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Krutous Olena Oleksandrivna

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design
(Kyiv)

Language supervisor – I. Borolis

TRANSLATION AS A MEANS OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The linguistic science of translation is still quite young. It still does not has a common name. In different sources, you can find terms like: "translation studies", "translatology", "theory of translation", etc. Only from the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century studying a special type of speech activities, called "translation", began to form in an independent linguistic discipline.

Translation is a very ancient and important kind of human activities. Without it, it would be difficult to imagine such important historical events as creation of large empires inhabited by numerous and multilingual people, approved by the culture of the ruling nation, the spread of religious and social teachings [3, p. 4].

The translation allows for indirect communication between people. Belonging to various cultural societies, where the cultural mediator is an interpreter. In this regard, many scholars recognize the fact that translation means not only the transition from one language to another, but also from one culture to another [3, p. 3, 5, p. 4].

Being an intermediary between two languages, the translation necessarily faces a phenomenon like culture, because the language is, first and foremost, a culture phenomenon. Translation is a "unique sphere of speech activity where there are meanings not only different languages, but also different cultures, and sometimes different civilizations "[5, p. 4].

The purpose of the work is to comprehensively explore the problem of interculturalism communication with a special attention to the language as one of the

main means of communication.

The article is devoted to questions of translation as an important means of communication between people who speak different languages and belong to different cultures. It analyzes translation as a multilingual communicative phenomenon. The process of translation is determined by the norms of the languages, the communicative situations, the functional parameters of the primary text and the translation norms. The role and tasks of the translator in the process of intercultural communication are determined personality. It is emphasized that the individuality of an interpreter has a significant impact on the secondary (translated) text.

The urgency of the problem attracted the attention of many researchers, such as Aristotle, Voltaire, I. G. Herder, I. Kant, V. von Humboldt, L. Spitzer, F. Boas et al. Any social period thanks to the continuous political, economic, cultural interconnections, which almost never for a long time stuck between states and nations, is characterized in each national language by its specific vocabulary.

The emergence of new word-names in knowledge, scientific, social, political and other concepts in one language have never been limited to this language, and always borrowed (through translation) in other languages, creating a common international dictionary of different languages. Each layer of such vocabulary always defines the historical period, often even the date of occurrence of the word in the national lexicographic use. A fairly significant layer of vocabulary in every advanced language is introduced solely thanks to translation.

In our time, in the era of information invasion, the development of science and technology, as well also the emergence of many new national states that promote development international relations, the scale of translation activity has increased incredibly, which makes it possible to talk about the beginning of a new phase in the history of translation.

Translation in the modern world is an important means of communication between individuals who speak different languages and belong to a different linguistic and cultural area. In this context, the translation is considered as a special type of intercultural communication. The main subject of communication is the

person who enters into the relationship with other people. Approximately 70% of his time people spend on communication. Without effective communication, many production processes would be stopped

It should be noted that the term "intercultural communication" is to a certain extent relates to the notion of "dialogue of cultures". The most comprehensive analysis of this phenomenon is given in the writings of W. Bibler, who emphasizes the formation of a new social culture of society - the form of free communication of people in its field of power [1, p. 32]. The dialogue of cultures is a need for interaction, mutual enrichment, which involves mutual understanding, and hence identity. The need for a dialogue of cultures is a condition for self-preservation of mankind.

An important act of intercultural communication is translation, because it involves overcoming the cultural distance between communicants and is aimed at ensuring their mutual understanding. It destroys interlingua and intercultural barrier. The translators are representatives of one national lingua-cultural community and, accordingly, must have a certain cognitive base, that is, in a certain way, a structured set of necessary compulsory knowledge of both their own and another national-cultural community (so-called background knowledge), because they possess media of these languages and this knowledge forms a specific national-cultural mentality.

Consequently, the translator is actually a mediator in the dialogue of cultures. This means that there is a great responsibility for the communicants of different countries linguistic and cultural habitats. The main and most difficult task of an interpreter is as accurately as possible to reproduce the original, while taking into account all cultural customs and manners of behavior that is inherent in the people to which one or another person belongs.

Consequently, translation is a very important and necessary means of intercultural learning communication and is of paramount importance for maintaining direct links between communicators belonging to different linguistic and cultural areas. The translator also plays an invaluable role in the daily maintenance of various contacts with the world at the level of government leaders such as the UN, the EU,

etc. Translators place high demands on a person with a high culture and morality. He must be acquainted with the main cultural characteristics of the language-translation country, that is, has certain background knowledge. The main task of the translator during the process of intercultural communication is to establish a cultural connection between the speakers and to overcome the language barrier, while transferring the content of the translation as accurately as possible.

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Кугай Ксенія Борисівна

старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов

Київський національний університет технологій та дизайну

(м. Київ)

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES

Introduction. Due to the rapid development of technology and scientific and technical information dissemination, the importance of scientific and technical translation has increased.