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TO THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS

[*Разина В.А. К проблеме ложных друзей переводчика*]

The article 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. It also observes the reasons of interpretive mistakes concerning these words and gives recommendations how to avoid blunders while translating different texts. The problem is verified by the following fact: many words borrowed by Russian from the source as English from, kept closer to the original meaning. So, a noun 'chef' was borrowed from French into English with the more specific meaning of 'chef cook' while it was borrowed into Russian as 'шеф' with the meaning of 'leader', 'boss'.

Key words: interlingual asymmetry, quasiequivalent words, quasiequivalent words, stylistic connotations, translation devices.

Over the centuries, English and Russian have borrowed a multitude of words from different languages; thus expanding and enriching their respective vocabularies. However, although certain words may look and sound similar in the two languages, they do not always have the same meanings in modern usage. This can create confusion and mistakes when translating terms that share the same origins but have evolved differently over time. The phenomenon of interlingual asymmetry is one of the most important problems in the practice and theory of translation and interpretation. In this article we'll try to undertake an attempt to generalize main approaches to the description of translator's false friends taking into account modern stage of the English-Russian contact intensification. Our task is to identify changes connected with semantic alterations marked by evaluative component. According to L.Guikal's opinion the problem of translator's false friends can be considered within 4 parameters:

- signs asymmetry in interlingual comparison,
- interlingual synonymy, homonymy and paronymy,
- the types of inequality between the words forming translator's false friends doublets,
- language globalization influencing quasiequivalent words.

The system researching of such interlingual correspondence started by Koessler (Koessler M., Derocquigny J. *Les faux amis ou les pièges du vocabulaire anglais*, Paris, 1928). This term is fixed and widely used in Linguistics as well as deceptive cognates, misleading words. These words can confuse real meaning in the target texts because of similarity in pronouncing. Let's compare the examples: the Russian word “**интеллигенция**” (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). Although these two words both in Russian and English have the same Latin stem originating to “*intellegentia*”- brain, intellect, intelligence.

Let's take for a comparison the adjective **интеллигентный**: интеллигентный человек in Russian but in English is a well-educated (cultured, civilized) person. We can also observe partial noncoincidence in the meanings of some words. They can differ by the volume of the notions. “Митинг” in Russian is “(political) meeting, rally”, for a example, Новосибирские пенсионеры вышли на митинг против отмены льгот и The AAAS Annual Meeting is a widely recognized global science gathering, bringing thousands of scientists, engineers, policymakers, educators, and journalists together to discuss the most recent developments in science and technology.

There are also polysemantic words in both languages where the parts of meanings don't coincide. In the Russian language the notion «менеджер» in the meaning «тренер» isn't available. For instance, the new England manager — новый главный тренер сборной Англии по футболу.

Новым главным тренером сборной Турции по баскетболу стал Атаман.

Former Turkish international Tayfun Korkut signed a two-year-contract with German Bundesliga team Hannover 96 as their new manager.

Sometimes the situation can differ in the English language. So, The noun «аудитория» defines both people and a room, depending on context, in the English language we deal with two other words: audience and auditorium. For instance,

The audience packed the auditorium for the first performance. Зрители заполнили зал на первом представлении.

The audience was infected by her enthusiasm. На зрителей произвел впечатление ее душевный порыв.

Где находится аудитория 241? Where the room 241? and

Аудитория громко аплодировала audience applauded loudly.

We can't but ignored some stylistic connotations minding expressive noncoincidence: the word confusion in the English language means neutral mark 'lack of clarity; indistinctness' - смущение, замешательство, but 'конфуз' in the Russian language is stylistically marked: the embarrassment; (неловкое положение) embarrassing position; awkward situation.

Боже мой, какой конфуз! – Oh, God! How embarrassing.

Она рассмеялась, довольная его смущением. – She laughed at him, delighting in his confusion ([http:// trworkshop.net/false](http://trworkshop.net/false)). There is some other type of translator's false friends triggered by linguacultural divergence.

So if we take for a consideration a notion 'decade', it means a period of ten consecutive years but in Russian it can be translated as ten-day period.

Мероприятия Камчатской экологической декады продолжатся в конце мая – начале июня 2014.

Декада Казахской литературы. Kazakh ten-day Literature Festival.

The translation of word 'decade' is the source of regular student's mistakes.

English must still exercise the same caution as any learner of a foreign language as dangers may lurking anywhere. Let's consider interesting examples of English- Russian and Russian-English false friends.

Ангина	(angina-грудная жаба)	tonsillitis
гениальный	(genial-веселый, общительный)	brilliant, of genius
конкурс	(concourse-перекресток, скопление людей)	competition
лунатик	(lunatic-безумный, сумасшедший)	sleep-walker
новеллист	(novelist-писатель романов)	short-story teller
оказия	(occasion-возможность, случай)	opportunity
презерватив	(preservative-консервант)	contraceptive
стул	(stool-табуретка, скамеечка)	chair
смокинг	(smoking-курение, копчение)	dinner jacket
фабрика	(fabric-ткань)	factory

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