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International vocabulary and translation

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In terms of prevalence in English and Russian, international vocabulary occupies a prominent place, and its period has its own characteristics.

International vocabulary usually includes words that, as a result of mutual influences or coincidences, have an outwardly similar form and some of the same meanings in different languages. It is known that international words fall into one or another language either due to borrowing from another language, or due to the fact that two given languages borrowed the corresponding word from some third language (for example, from Latin or Greek). So, the words alphabet, atlas, atom, caravan, catastrophe, element, film, philosopher are generally understandable not only for native English-speakers, but also for those who have another mother language. This is achieved due to the international character of these words.

Lost in translation international vocabulary consists in the fact that the interpreter, especially beginner, often forget about such a concept as «words' applicability», and, under the impression of the familiar graphic form of a word, allows the translation literalism and violates the norms of the native language (target language), especially in the field of word collocation. Meanwhile, «the words associated and identified (due to the similarity in terms of expression) in two languages, in terms of content or use, do not fully correspond or even completely do not correspond to each other. That is why words of this type have received the name *faux amis du traducteur* («false friends») in French linguistics.

However, this does not mean at all that words as a whole cannot be translated literally. At the same time, this provision can also serve as a source of translation errors. As noted by the researcher of scientific and technical translation

A.L. Pumpyansky, the main reasons leading to errors include: conviction in the uniqueness of words and grammatical forms; mixing the graphic appearance of the word; erroneous use of analogy; translation of words with more specific meanings than they actually have; inability to find a Russian meaning for translating English words and lexical and grammatical combinations; ignorance of the patterns of presentation of English scientific and technical material and the method of its transmission into Russian. [1, p. 5] Thus, we see that the first two causes of errors noted by A. L. Pumpyansky are errors as a result of ignorance of the peculiarities of international vocabulary.

The Russian word coincides with the English one, but not in all meanings, but only in one or two. This group of international vocabulary includes a relatively large number of words, the translation of which presents significant difficulties.

In other cases, the situation is different. The Russian word has a number of meanings, and only one of them corresponds to the English one. This is usually observed when the word is borrowed from some third language: for example, the Russian word *audience* (аудитория (читателей)); in English word *auditorium* in this sense is not used, and equivalents in English for the transmission of this value will be such units as the readership, the reading audience, the readers etc.

Some words that are similar in form often have different basic meanings. Words in this category require special attention from the translator, since they can easily be misleading and cause gross errors. Thus, the provocative word *sex* usually means gender, a *magazine* isn't a shop or a store, *accurate* means in time and so forth.

«False friends», states V. V. Akulenko [2, p. 373] mislead not only novice translators, but also experienced craftsmen. When translating from a native language into a foreign language, the problem of «false friends» gets a special refraction. Forgetting that an English word similar in form may have not one, but several meanings (and in the latter it can be used in speech even more often than in the first one), interpreters often ignore the secondary meanings of such words.

In other words, for persons studying a foreign language, the secondary meanings of a word are much more difficult to memorize, and even more difficult to use in speech or translation (which directly affects the quality of translation), while native speakers of a foreign language at the right time “do not forget” about these values and instantly retrieve them from its memory.

Of course, the interpreter is not able look into the frequency dictionary every time to check the frequency of a particular word. An experienced translator usually resolves such questions intuitively. An unambiguous semantic connection of one word with another is formed not only when operating with vocabulary attributed to the category of «false friends». A. D. Schweitzer [3, p. 182] calls

this phenomenon «false analogy». This is the first reason for the violation of the stylistic norms of speech, and, consequently, for the poor quality of the translation. By the way, this feature of the speech of those for whom English is not a native language is most striking for native English speakers. The second reason for inadequate translation (especially from Russian into English) is imperfection (in terms of completeness of disclosure of meanings) of Russian-English dictionaries.

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Использование социальной сети Instagram для изучения шведского языка и культуры Швеции

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Изучение любого иностранного языка – это долгий и кропотливый путь, который требует всестороннего подхода к процессу обучения. Однако именно знание языка позволяет человеку уверенно чувствовать себя в современном мире, быть конкурентоспособным на рынке труда, а также открывает для него новые возможности в общении с людьми. Как сказал Пифагор, для познания нравов какого ни есть народа старайся прежде изучить его язык. В действительности язык – это визитная карточка любой страны, которая дает возможность понять все особенности ее культуры, менталитет проживающих в ней людей, их обычаи и традиции.

Процесс изучения того или иного иностранного языка должен проходить с интересом и удовольствием, так как отсутствие мотивации и энтузиазма может существенно сказаться на степени усвоения материала. Давно установлено, что наиболее плодотворное изучение языка происходит при погружении в языковую среду, где общение осуществляется только посредством непосредственного контакта с «носителем языка». Однако стоит отметить, что не все имеют возможность изучать язык в естественной языковой среде. В таком случае на помощь приходят социальные сети, которые позволяют искусственно или виртуально погрузиться в иноязычную среду.