

**ВОПРОСЫ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И МЕТОДИКИ
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ
ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ ПРИ ПОДГОТОВКЕ
СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО
И ФИНАНСОВО-БАНКОВСКОГО ПРОФИЛЯ**

УДК 811

**ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONAL WORDS
IN ECONOMIC TEXTS**

Астрейко Анастасия Владимировна, преподаватель
Полесский государственный университет
Astreiko Anastasiya Vladimirovna, Master in Philology
Polesky State University, astrejko.a@polessu.by

Аннотация. This article addresses the issue of the relevance of international words in intercultural communication, also examines their use and translation, and also analyzes international words in economic and financial-banking literature (based on the Financial Times).

Ключевые слова: translation, international words, faux amis du traducteur, economic and financial-banking topics.

One of the characteristic features of the modern era is the growing tendency towards interdependence of states of the world community, which is confirmed by the significant expansion of international contacts – at the level of both government and numerous public organizations of various states.

The internationalization of public life, which has developed rapidly under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, the evolution of society in economic, social and cultural terms, increases the need to study foreign languages. The sociolinguistic aspect of studying our era requires an understanding of the current state at the interlingual level. The question of internationalisms, posed in the science of language, has never lost its relevance, especially given the growing role of international words in the most diverse areas of linguistic activity associated with the processes of contact and comparison of languages [4, p. 95].

Special attention in modern linguistics is paid to the peculiarities of the formation and functioning of the international fund of scientific and technical terminology. However, it is obvious that there are more international words in those areas of special language that serve the spheres of human activity related to the interaction of the economy and culture of different peoples. One example can be international words (terms) functioning in the economic and financial-banking sphere.

The special significance of internationalisms in the development of modern languages is due to the fact that they are generally recognized as forms of lexical-semantic expression of the most important concepts of culture [2, p. 198].

The study of the peculiarities of the functioning of internationalisms is an important component of the study of the linguistic system of language. This study is necessary to determine their role and place in the lexical system of modern languages. It is known that at the present stage the role of the English language in the world arena is becoming dominant.

Internationalisms are known as lexical units that are similar to the degree of identification in graphic and phonemic terms with fully or partially common semantics, expressing concepts of international significance and existing in several (at least three) synchronically compared languages (including unrelated or non-closely related ones) [3, p. 61].

The internationality of linguistic signs does not exist in one isolated language itself. This interlingual synchronic category can be identified only in several compared languages, therefore, in scientific literature, a criterion of three languages in which a certain international unit functions was put forward as a minimum quantity. In addition, a phenomenon that is characterized only in closely related languages cannot be called “international”, i.e. genuine internationalism should be encountered not only in closely related languages, but also in non-closely related and unrelated languages. Undoubtedly, a word that exists in the languages of three non-closely related families can be considered international [2, p. 66].

English serves as one of the sources of international vocabulary for world languages, following Greek and Latin. English is characterized by the preservation of polysemy with a change, expansion or (less often) narrowing of the semantic field. Russian is not characterized by the development of new meanings, in addition, it borrows, as a rule, not the main, but secondary lexical-semantic variants of the source language.

The analysis of the use and translation of international words in magazine articles (Financial Times newspaper) on economic and financial-banking topics showed that the most commonly used international words are those where the English word coincides with the Russian one, i.e. those that are similar in phonetic (letter) and lexical content. These words serve as an aid to the translator. Also, a large group of internationalisms are geographical names or their derivatives, which are quite easily recognized in articles. The study revealed that English and Russian words that have a similar form but do not have the same meaning, the so-called “false friends of the translator”, are not so widely used in articles [1, p. 100-110]. There are quite a lot of international words that have common meanings, but for a correct translation it is necessary to fully know the meanings of both the Russian and English words, as well as the context in which these words are used. We considered it appropriate to divide this group into subgroups:

- the English word does not coincide with the Russian word in all meanings, but depending on the context (strategy – стратегия, но и методика);
- the English and Russian words have a common meaning, which is common in one language and rare in use in the other (minister – министр, но и священник);
- the Russian word has meanings that are not present in English (multiplication – умножение, а не мультипликация);
- the Russian word or phrase does not coincide with the English word or phrase in all meanings, but only in one, two or three (Deputy – депутат, заместитель).

Variability of the lexical-semantic meaning of international units can lead to the emergence of pseudo-equivalents – words with similar spelling and similar phonetic appearance and divergent semantics. Studying two languages from this perspective allowed us to identify a series of similar units, which will allow students of these languages to avoid false analogies and inaccuracies in translation and intercultural communication.

Translating international vocabulary occurs at all levels: at the level of content and at the level of form. Graphic adaptation did not cause any difficulties. When translating

English words in Russian, it was necessary to convey a foreign word using Cyrillic. In this case, either transliteration, or transcription, or a combination of them, were used.

During phonetic assimilation in the recipient language, English sounds were replaced by the closest equivalents of the recipient. As for accentuation, the Russian language, having free stress, adapted English international words in such a way that, as a rule, the stress fell on the central syllable, which also reflects the tendencies existing in this language.

During the grammatical acquisition of the words examined in the host language, the words acquired the grammatical categories of the host language (gender, number). Most of the units examined were nouns. In English, nouns are integrated into the category of number, usually acquiring the ending -s. In Russian, nouns and adjectives acquire both the category of gender and number. Such nouns and adjectives are included in the Russian case system, although there remains a group of words (usually of the neuter gender with a vocal outcome) that do not change by case.

Based on this material, we have concluded about the use of parts of speech among international words on economic and financial-banking topics: most international terms on economic and financial-banking topics are nouns. In first place are proper names, all the rest are common nouns. Then adjectives, verbs, adverbs and particles that participate in the word formation of international words on economic and financial-banking topics/ were used not so often. And finally, the most complex group is homonymous words, which have the same form but belong to different parts of speech depending on the context and grammatical use.

The analysis of internationalisms on economic and financial-banking topics, acting as interlingual synonyms, allows us to identify typical cases of semantic correlation of Russian and English parallels, and in the overwhelming majority of recorded cases of correspondence, the Russian term is correlated in English with a special meaning of a polysemantic word. Often, the word is borrowed in a special meaning not directly from the source language, but more often through Western European languages. Russian economic and financial-banking terminology is distinguished by greater semantic unambiguity compared to the corresponding group of interlingual synonyms in English.

Thus, on the basis of the studied linguistic material we have established that language contacts are an extralinguistic factor directly influencing language changes. The longer the contact (temporal aspect), the closer the nations are geographically, the stronger the influence of the source language on the receiving language is.

The typological peculiarity of the recipient language is, as a rule, its internal structural certainty. In particular, the methods of translating foreign language vocabulary at different levels depend on the structural features of the language. Thus, the conducted research showed that the ways of creating new designations in the studied languages are different: in English, as a more analytical language, semantic derivation is more often used, and in Russian, as a predominantly synthetic language, morphemic derivation is more productive.

Thus, international units are a reflection of a set of factors: external, extralinguistic (cultural, historical, ethnic, political changes, restructuring, exchanges), and internal, intralinguistic (the nature and essence of the host language), and are an integral part of the lexical fund of world languages. And the study of their translation is an important point in the methodology of teaching foreign languages in the training of specialists in economics and financial and banking profiles.

List of sources used

1. Akulenko, V.V. Issues of internationalization of the vocabulary of the language / V.V.Akulenko. - Kharkov, 1972. - 215 p.
2. Akulenko, V.V. About false friends of the translator / V.V.Akulenko. - Moscow, 1969. - 391 p.
3. Akulenko, V.V. Types of internationalisms / V.V.Akulenko // Does international vocabulary exist? Issues of linguistics / V.V.Akulenko. - Moscow: Publishing house of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 1961. - p. 60-69.
4. Sadokhin, A.P. Introduction to the theory of intercultural communication / A.P. Sadokhin. - Moscow: Higher School, 2005. – 95 p.