

## **TRANSLATION AS A LINGUISTIC COMPONENT**

**Височанська С. М.**

*студентка факультету іноземних мов  
Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет  
імені Володимира Гнатюка  
м. Тернопіль, Україна*

Translation is one of the most important branches of linguistics. It helps to overcome barriers between countries, reveals the essence of the speakers and, in addition, compels you to self-education, which is an integral part of this industry. The main purpose of translation is to reproduce the text of the original language by means of the language of translation, for the sake of reaching not only consensus and understanding between the interlocutors, but also for the accurate transmission of both words and psychological intentions of the speakers. Translation must be equal to the language of the original in reproducing its denotative and connotative meanings, taking into account the emotionally expressive and sociocultural elements of the content.

When translating from a native language into a foreign language, the focus is on finding the right exact equivalents to transmit the information. An important task is to store these equivalents in memory for the future reference. The content of the text being translated is often a complex information process, the understanding of which requires a considerable amount of mental "work" from the translator. For example, during the consecutive interpretation, the main role is in memory, as it is necessary to react quickly and carry out a semantic analysis in the mind, as if sorting out unnecessary pieces of information, storing them for a certain time in the head, highlighting the main information which bears the semantic load and then adequately conveying it into a foreign language.

It is not enough for translation to have the knowledge only from a foreign language, linguistics or notetaking, this industry requires a large amount of background knowledge from other sciences, such as cultural studies, national studies, law, psychology, sociology, economics, medicine and others, which are always becoming useful when working with different types of translation. Background knowledge helps in the successful implementation of intercultural and interlingual communication. Forms of speech etiquette, ethno-cultural background (information about life, traditions), semiotic background (information about symbolism) have always influenced the success in the translation sphere. There are different methods of accumulating background knowledge, from reading different types of literature, articles and magazines to communicating with highly educated people and traveling abroad. Background knowledge – is a basic concept that makes it easy to navigate the translation discourse and the sociocultural space in a particular situation.

It is important to read a variety of genres in both Ukrainian and English to create an adequate translation. Fiction is the main field of improving the national literary

language, a real reflection of the people's life – the native speaker, which affects the development of human intelligence. This method enriches the vocabulary and makes it easier and more accurate to select the equivalent during the translation process. That is why many linguists and educators see it as a basis for enrichment and for learning a foreign language culture, developing and improving oral spontaneous speaking skills. In the translation process, it is important to pay attention to the classification of languages, as there are analytical (English, French, Bulgarian) and synthetic (Slavic group of languages, Sanskrit, Latin, Gothic). Different languages include different levels of cultural development of a nation. The transmission of idioms, realias, and neologisms requires precision and understanding, primarily by the translator, of the essence of these linguistic parts, and furthermore search for direct or partial equivalents to transmit accurately to the speaker.

In addition to deep erudition, the psychological state of the translator also plays an important role. Stress resistance, tactfulness and responsiveness are key points for the interpreter's success. In order to prevent international scandal, the interpreter should pay attention to the positions, nationalities, proper names, and even the manner and style of the person's speaking. Accuracy when addressing to the person, awareness of a person's social or political status are another keys to successful work.

It often happens that a society misunderstands translation, so to speak, you speak a foreign language – you can translate. The opinion, frankly, is quite wrong. After all, translation is a complex process in which one or two foreign languages are insufficient. It is important to be able to clearly differentiate the command of a foreign language and use a foreign language for specific needs. Being an interpreter means being able to be invisible, since interpreter is only an auxiliary engine in the conversation of speakers. Translation has been, and will be, a creative, analytical and labor-intensive process, but extremely interesting and progressive.

## **ОСНОВНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ПОЛІСЕМІЇ**

**Гінка Б. І.**

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент кафедри  
німецької філології та методики навчання німецької мови  
Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет  
імені Володимира Гнатюка  
м. Тернопіль, Україна*

Відомо, що багатозначність слів (полісемія) властива всім мовам світу і належить до їх основних характеристик. Не випадково англійський лінгвіст Стефан Ульманн визначав її як семантичну універсалью. Вона впливає з асиметрії мовного знака, коли плану вираження відповідає кілька різних