**Semantic problems in coding/decoding of information in the discourse for interlingual translations**

The problem of cross-cultural communication becomes topical at the present time. The main necessity of successful interlingual communication is giving the identical information on “ins and outs” in practice of translations.

The aim of research is analysis of semantic problems in authentic interlingual translations.

Discursive and linguistic competences consist of skills not only in decoding of information but coding of information in a foreign language too. It᾽s the ability “to understand language” (its semantic and linguistic structure). Everyone who learns a foreign language has to master its vocabulary for successful communication. But it arises the problem of choosing the appropriate words for expression our intentions in the every concrete situation. It causes difficulties in the practice of interlingual transformations.

Usually native speakers don`t see problems in the process of information creation (discourse), coding/decoding of information, culture or language conflicts in native language. But non-native speakers face these problems constantly.

Such conflicts are shown especially in lexicon. There`re some of them:

1)meaning of *acoustico-graphic code* (*AGC*) (word) in different languages may seem deceptive equivalent. They could only **partly agree and correlate** in different languages;

2) we᾽ve to take into account AGC`s **place and functions of its usage** in the native-speakers mind;

3) we᾽ve more complicated situation when the same concept is expressed in different ways – **supernumerary** or **insufficient**;

4) “equivalent” AGCs are different in **semantic scope, usage in speech,** **stylistic connotation, lexical compatibility.**

Translation demands **monosemantic semantization**. The majority of AGCs are ambiguous as the result of brain physiology, penetration of one language to other etc.

Thus we᾽ve the text identification problem of complete lexical homonyms and polysemantic words. The mistake in authentic interlingual translations of polysemantic words doesn`t matter much. They correlate partially by the essence of information. But homonyms don`t correlate always.

The ambiguity of nouns and their homonyms presents the biggest number of difficulties for translators.

We use *informational correlation criterion* *of differentiation (ICCD)* for elimination of ambiguity phenomenon.

*ICCD* is grounded on the base of *presence* or *lack correlation scope essence (informational crossing)* which is kept in informational arrays of *AGC* for differentiation.

Informational essence of *AGC* is formed by *the* *explanatory formula word’s meaning*. We have to use *intellectual language-address (ILA)* description*.*

The main demands for ILA:

1. detection and usage of basic system:

- of concepts and terms – lexical units;

- word combination structure;

- syntactic constructs;

1. usage of concepts and terms (taken over in normalized discourses, for example, physics, biology, patent law and others) that could give the information monosemanticity;
2. detection and usage of standardized stylistics;
3. all fundamental components have to be universally recognized in different spheres of people`s vital activity;
4. all fundamental components have to be close to categories.

Using the *ICCD* could be showed on the example of any English ambiguity noun and permits to save the essence of author`s information and avoid simple conversion that leads to misrepresentation of information.