81`25

**USAGE OF THE EXPLANATORY FORMULA SAYING'S MEANING IN THE PROCESS OF INTERLANGUAGE TRANSLATIONS**

Soldatova Lesia Petrivna

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of English Language and Communication Faculty of Romance and Germanic Philology Borys Grinchenko Kyiv Metropolitan University Kyiv, Ukraine Annotation:

Scientific research is devoted to the achievement of authenticity of interlingual transformations of sayings. The creation and use of the explanatory formula saying's meaning help to avoid communication errors, and prevent the emergence of “Cultural barriers” in the “Language of primary socialization” to the “Language of secondary socialization” and vice versa. Key words: interlingual communication, explanatory formula saying's meaning (EFSM), saying, cultural barriers, non-equivalent vocabulary. Introduction. The main conditions for the effectiveness of interlingual communication are mutual understanding, dialogue of cultures, tolerance, and respect for communicants' cultures. The development of communicative skills and abilities to achieve authentic communication between members of sociums with different "Languages of primary socialization", cultures and linguistic pictures of the world is the main, perspective, but very difficult task facing those who study “Languages of secondary 198 socialization”. The scientific problem of the article is connected with increasing the efficiency of communication of representatives of different “Languages of primary socialization” and with the problems of achieving their mutual understanding. The creation and development of new methods of teaching and/or studying “Languages of secondary socialization” are aimed at developing proficiency in different languages for effective communication with members of different sociums and avoiding “Cultural barriers”: “Clash of cultures”, “Conflict of cultures” and “Culture shock” in the process of interlingual communication. In the process of interlingual transformations of sayings (sentences that people often say and that give advice or information about human life and experience [1]) from the “Language of primary socialization” to the “Language of secondary socialization” and vice versa, “Cultural barriers” may take place. The subject of our research is achieving authenticity of interlingual transformations of sayings. Sayings are well-known wise statements [2], parts of any national culture and historical memory. They convey the public self-awareness of a socium, its national character, way of life, traditions, customs, morals, vision of the world and culture. Sayings display a generalized picture of the world: cultural experience, public self-awareness of predecessors, and modern principles of a speech socium. The object of this study is sayings that have a national coloring in the structure of which there are non-equivalent (untranslatable) acoustico-graphic codes (AGCs) (words). The aims of the research: - to develop a method for achieving authenticity of interlingual transformation of sayings. - to demonstrate in practice the use of this method of information transformation using the example of sayings that have a national coloring and in the structure of which there are non-equivalent (untranslatable) AGCs. 199 Scientific novelty consists in the construction of the explanatory formula saying's meaning (EFSM) for conducting information correlation on the essence and functionality of the object of study, namely: - analytical description; - conducting correlation of information (information intersection); - finding the presence or absence of the vector of informational accordance (VIA) [3, p. 277-288], which makes it possible to make an interlingual transformation of information. The presentation of the main material. Knowing the meanings of the AGCs and the rules of grammar is not enough to actively use language as a means of communication. The language barrier is absolutely obvious. But to it is added the cultural barrier, which becomes obvious when confronted and/or compared with the native worldview, worldview, culture, etc., with a foreign one, different from it. These barriers become acutely felt during the interlingual translations of sayings. The main feature of a sayings are different lexical composition, the inability to deduce the essence from the meaning of its components, and also, in frequent cases, the absence of a direct concept. Sayings often have meanings that are different from the simple meanings of the AGCs it contain [2], and in most cases they cannot be semanticized using a direct translation of the AGCs as free word combinations. This happens because they do not have stable correspondences in other languages, and do not have semantic correspondences in the system of meaning inherent in another language. The interlingual transformation of sayings is complicated by the presence of non-equivalent vocabulary. Non-equivalent vocabulary is a category of AGCs that denotes specific objects and phenomena in the life of a cultural and linguistic socium. Non-equivalent vocabulary reflects the national-cultural uniqueness of national language code systems at the lexical and syntactic levels; it names concepts and 200 phenomena in the sphere of a certain culture and linguistic pictures of the world that are not characteristic of others. Its content cannot be conveyed by direct translation, since it has no equivalent in other languages and cannot be compared with any foreign-language lexical concepts. The concepts or objects of thought are unique and inherent only to a given linguistic socium and, accordingly, language. To achieve authentic interlingual transformation it is necessary to carry out adaptation of non-equivalent vocabulary for the analyzed sayings. The adaptation consists of the replacement non-equivalent vocabulary to the relevant social and/or cultural realities from one language to another to lexical units of the target language. An individual and/or all lexical units of the source language could be replaced by the target language lexical units. “Laws of information preservation”: 1) Success is the information on “input” and “output” of the analyzed sayings kept the authenticity. 2) Failure is the information on the “input” and “output” has not kept the authenticity. The result is the destruction (partial or complete) of the information. The basic algorithm of the technology of the explanatory formula saying's meaning (EFSM) formation consists of a set of actions and the example of the explanatory formula saying's meaning (EFSM) using for the sayings “A penny saved is a penny earned” (English) and “Копійка копійку кличе” (Ukrainian) (A kopiika calls a kopiika) is demonstrated in the Tables. Table 1. Analytical description English Ukrainian A penny saved is a penny earned. [4] Копійка копійку кличе. [5] 1. Analytical description of saying’s meaning: 1.1. Explanation of the essence of the components (AGC`s meanings) of sayings “penny” is one hundredth of a pound, or a coin worth this amount of money. “копійка” (kopiika) is the currency of Ukraine is one hundredth of the hryvnia “save” is gradually collect money by spending less than you get. “кликати” is to call by voice or gesture to ask to come closer, approach. “earn” is to obtain (money) in return for labour or services. - 1.2. Explanation of the essence of the phenomenon in direct meaning (as a free word combination) to economize a penny is to obtain a penny a kopiika calls a kopiika 1.3. Explanation of the essence of the phenomenon in figurative meaning (as an saying) 201 It is as useful and wise to save money that you already have. It is as useful and wise to save money that you already have. 1.4. Conducting a correlation of analytical descriptions of the meanings of translated lexical units to identify the presence (Ո) or absence (Ո) of the vector of informational accordance (VIA). 1.4.1. Explanation of the essence 1.4.1.1. Of the components of sayings (AGC`s meanings) For points 1. For point 1.1. Penny Ո Save Ո Earn Ո Kopiika Ո Call For point 1.2. Penny Ո Save Ո Earn Ո Kopiika Ո Call For point 1.3. Penny Ո Копійка; Save Ո Earn Ո Call 1.4.1.2. as a free word combinations For point 1.1. Penny Ո Save Ո Earn Ո Kopiika Ո Call For point 1.2. Penny Ո Save Ո Earn Ո Kopiika Ո Call For point 1.3. Penny Ո Копійка; Save Ո Earn Ո Call 1.4.3. As sayings For point 1.1. A penny saved is a penny earned Ո A kopiika calls a kopiika. For point 1.2. A penny saved is a penny earned Ո A kopiika calls a kopiika. For point 1.3. A penny saved is a penny earned Ո A kopiika calls a kopiika. Table 2. Functional essence English Ukrainian 2. Functional essence saying’s meaning: 2.1. Explanation of the functional essence of the components (AGC`s meanings) of sayings “penny” to name a monetary unit of the United Kingdom and any of various other countries in or formerly in the Commonwealth of Nations. “kopiika” to name a currency unit of Ukraine and several countries in Eastern Europe. “save” to spend less than you get “call” to ask to come closer, approach, telephone “earn” to obtain (money) in return for labour or services - 2.2. Explanation of the functional essence of the sayings in direct meaning (as free word combinations) to spend less a monetary unit to ask to come a currency unit 2.3. Explanation of the functional essence of the sayings in figurative meaning (a sayings) to be economical to be economical 2.4. Conducting a correlation of analytical descriptions of the functional essence of translated lexical units to identify the presence or absence of the vector of informational accordance (VIA). For points 2. 2.4.1. Af the components of sayings (AGC`s meanings) Penny Ո Save Ո Earn Ո Kopiika Ո Call 2.4.2. As free word combinations A penny saved is a penny earned Ո A kopiika calls a kopiika 2.4.3. As sayings A penny saved is a penny earned Ո A kopiika calls a kopiika. Table 3. Adaptation of Non-equivalent Vocabulary English Ukrainian 3. Adaptation of Non-equivalent Vocabulary for achievement of Authentic Interlingual Transformation of the analyzed sayings. “Penny” the smallest amount of money possible. “Копійка” the smallest amount of money possible Penny Ո Копійка Table 4. Conclusion 4. The general conclusion. The information on “input” and “output” of the analyzed sayings keeps the authenticity. “A penny saved is a penny earned” (English) Ո “Копійка копійку кличе” (Ukrainian) 202 Conclusion. The main answer to the question of solving the current problem of studying and/or teaching foreign languages as a means of communication is that languages should be studied in an inseparable unity with the world and culture of the sociums that speak these languages. Advantages of the proposed method: - understanding the information content of the studied sayings with national coloring and non-equivalent untranslatable AGCs; - shows a generalized picture of the world of the studied language; - helps to understand the world pictures of “Languages of secondary socialization”; - ensuring the finding of a correlation between sayings in “Languages of first socialization” and “Languages of secondary socialization”; - prevents communication errors and prevents the emergence of “Cultural barriers”; - enrichment of vocabulary; - increasing the efficiency of communication. REFERENCES 1. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/saying 2. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/saying 3. Солдатова Л.П. Актуальність використання інформаційнокореляційного критерію та унормування неоднозначностей в слов'янських мовах // Ukrajinistika: munulost, přitomnost, budoucnost II. Sborník příspĕvků z mezinárodní conference konané v Brné ve dnech 19.-20.listopadu 2008 a vĕnované 15. výčí zahájení výuky ukrajinštiny jako studijního oboru na Filozofické fakultĕ Masarykovy university. – Brno – 2008, s. 277-288 (645 C.) 4. https://kampot.org.ua/traducii\_ta\_zvuchai/zvuchai/2313-slovnik-prislvyivta-prikazok-z-poyasnennyami.html 5. http://igra1.com/ua/pryslivya-ta-prykazky/k/kopiyka-kopiykuklyche.htm

