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## THE TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONALISMS

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Nowadays, the problem of translation of international language is one of the most urgent problems, but unfortunately, it is not much studied. The translator has to fear not only of the numerous pseudo-internationalisms that can confuse even an experienced professional, and completely distort not only the meaning of statements, but also of the difficulties that can arise while choosing between the preservation of international form and the selection of the equivalent of single-rooted native or foreign languages. In linguistics, an internationalism or international word is a loanword. This world may occur in several languages and have similar meaning and etymology.

By internationalisms are meant such language units which are borrowed from one and the same source language by at least three genealogically different languages in the same or similar lingual form and identical meaning [4]. These words, as the result of mutual influences, have similar forms and some identical meanings in different languages. The totality of international elements is called an international lexicon or inter vocabulary.

One of the most pressing practical problems of translation is a translation of the international vocabulary. International words are the lexical units in different languages having similar (audio and/or graphical) form and the same meaning.

Borrowed words (or loan words or borrowings) are words taken over from another language and modified according to the patterns of the receiving language [2]. While translating the international vocabulary for the interpreter is important not to forget about the multiple meanings of certain words and the extent of their usage in the language. Knowledge of the international vocabulary is necessary for adequate translation of scientific, technical, socio-political, journalistic, medical and other texts, abounding the international terminology.

The translation of international words is not difficult, on the contrary, they often perform in the text a role of "tips", with their help, it is easier to understand the meaning of the whole text, even if not all the words are familiar. The problem arises when the international words have purely Russian synonyms, and the choice between the two synonyms will depend

on the nature of the text and its destination [3].

The positive role of internationalisms may be noted in translation, because they often "contribute to the primary formalization of the idea in the target language, even if they are not saved then as, suitable in this case, the speech translation equivalents" [1]. In the articles in the field of economics the internationalisms are often encountered during translating which we should pay particular attention to their delimiting that is evidenced by the theoretical and practical parts of the study.

On the one hand novice translators tend to avoid the saving of an international form, thus making a lot of mistakes and distorting the meaning of the original text. Considering the purpose of the translation, the recipient, as well as the specifics of the field and the terminology, the literal translation sometimes becomes the most appropriate, both in terms of sense, and in terms of expression. But on the other hand, in any text there are internationalisms which are difficult to be recognized and to be understood even in the context of a sentence, and which can confuse even a professional interpreter.

The optimum translation of the internationalisms does not exist: in every text (even with the presence of a high percentage of international vocabulary) false friends and words that require a literal translation can be found. It is also necessary to translate as much as simple and understandable language for the understanding of most people.

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