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The history of translation began when the parent language started disintegrating into separate languages, so it indicated the necessity of the people knowing a few languages. Translation as a separate science formed only at the beginning of the twentieth century. It started developing quickly as a result of broadening international relations and changing information. Nowadays translation has taken the status of a separate scientific branch. From the very beginning it played an important social role: it made possible the communication of people, the spreading of written translations made the cultural achievements of other nations available to all people. But in translations interpreters have a tendency to carry their native language habits into a foreign language system. Such a phenomenon to draw false analogies got the name of “false friends of a translator” [2, c.58.].

The actuality of our research consists in the fact that both interpreters and students make a number of mistakes while doing translations.

The aim of the work is to define the problems of the phenomenon “false friends of an interpreter”. To reach the aim it's necessary to fulfill the following.

- To define the categories of language vocabulary;
- To define the essence and the sources of the origin of the phenomenon “false friends of a translator”;
- To carry out the comparative analysis of lexical units in the process of translation.

The material for our research - English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary of False Friends of Interpreter by V.V.Akulenko and some examples found in the text-books and the Internet.

Theoretical basis for our research were the works of V.V.Akulenko, L.S.Barkhudarov, V.N.Komissarov and others.

The materials of our research can be used for optional courses in the technology of translation.

The vocabulary of most languages contains a lot of words which are common for two or three languages. It can be explained by definite historical reasons: the origin of some languages, communication of nations, borrowings from Greek and Latin. Common words in compared languages can be alike phonetically or in spelling, but differ in the place of stress and etc [4, с.93].

Here are some examples of the words which are alike phonetically and have the same place of stress.

Russian	English
Бизнес	Business
Файл	File
Док	Dock
Элеватор	Elevator

But most English words with Russian equivalents differ in the place of stress.

English	Russian
Interval	интервал
Period	период
Problem	проблема
Secret	секрет

In some cases English words are similar to Russian ones only in spelling but are different in reading.

Russian	English
Климат	Climate
Пилот	Pilot
Радио	Radio

But the peculiarities of the vocabulary of every language are mainly in the difference of notions. According to the meaning of borrowed international words, they can be divided into three categories [3, с. 37]:

- Words with socially-political and scientific meaning;
- Words meaning general and specific notions;
- “False friends of a translator”.

We classify international words as **the words with socially-political and scientific meaning**. They are easily understood by everybody.

Russian	English
Революция	Revolution
Республика	Republic
Конституция	Constitution
Культура	Culture
Территория	Territory
Центр	Centre

As a result of science and technology progress the following words appeared:

Russian	English
Спутник	Sputnik
Компьютер	Computer
Интернет	The Internet

To this category we refer international **words meaning general and specific notions**. Such words describe new phenomena in science, culture and etc. An inexperienced interpreter often translates, in any context, the word “industria” as “индустрия”, though in Russian there are such words as “промышленность” and “industrial” as “индустриальный” instead of “промышленный”.

An international word is mostly used in its restricted meaning, that’s why it’s better to translate “comfortable” as “удобный” instead of “комфортабельный”, “person” as “лицо, человек” but not “персона” [4, с. 77].

A certain number of words belong to the category of **“False friends of a translator”** the so-called pseudointernational words. In their spelling they are similar to Russian ones but in translation the same approach may lead to a serious distortion of meaning. So “False friends of a translator” are lexical units which are close in writing and sounding but differ in meaning and mislead a translator.

There are four types of “False friends of a translator” [1, с. 46.]:

- Words and expressions meaning different things in both languages (application-анкета кандидата на должность; аппликация- in Russian; anecdote-случай из жизни; анекдот- in Russian)
- Words and expressions which are partially similar in meaning (apartment- квартира; апартаменты- in Russian; auditorium- зрительный зал; аудитория- Russian)
- Words and expressions similar in meaning but different in style and in sphere of using (cable- канат, трос; кабель)
- Words and expressions similar in meaning in both languages but in some expressions their meanings become completely different (experience- ощущение; опыт. Но: проводить опыты; mystery- тайна, загадка. Но: загадать загадку)

An interpreter should possess knowledge of stylistic, emotionally-expressive, grammatical characteristics and the peculiarities of lexical combinatory of words, as grammatical and phonetic similarity of languages doesn't guarantee the quality of translation.

Literature references

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