

**СЕКЦИЯ 19. ГЕОЛОГИЯ, ГОРНОЕ И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЕ ДЕЛО. ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 1.  
ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ  
В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

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In addition, playing computer games forms reaction, logical thinking (it depends on concrete discipline, of course, but, as a rule, so), tactical thinking, ability to work in team, to make decisions here and self – discipline etc.

Summing it up, we want to tell that influence of online games influences very strongly communicativeness among all age categories.

**References**

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**THE PROBLEMS OF THE FOREIGN POEMS TRANSLATION**

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A poem translation is special kind of literary translation. S. Marshak, K. Chukovskiy, M. Tsvetaeva and many others dedicated their works to it. However, problem of a literary translation remains opened in both theoretical and practical ways.

The purpose of the work is to identify the main problems of the foreign poems translation.

The peculiarities of a poem translation are written because of the specialties of the texts. Let's analyze them on their phonetic, lexical and syntactic aspect.

The syllables of a poetic language are organized. Every word is in its place. The certain era, historical events, political and social situation have different value and literary effectiveness. An author can use archaisms, dialect words, neologisms or slang as an artistic method. A broken word order is a usual thing. [1]

The main feature of poetic translation is its relatively free form. A strict composition and convention of a poetic language don't give an opportunity to find a direct correspondence in another language. Also, rhyme always causes trouble with a direct translation.

In addition, a translator must save its print time of an original poem writing era. A translator should bring a poem closer to its reader but must not modernize it fully. Even though he must create the atmosphere of the past, which a reader could understand truly. Thus, an interpreter facing a paradox because he should save poem originality, its print time while making a poem easier for today's reader. [1]

Another problem is an old-aged question about translation preciseness and how it sounds. It is due to the fact that translation is reflection of the original poem literary reality and it must recreate form and content of the original in complex.

Due to impossibility of comparing different languages by their nature, there are two types of translation which are opposite to each other: depended and independent. [3]

In independent translation an interpreter reads a poem, takes the spirit and the main idea of the original and then recreates it in another language without saving its original form. [3]

Those who use dependent type of translation try to copy an original form in first place. They try to save a size, a line order, a rhyme order, a rhyme type, a sound organization specialty. They are convinced that it helps to save author individual style. [3]

But the form and content are not isolated; together they create a wonderful poetic work. Therefore, neither dependent type nor independent can recreate truly the original poem. [3]

We will use G. G. Byron's poem "She walks in beauty" with S. Y. Marshak translation as an example:

She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:  
Thus mellow'd to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.  
One shade the more, one ray the less,  
Had half impair'd the nameless grace  
Which waves in every raven tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;  
Where thoughts serenely sweet express  
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.  
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,  
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,

The smiles that win, the tints that glow,  
But tell of days in goodness spent,  
A mind at peace with all below,  
A heart whose love is innocent! [2]  
Она идет во всей красе —  
Светла, как ночь её страны.  
Вся глубь небес и звёзды все  
В её очах заключены.  
Как солнце в утренней росе,  
Но только мраком смягчены.  
Прибавить луч или тень отнять  
И будет уж совсем не та  
Волос агатовая прядь,  
Не те глаза, не те уста

И лоб, где помыслов печать  
так безупречна, так чиста.  
А этот взгляд, и цвет ланит,  
И лёгкий смех, как всплеск морской,

Всё в ней о мире говорит.  
Она в душе хранит покой.  
И если счастье подарит,  
То самой щедрою рукой. [2]

It is independent translation: rhyme order is saved but strophe size is changed, each strophe has the similar meaning expressed with other words. Direct translation cannot be used because there are no synonyms for it which can create rhyme. Marshak uses archaic word forms (краса, иль, утра) where Byron used regular words and regular words where Byron used slang.

In conclusion, we dare say that the following problems can be marked:

There are no direct matching words in different languages or they cannot be used in translation;

Translated poem must be close to today's reader but still must save it's print time of the original one;

An interpreter must choose between fancy and precise translation.

There are two types of translation they cannot recreate sense and beauty of the poem in their complex.

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### THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN WORDS ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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One of the actual issues of our time is the borrowing of international words in the Russian language, which is becoming more and more. Foreign words overfill Russian speech, displacing Russian words.

Borrowing foreign words is one of the ways to develop a modern language. Language always reacts quickly and flexibly to the needs of a society. Russian people in the course of their history have had various connections with people from all over the world. As a result numerous foreign words borrowed into the Russian language from other languages.

There are times when foreign words are allowed, but at other times they are judged negatively. Nevertheless, one part of the borrowed words enters the language, and the other is rejected.

Attitude to foreign words is changing in society. The process of borrowing is normal for the development of language. To tell you the truth, not all languages are susceptible to foreign influences. It depends on various factors. For example, it depends on geographic factors.

The change in the lexical composition of a language is often associated with changes in other aspects of the life of the people, society, including the emergence of new technical devices.

The number of borrowed words in the Russian language is calculated at tens of thousands, and the borrowing process takes place at different times [4].

Foreign words in the Russian language have long been the subject of close attention and discussion of scientists, public figures, writers.

The scientists were interested in the place taken borrowed words in the vocabulary of the Russian language, from which languages the words are borrowed most, what is the reason for borrowing, do not foreign words contaminate the native language.

However, borrowing words is a natural and necessary process for the development of any language. Lexical borrowing enriches the language and usually does not harm its identity, since it preserves the basic, "own" vocabulary, and in addition, the grammatical structure inherent in the language remains unchanged, the internal laws of language development are not violated. Some words came to us a long time ago, and now only linguistic scientists can define their "foreignness" [2].

The main external reason is the borrowing of a word along with the borrowing of a thing or concept. For example, with the appearance of such things as a car, a conveyor, a radio, a movie, a television, a laser, and many others, Russian names also entered into the Russian language. The majority of borrowings are related to the development of science, technology, culture, economy, and production relations.

Another reason is the need to designate some special kind of objects or concepts.

Most often, the need for naming objects and concepts arises in various branches of science and technology, so there are so many foreign scientific and technical terms [3].

Finally, the borrowing of new words is conditioned by the influence of foreign culture, dictated by the fashion for foreign words.

Summarizing, we would like to note, no matter how a new word was formed; only the justified use of borrowed vocabulary adorns and develops the language.