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## **SEMANTICS FOR TRANSLATION OF MODERN ENGLISH**

**Introduction.** Translation is a gigantic linguistic experiment in which languages and their elements are matched, equated, replaced by each other in the process of communication.

**Review of recent publication.** Problems of semantics of translation are apart of the linguistic perspective associated with the study of the content of the language, as well as their solution to a degree depends on the level of development of general linguistic aspects of semantics. At the same time, the consideration of semantics translation problems allows a more complete description of the structure and functioning of the semantic language system.

**Objectives of the paper.** This research is devoted to the description of semantic relations between the original and the translation, the disclosure of the concept of translation matching.

**Results of the research.** The first level of equivalence is characterized by the following features: a) non-equivalence of lexical composition and syntactic organization; b) the impossibility of linking the vocabulary and the structure of the original relationship of semantic and syntactic transformation; c) the absence of real or direct logical connections between the messages of the original and the translation; d) the least accurate translation of the original content. In the first type of equivalence, the transfer of the purpose of communication is often associated with an indication of another situation, that is, with the replacement of the situation during the translation.

For the second level of equivalence, identification in the original and translation of the same situation is characteristic when changing the way of its description. The relationship between the originals and translations of this type is

characterized by the following: a) impossibility to compare lexical composition and syntactic organization; b) the impossibility of linking the vocabulary and the structure of the original and translation with the relations of semantic or syntactic transformation;

c) preservation in the translation of the purpose of communication, since, as it has been established, the preservation of the dominant function in the statement is an obligatory condition of equivalence; d) preservation in translation of the indication of the same reality, on the same set of interrelated referents.

The third type of equivalence can be characterized by: a) lack of parallelism of lexical composition and syntactic structure; b) the impossibility of linking the structure of the original and the translation with the relation of the syntactic transformation, in which the main syntactic relationships remained unchanged; c) preservation in the translation of the purpose of communication and identification of the same situation as in the original; d) preservation of the translation of general concepts by which the description of the situation in the original is carried out.

In the fourth group to the semantic community, based on the preservation of informative complexes (parts of the original contents) the invariance of the syntactic structures of the original and the translation is added. The relationship between the originals and translations of the fourth type is characterized with: 1) significant, albeit incomplete, lexical parallelism – for most of the original words one can find the corresponding words in the translation with close content; 2) use in the translation of syntactical structures that are similar to the structure of the original or related to the relationship of direct or reverse information; 3) preserving in translation all three parts of the original content that characterize the previous type of equivalence.

Each language has synonymous structures that can be derived from the ascending structure or, conversely, reduced to it using separate syntactic transformations. Such structures have the general principal logical-syntactic relationships, and at the same time they have their own syntactic meaning, which distinguishes it from the values of other structures of such a transformation series.

The problem of passing word order in translation is divided into two questions: 1) choosing the order of words when translating the English sentence with a direct word order; 2) transfer inversion in translation.

**Conclusions.** The use of translation structures of similar structures of the original, may be accompanied by a change in the type of communication between structures within a larger syntactic whole. There may be a variation between simple, complex and complicated sentences.