

## HOW TO WORK WITH “FALSE FRIENDS OF THE TRANSLATOR”

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### *Анотація*

*У статті йде мова про інтернаціональні слова і проблемам семантичного характеру, що з ними пов'язані. Розглядаються різні випадки вживання “хибних друзів” перекладача.*

**Ключові слова:** “хибні друзі” перекладача, пароніми, інтернаціоналізми.

### *Abstract*

The article deals with analysis of internationalisms and semantic problems. The situations of using “false friends of the translator” “are considered

**Keywords:** “false friends of the translator”, internationalism, paronyms

We live during the epoch of wide and intensive international contacts, so in communication between the representatives of different linguistic communities translation gains the same importance. Despite of the development of computer technologies and computer software, it is still impossible to substitute a translator(a profound research in the field of machine translation has proved it).It goes without saying that a translator`s work is a difficult enough and there are no certain prescribing rules for translation. In his/her work a translator faces different problems arising from divergences of languages in their grammatical, syntactical, lexical structures. One of these problems is a special category of words and the so-called “false friends of a translator”.

In any case their structure in general is the same for a native speaker of each of constracted languages, varying only in terms of interlinguistic paronymy. For example,adjectives “absolute” and “абсолютний” coincide completely in the majority of meanings and they are interchangeable in translation but it does not mean that the same correlation exists between adverbs “absolutely” and “абсолютно” , the Ukrainian word is rarely translated by the English word “absolutely”, usually it is is rendered by the following words:entirely, perfectly, totally, utterly,at all, quite.

It should be emphasized that the cases of interlinguistic homonymy and paronymy play an important role within “false friends of a translator”. Interlinguistic paronyms can mislead native speakers of both languages. For example, English specially –especially can make difficulties even for the Englishmen and certainly for the Ukrainians who identify it with Ukrainian “спеціально”. Thus, the confusion of words history-story, mayor-major is possible for a foreign learner.

As far as their typology goes “false friends of a translator” can be devided into the following groups:

- Words which are formally(graphically or by sound) similar and semantically different. For example, accurate-“акуратний”,decade- “декада”,formal-“формальний”.
- Words which in plural have another meaning. For example, difference-(різниця)-differences(розбіжності), security(безпека)-securities(цінні папери).
- Words which in English and Ukrainian do not coincide in number. For example, policies-“політика”, weapons-“зброя”, elections-“вибори”.

It goes without saying thatdifferences in lexical combinability of the corresponding Ukrainian and English words make considerable difficulties in the process of language teaching and translation. For example, in English in collocations of the word “accurate”the words description, information, timing can occur and in Ukrainian in collocations of the word “акуратний” one can see the following words:” робітник,кімната,людина”. The word general can be seen in collocations with words education, meeting, usage, reader, impression, terms,idea, while Ukrainian “генеральний” is usually used in the following word combinations: “генеральний директор”, “генеральна репетиція”. English intelligence is mostly used in the following collocations: Intelligence Department, Intelligence Service, intelligrnce officer, While the Ukrainian word “інтелігенція” can be used with the following words: “українська, нового типу”. Examples can easily be multiplied:

- actual - in actual fact, actual number, actual investment,
- актуальний - актуальна тема, актуальне питання, актуальна проблема, книга, стаття;

- address - opening address, formal address, address on current problems,
- адреса - точна адреса, змінити адресу, службова адреса;
- mayor - mayor of a city,
- майор- звання майора;
- popular - popular government, popular election, popular opinion, popular will, popular opposition,
- популярний артист, популярний журнал, популярна пісня;
- service- diplomatic service, bus service, security service, financial service,
- сервіс-зручний сервіс.

To conclude, it should be emphasized that in the process of teaching translation “false friends of a translator” are to be considered as a specific category, are to be classified, taught and learned in collocations.

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