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TRANSLATION AS A TYPE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

The translation enables to form and enrich their own culture on the basis of familiarization, awareness and prevention through the development of cultural, political, economic, artistic and innovative development.

Translation - this is a diverse interconnection, receptive-productive speech activity. During this process, the perception of the language of the donor language (the receptive act) is restored to the other language. The translation as a term is given by Zaritsky, S. Vlahov, S. Florin, K. Chukovsky in two meanings - the translation process and its result. It is in two dimensions that he considers and considers in our study. Translation is possible from any verbal and incorrect language to another. At the heart of this principle are the unity of the laws of thought, logical and psychological structures, inherent in any ethnic group, the people, whatever language he did not communicate.

All translated procedures are carried out in accordance with the requirements of asymmetric dualism of language knowledge: the form of language knowledge may acquire a different meaning, and values - embodied in another form. The process of creating and editing the translation is systemic and takes place on the practical flow of processors and stages - from the creation of a prerequisite to its synthetic-analytic processing by a translator and the creation of another person.

We define the advantage as an integral part of communication - the prevailing situation and socio-psychological peculiarities of communicators, establishing and maintaining contacts between members of a social group or societies that are members of society. The process takes place with the use of various sign systems,

images, sounds, communications, communications. Its result is the specific intellectual-intellectual and emotional-volitional behavior of the interlocutors, the concrete results of his activities, the decision that satisfies members of the social group or society as a whole. At the initial stage, the establishment and maintenance of contacts between members of the social group, belonging to different ethnic groups and cultural prose writers, in turn form the process of communication in society. Society as a symbiosis of the communicant (initiator of the communication process) and communication (the process of communication) are impossible without the use of translation. For the exchange of information, participants in the communication process have a perfect knowledge of the system through which a particular message is transmitted. The lack of this knowledge makes it possible to communicate new ones, sometimes necessary for future existence, and communication is the result of a communication process, making viewing and adding information virtually impossible.

The result of the receptive-productive work can be different types of communication. The Polish scientist, Tomas Goban-Klass, gives seven typical definitions of communication:

1. communication as the transfer of information, ideas, emotions, human skills;
2. communication as an understanding of others when the communicator seeks to be clear to the communicator;
3. communication as an effect through symbols and symbols;
4. communication as the creation of community by language or signs;
5. communication as interaction with symbols;
6. communication as an exchange of meanings between people who share in their perceptions, aspirations and positions;
7. communication as a component of the social process, which expresses group norms, exercises public control, distributes roles, etc.

According to the scheme of the author of modern theory of mass communications, V. Schramma defines five main elements of any communication process. When considering the translation as a communication process, the same

structural elements are used, including the sender of the message (the author of the original text), the message encoding device (a set of characters, symbols, rules of the language in which the text is created), the signal (the actual message created, the first creation), device for decoding the message (in our study - the translator as an expert on characters, symbols, rules of the language of the original text and methods of secondary encryption in the language of the second text; the translator at this stage turns communicative process is the first element of the new passing system using the new encrypt and decrypt the message), message recipient (reader druhotvoru). Such a scheme is imperfect because of the ignorance of the socio-psychological components that affect the process of creating the original text, the stages of processing, and the perception of the text. It does not take into account the socio-political components, the way of sending the message, the way of transmitting a message, the formation of the target audience, etc. The editor of the translation of television texts must necessarily bear in mind the factors mentioned and rely on the pragmatics of translation as the basis for creating a message in the language of the second edition.

When evaluating the results of a translation, it is important to consider whether the translation of the same association as the original text causes, or does the recipient translate from the received message the same conclusions as the recipient of the original text, or the translation has the equivalent of emotional and stylistic characteristics. Thus, there is a problem of complication of communication between the producer of the original and the recipient of the second work. Under such conditions, both the translator and the editor must process the television text from the viewpoint of the intertextual elements, the connections of the ethnic groups, the mental differences between the audience of the original and the other in order to receive the text of the message, which will be contextually synonymous with the original text not only content but also at the level psychology of perception of such information.

Thus, the translation as a communication act is based on the gradual and parallel communication of the author, translator and editor as producers and the potential reader as the recipient of the finished product - the text of the translation. From the

fruitful cooperation of all participants in the communication, the transfer of the author's thought, the reproduction of the message in the second language and the adequate interlingual communication, which influences the further development of the culture of the individual country and society in general, depends on the whole.

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