

FALSE COGNATES IN ENGLISH TECHNICAL TEXTS

I.A. Spiridonova

Scientific advisor - associate professor L.V. Nadeina
National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

At present it is known that the study and analysis of industrial terminology is one of the highly topical problems in linguistic researches. It is especially important in modern linguistics because this is the place where new words are formed and old words are revised. It is necessary to say that there are inter-lingual contacts as well as the process of term formation in modern linguistics.

It is uncontroversial that at present time the oil and gas industry is one of the most important industries in economics. International cooperation is actively developed in it, and that is why the study of terminology represents special importance and practical interest.

Russian oil and gas companies are integrated into international space, and that is why it is necessary to be able to translate technical manuals, business letters and negotiations. The translation should be done fast and in a qualitative manner because performance standards, company image and its profit depend on it.

Correct translation of English terminology of oil and gas industry is the weak point of every Russian company dealing with the foreign partners. It is known that during the translation there are a lot of terms which have got some possible variants of translation. If there are serious mistakes in the translation, the partners won't be able to understand each other and do some work on time.

At present time English is considered to need for an engineer as French was necessary for success in the society in Russia in XVIII-XIX centuries [2]. Therefore, engineers should know English well to handle high-profile data.

The main problem in such situation is to combine both knowledge of English and engineering. The successful translator is considered either to be a technical employee who knows English well or a linguist who has got the deep knowledge in this profession. So, it is proved that not everybody can translate correctly terms such as

- 1) "crest" – бровка уступа;
- 2) "long wall advancing to the rise" – сплошная разработка с выемкой по восстанию;
- 3) "finger raise" – пальцевый восстающий and etc [3].

It is difficult to translate false cognates (or so called false friends of translators). False friends of translators are words which come from the Greek or Latin languages.

They are known to have similar spelling but different meaning in the English and Russian languages. It is known that there are some thousand false friends of translators in English and Russian. They can be divided into four groups, dealing with the part of speech: nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs [1].

What are the translation difficulties? First, it is known that there are words which have the same meaning and homophony in both languages. The thing is, the translator (especially a budding translator) following the graphic and phonetic forms of the words have literalities in the translation. Thus they break combinatory of the words and the standards of target language. This statement can be illustrated such examples as:

- 1) benzene – бензол (not "gasoline" – бензин);
- 2) gasoline – бензин (not "gasoil –газойль);
- 3) accurate – точный (not "tidy" – аккуратный);
- 4) concrete – бетон (not "particular" – конкретный);
- 5) casting (film casting) – отливка (отливка пленки/мембраны) (not "casting" – кастинг);
- 6) instruments – измерительные приборы (not "tools" – инструменты);
- 7) periodic acid – иодная кислота (not "periodic" – периодический);
- 8) resin – камедь, смола, канифоль (not "rubber" – резина);
- 9) regular water – простая вода (not "regular" – регулярная);
- 10) expertise – профессиональные навыки (not "evaluation" or "expert examination" – экспертиза, оценка);
- 11) silicon – кремний (not "silicone" – силикон)ж
- 12) technique – способ, метод, методика (not "technics" – техника).

It should be noted that when we try to translate from Russia into English, the problem of false friends can receive specific interpretation. If it is impossible to translate a text correctly because of the language features, a translator can retell the passage of the text. And it is believed to convey the idea of the original phrase.

For example, it is required to translate the following sentence:

"With the growth university like a lot of other city *establishments* had for a long period of time to put up with terribly equipped *classes*, labs, libraries and feel a lack of dwelling space for both the students and *teaching staff*".

Can we consider that the translation is right if such words as *establishments*, *classes* and *teaching staff* are translated from English into Russian as "учебные заведения, классы и преподавательский состав"? It has to be said that it is an appropriate translation due to stylistic disorder. The false friends are supposed to be the main cause of stylistic shifts. The thing is, the translator who has learnt these words with such meaning tries to use translating them in this context [4].

It is very important to translate technical texts focusing on the meaning of the terms. In other way, the translation of this text will not correct. Since during the translation a lot of questions can be appeared, a translator has to consult with the dictionaries. It has been proved that the translator has to use dictionaries both Russian-English dictionary and English-English dictionary.

That is why there is another reason to translate false friends not so correctly from Russian to English. The thing is there are a lot of Russian-English dictionaries where the words have not got all meanings.

Therefore, the translation of technical texts is one of the difficult activities. There are a lot of difficulties in the translation situation due to false cognates. In spite of a lot of practices even experienced translators can be mistaken translating the texts including false friends. Thus, if a translator is going to translate a technical text, he/she can learn terminology in detail.

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THE STUDY OF FOLKLORE IN THE PROCESS OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT

V.A. Tsvinger

Scientific advisor - senior lecturer V.E. Mironova

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University Tomsk, Russia

We live in the modern world, in which globalization, integration of economies and societies around the world are considered to be the most important processes for development while tolerance for different worldviews, lifestyles, behavior and customs, is a key principle of contemporary society. However, due to cultural peculiarities and differences, the cultural gap between generations, this process requires a lot of time and faces a great number of conflicts on religious or ideological basis. Such concept as ethnocentrism has developed in our time, in other words, high percentage of people consider the behavior of other human beings only from the perspective of their own culture and moral values. "The phenomenon of ethnocentrism is typical of all times and peoples, and it is completely impossible to get rid of it, if only because the realization that " we are the best "helps people live and feel their belonging to a particular culture." writes A. P. Sadokhin in his article "Intercultural Competence" [6].

To avoid intercultural conflicts and misunderstandings, it is necessary to develop such an ability as intercultural competence. A. Thomas in his book "Psychology of intercultural learning and action" gives the following definition of this ability: "an expression of the ability to understand, respect, appreciate and productively use the conditions and factors of perception, judgment, awareness and action in relation to oneself and other people. It should be carried out in conditions of mutual adaptation the boundaries of which can vary from manifestation of tolerance to incompatible concepts to the development of forms of communication and cooperation based on joint actions and to the creation of a viable orientation model in the world, perceptions and structures of the community "[2].

Therefore, by intercultural competence we can understand an ability of the person to communicate and interact with representatives of other cultures, which can be expressed by the presence of objective knowledge about customs, culture, values of a particular representative of this culture, which can contribute to mutual understanding and effective teamwork.

This characteristics can be developed in itself both at a young and mature age. To do this, it is necessary to develop some skills related to practical communication, to become more open and mentally sensitive, and also to develop your knowledge about other cultures. According to K. Knapp, for the formation of this ability it is necessary to develop the following qualities:

- respect and positive assessment of another person without prejudice;
- positive reaction to other behavior;
- empathy;
- tolerance to any course of events;
- ability to cope with an unknown and uncertain situation [4].

Also, according to A.P. Sadokhin, the concept of "intercultural competence" is also associated with the quantity and quality of information about the traditions and values of another culture, which together with the qualities and abilities described above, allow people to achieve their objective. All this forms function as the basis of intercultural competence. The main features of intercultural competence are:

- openness to the knowledge of foreign culture and the perception of psychological, social and other intercultural differences;
- state of mind for cooperation with representatives of another culture;
- the ability to distinguish between collective and individual in the communicative behavior of representatives from other cultures;
- the ability to overcome social, ethnic and cultural stereotypes;
- possession of a set of communication tools and their correct choice depending on the situation of communication;
- compliance with etiquette standards in the process of communication [6].