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TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS

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This thesis is devoted to the problem of translator's false friends which are considered to be one of the most serious issues in the context of the theory and practice translation.

There is no doubt the fact that the translation is a very ancient kind of human activity. One of the major difficulties of translator's work can be considered the cross-language phenomenon that is called "translator's false friends"[1]. This phenomenon is of great interest for translators and linguists, as this category of words can be misleading even for professionals in the field of translation, who speak the language at a high level.

In recent decades the interest of researchers to the category of words, under the general title "translator's false friends" (tracing from the French *faux amis du traducteur*) has sharply increased. These words represent the relative cross-language synonyms, homonyms and paronyms of similar species. During the translation of this category of words can appear false identification as cross-language equivalents have some graphic, phonetic, grammatical, and often semantic similarities. Category of words, known as "translator's false friends", presents special difficulties in the practice of translation work. The cross-language synonyms are such words in both languages, which have been partially or completely identical in meaning and, accordingly, are analogues in translation[1]. Cross-language homonyms are words in both languages, with the high degree of similarity in the sound identification (or graphical) form, but differ in their meaning. Finally, cross-language paronyms are the words of compared languages, which are not completely similar in form, but as a rule, cause the false association during the translation, despite the discrepancy of their actual meanings.

While learning and using a foreign language, we often transfer the habits of our language to another language system that contributes to the emergence of false analogies. The study of "pseudo-international" words allows the interpreter to avoid many mistakes caused by differences in their meaning when there is a similarity of their forms.

In English and Ukrainian languages the category of "translator's false friends" has a few thousand words, which are limited to the four parts of

speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. "Translator's false friends" can be misleading not only for beginners, but also for professional translators. Even if the semantic structure of the statement seems clear and obvious to the translator, in fact, it may have quite other content. Let's compare the examples: the Ukrainian word "інтелігенція" (intelligentsia - intellectuals or highly educated people as a group, especially when regarded as possessing culture and political influence) and the English word "intelligence" (people employed in the collection of military or political information, British intelligence has secured numerous local informers)[2]. Although these two words both in Ukrainian and English have the same Latin stem originating to "intellegentia"- brain, intellect, intelligence.

It is wrong to assume that these mistakes mean not so inadequate command of a foreign language. According to modern theoretical linguistics, in most cases, the proficiency of a second language could not be flawless, and absolutely correct parallel use of two languages seems to be an abstraction. Consequently, most people, who know the language, can make mistakes in the translation. For this reason, it is the practice of translation that plays an important role in the studying of this phenomenon.

Despite the vast study of this topic in translation science, it remains an urgent one and requires more thorough investigation.

Thus, we examined the concept of such term as "translator's false friends", identified the main mistakes and craftiness of the problem, and on the basis of examples proved that this aspect is one of the most important ones in the translation work.

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