызывающий в памяти пушкинский «Пир во время чумы». Интересный с точки зрения языка, драматичный, непростой в лексико-семантическом и синтаксическом отношении, фрагмент дает простор для выбора стратегий перевода, позволит конкурсантам проявить мастерство и попробовать себя в исторической стилизации.

**Daniel Defoe**

**«A Journal of the Plague Year»**

(Fragment)

It is with regret that I take notice of this tavern. The people were civil, mannerly, and an obliging sort of folks enough, and had till this time kept their house open and their trade going on, though not so very publicly as formerly: but there was a dreadful set of fellows that used their house, and who, in the middle of all this horror, met there every night, behaved with all the revelling and roaring extravagances as is usual for such people to do at other times, and, indeed, to such an offensive degree that the very master and mistress of the house grew first ashamed and then terrified at them.

They sat generally in a room next the street, and as they always kept late hours, so when the dead-cart came across the street-end to go into Houndsditch, which was in view of the tavern windows, they would frequently open the windows as soon as they heard the

bell and look out at them; and as they might often hear sad lamentations of people in the streets or at their windows as the carts went along, they would make their impudent mocks and jeers at them, especially if they heard the poor people call upon God to have mercy upon them, as many would do at those times in their ordinary passing along the streets.

These gentlemen, being something disturbed with the clutter of bringing the poor gentleman into the house, as above, were first angry and very high with the master of the house for suffering such a fellow, as they called him, to be brought out of the grave into their house; but being answered that the man was a neighbour, and that he was sound, but overwhelmed with the calamity of his family, and the like, they turned their anger into ridiculing the man and his sorrow for his wife and children, taunted him with want of courage to leap into the great pit and go to heaven, as they jeeringly expressed it, along with them, adding some very profane and even blasphemous expressions.

They were at this vile work when I came back to the house, and, as far as I could see, though the man sat still, mute and disconsolate, and their affronts could not divert his sorrow, yet he was both grieved and offended at their discourse. Upon this I gently reproved them, being well enough acquainted with their characters, and not unknown in person to two of them.

They immediately fell upon me with ill language and oaths, asked me what I did out of my grave at such a time when so many honest men were carried into the churchyard, and why I was not at home saying my prayers against the dead-cart came for me, and the like.

I was indeed astonished at the impudence of the men, though not at all discomposed at their treatment of me. However, I kept my temper. I told them that though I defied them or any man in the world to tax me with any dishonesty, yet I acknowledged that in this terrible judgement of God many better than I were swept away and carried to their grave. But to answer their question directly, the case was, that I was mercifully preserved by that great God whose name they had blasphemed and taken in vain by cursing and swearing in a dreadful manner, and that I believed I was preserved in particular, among other ends of His goodness, that I might reprove them for their

audacious boldness in behaving in such a manner and in such an awful time as this was, especially for their jeering and mocking at an honest gentleman and a neighbour (for some of them knew him), who, they saw, was overwhelmed with sorrow for the breaches which it had pleased God to make upon his family.

I cannot call exactly to mind the hellish, abominable raillery which was the return they made to that talk of mine: being provoked, it seems, that I was not at all afraid to be free with them; nor, if I could remember, would I fill my account with any of the words, the horrid oaths, curses, and vile expressions, such as, at that time of the day, even the worst and ordinarist people in the street would not use; for, except such hardened creatures as these, the most wicked wretches that could be found had at that time some terror upon their minds of the hand of that Power which could thus in a moment destroy them.

But that which was the worst in all their devilish language was, that they were not afraid to blaspheme God and talk atheistically, making a jest of my calling the plague the hand of God; mocking, and even laughing, at the word judgement, as if the providence of God had no concern in the inflicting such a desolating stroke; and that the people calling upon God as they saw the carts carrying away the dead bodies was all enthusiastic, absurd, and impertinent.

I made them some reply, such as I thought proper, but which I found was so far from putting a check to their horrid way of speaking that it made them rail the more, so that I confess it filled me with horror and a kind of rage, and I came away, as I told them, lest the hand of that judgement which had visited the whole city should glorify His vengeance upon them, and all that were near them.

They received all reproof with the utmost contempt, and made the greatest mockery that was possible for them to do at me, giving me all the opprobrious, insolent scoffs that they could think of for preaching to them, as they called it, which indeed grieved me, rather than angered me; and I went away, blessing God, however, in my mind that I had not spared them, though they had insulted me so much.

They continued this wretched course three or four days after this, continually mocking and jeering at all that showed themselves religious or serious, or that were any way touched with the sense of the terrible judgement of God upon us; and I was informed

they flouted in the same manner at the good people who, notwithstanding the contagion, met at the church, fasted, and prayed to God to remove His hand from them.

I say, they continued this dreadful course three or four days—I think it was no more—when one of them, particularly he who asked the poor gentleman what he did out of his grave, was struck from Heaven with the plague, and died in a most deplorable manner; and, in a word, they were every one of them carried into the great pit which I have mentioned above, before it was quite filled up, which was not above a fortnight or thereabout.

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