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TYPES AND TRANSLATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

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Doubtless, non-fiction is full of not only terms but also abbreviations – fixed in dictionaries and occasional ones. Usually, it does not make a difficulty to translate an occasional, or author`s abbreviation as an author gives the expansion before/after the text or in the text. However, it is not so easy to translate abbreviations fixed in dictionaries since a huge amount of them are homonymic. For example, the abbreviation «abs» can denote words «absolute», «absorption», «abstract».

The purpose of this publication is studying the types and methods of translation of abbreviations.

Abbreviations as a special linguistic phenomenon in modern languages have attracted the attention of many researchers. Scientists V.I. Karaban, V.G. Pavlov, Ye.A. Dyuzhikov, Ye.S. Kubryakov, A. N. Eldishev, Yu. V. Gorshunov, N. N. Alekseev, I. V. Arnold, and O. V. Borisov studied this problem. They described the reasons for the appearance of abbreviations and traced their historical development. In turn, the American linguist Charles Leard believes that the abbreviation of words can be caused by various reasons, including «thrift in language, laziness and even a deep sense of protest.» [3, p. 132]

First of all, there are different kinds of abbreviations according to Pr. Karaban, to the first belong translation with correspondent abbreviation (PC (personal computer) – ПК (персональний комп'ютер) [1, p. 328];

Following this, the other method is translation with the full form of a word or word combination (DDT (digital data transmission) – передача цифрових даних; CRS (Center for Resource Studies) – Центр вивчення ресурсів). This way is used when there is not a correspondent abbreviation in the target language. In such a case a translator can single out his own abbreviation in the target language to use it further in a text;

The third way of translation is transcoding (transcribing or transliterating) of an abbreviation. For example, NATO (North Atlantic treaty Organization) – НАТО (Організація Північноатлантичного договору); ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) – ІКАО (Міжнародна організація цивільної авіації). There is a tendency to use transcoding of abbreviations which denote important international organization but there is not any rule when to translate with a full form and when to transcode;

After this, another method according to Pr. Karaban is transcoding of the full form of an abbreviation (AP (Associated Press) – Асошиейтед прес). Such a way is used very rarely, when the correspondent in the form of abbreviation or in the full form is absent in the target language [1, p. 329]; Furthermore, we can use fifth way of translating. This is transferring an abbreviation in its original form with general explanatory word. For example, CD-ROM drive – дисководи CD-ROM.

Besides, we explored the descriptive method. It is used to translate English abbreviations denoting the important terms of new branches of science and technology which we cannot translate exactly. In this case we use a brief description of an object or phenomenon. For example, WIDE (Wide-angle Infinity Display Equipment) – ширококутна система представлення візуальної інформації, що надходить від ЕОМ, про сприятливі повітряні умови, призначена для тренажерів.

What is more, we analyzed the translation of the initials. This method has its own peculiarities. Firstly, initials in English-language scientific texts are denoted by the first letter of the full English name (H. (Henry) Adams – Г. (Генрі) Адамс). Then, it is important that transcoding (transliteration / transcription) is not used when translating English initials. In addition, it should be remembered that in scientific texts initials can be submitted not only with English names, but also French, German and others.

In this case, the translator must determine the national identity of the surname. For example, if H. (Henry) Primas is a Frenchman, the initial must be submitted by the letter A. (Anri).

In general, progress has a profound effect on the formation of new lexical units, particularly over the last decades.

The formation of new abbreviations in English influences its interconnections with other languages and the intercultural features of translation.

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**SHORTENING AS A PRODUCTIVE WAY OF WORD FORMATION
IN MODERN ENGLISH**

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Language is the system that is constantly in the process of development because it reflects changes in life. New phenomena or things appear in everyday life, so new words are created to denote them.

But the process of increasing of word stock is not chaotic. There are certain rules, patterns and ways of word formation.

As process of integration and globalization takes place in modern world community, different international organizations are created.

In most cases abbreviated forms of the names of these organizations are used.

Practice points out that the meaning of the new shortened words is not always clear. This explains the necessity of investigation of the main ways and patterns of shortening, their arrangement and classification, application in teaching and correct usage in every-day speech.

We'll give more detailed analysis of shortening as one of the ways of word formation.

Shortening is a productive and active way of word-formation in Modern English.

It may be defined as significant subtraction, in which part of the original word or word-group is taken away. It is subdivided into:

- clipping
- abbreviation
- blending

Clipping. Arnold I.V. points out that shortening of spoken words (clipping or curtailment) consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (whether or not this