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MONOSEMANTS AND THEIR TRANSLATION FEATURES

The problem of translating borrowings attracts the attention of many domestic and foreign researchers. Particularly controversial is the question of the adequacy of the translation of this layer of vocabulary in Ukrainian.

The urgency of the study is conditioned by the growing interest of the linguists to the problem of translating units into a non-equivalence vocabulary, in particular borrowing, and the need to study the adequacy of their translation. Targets are in the study of the features of the Ukrainian translation of one-wordwords, borrowed from the modern English language.

The appearance of borrowings in the Ukrainian language is conditioned by extralinguistic factors, such as the constant development of society, technology and technology, the emergence of new realities that require reflection in the language. As a rule, borrowing is monosemantic. These are the words that were recently and not yet widespread. Monosematinised words that have one meaning in the sense of the uniqueness of the monotonous family. Univocalwords, above all, belong to their own names, the possibilities of semantic speaking in which limited specific, extreme-specific nature of the meanings. The term, ideally, is ambiguous, and most of the terms are unambiguous: medical: thrombosis - thrombosis, psychopath - psychopath, alliteration - alliteration, metaphor - metaphor, etc [2]. In addition to external influences, the emergence of deposits is stimulated by internal factors. Firstly, the price issue is to avoid a polisemy, to consolidate in its own words and in another's word different meanings of the girl. Secondly, it is a desire to replace the many words with the name of the verbose: an exhaustingfooter is a sniper, running at short stops - a sprint [3]. M. A. Breitter notes that almost 15% of the newest angelisms are borrowed due to the lack of the appropriate name in the speech receptor. They

include: "detector" (currencies), top model, virtual, investor, digest, sponsor, spray [1]. The new lexical unit is a few stages of socialization (making it in society) and lexicalization (consolidation in the language) [4].

Appearing, borrowing is distributed, as a rule, to lecturers of universities, school teachers, media workers, then affiliated with the printed form. The next stage of socialization - the adoption of a new, elective unit of broad masses of words. After this, the process of professionalization begins: the acquisition of skills in the use of borrowings in society, the identification of conditions for its use in various aspects. As a result, formed an elective unit of a separate structural type, which is included in various dictionaries of neologisms. It should be noted that the speed of assimilation of borrowings in various social groups of the language group is not the same. It takes a long time for the new words to be firmly entrenched in the language, and their use was comprehensible to everyone. Borrowing is for the translation of complex words, because to find them in dictionaries in most cases is not possible. Dictionaries are published not so quickly, as occurs in the development of various spheres of human life, and, accordingly, the emergence of new concepts and words that they denote. And yet, according to philologists, the lack of words with neologisms can not be called the most important problem with which the translator encounters during the translation of texts and borrowings.

One of the main problems of borrowing money is finding out the meaning of a new word. Very often it happens that the new word is not only in the English-Ukrainian dictionary, but also in the English-English language, then the interpreter was forced to explain the meaning of borrowing from the context. Intermediate bases for translating and depositing members are divided into the following: transliteration, transcription, transcoding, calculation, descriptive and explanatory translation. In just a few years, the active vocabulary of the Ukrainian language included the words of English origin, which not only denotes the new phenomenon of cultural and social life, but also supplant the individual elements with the similar approximate value. This process occurs in all spheres of life, in particular in the scientific, technical,

economic, media; computer and Internet technologies, socio-political, domestic communication, etc.

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THE ROLE OF LINGUISTICS IN THE FUTURE CAREER

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and involves an analysis of a language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguists traditionally analyses a human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning.

At the heart of linguistics is the search for the unconscious knowledge that humans have about a language and how children acquire it, an understanding of the structure of language in general and of particular languages, knowledge about how languages vary, and how language influences the way in which we interact with each other and think about the world.