

нівелюванням. Бажання відсторонитися, забути, ухвалити рішення, що ніколи нічого не ставалося – цей ефект завдяки анахронії досягається максимально.

Отож, роман Ю. Гордера «Замок в Піренеях» втілює ту нарративну стратегію, що сягає онтологічних глибин пізнання не лише художнього тексту, але тих його потенційних можливостей, коли переважна відсутність описових подробиць цілком компенсується часовою динамікою. Когнітивна цілісність досягається утримуванням у свідомості читача історії, її репрезентації та їхніх химерних переплетень і свідчить про те, що діалог свідомостей творення й сприймання послідовно моделює «третій світ» (після реального та фікційного), у якому ціннісна парадигматика домінує над фактологічною та рецептивною.

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УДК 378.147:811.111

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FALSE FRIENDS OF TRANSLATORS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR USAGE

Translators face a number of problems and often make mistakes in their difficult work. But the mistakes of people who have just begun to learn English are not terrible. But professional errors in their field have significant consequences.

Ключові слова: хибні друзі, переклад, наслідки перекладу.

Key words: false friends, translation, translation consequences.

There is no doubt that in today's world English is the most popular foreign language. This language is used on the Internet, books, games, programs etc. Without English, it will be difficult to survive in the future, as this language becomes more popular every day. But, at the same time, the amount of literature that uses the so-called "False friends of the translator" increases.

Every language has words that lead to misinterpretations and misunderstandings of the language. The name «False friends of the translator» was born in France. It appeared in 1928 in the work of French scientists M. Koessler and J. Derocquigny. The term itself indicates what traps await anyone who deals with foreign languages. Koessler and Derocquigny by literal translation of «False friends of the translator» meant the translation only on sound similarity of words of two languages.

In recent years the interest of scientists and translators has grown to this category of words - «False friends of translators». This theme is known in the modern world, because «False friends of translators» are often used in speech, and as a result the errors become more and more.

There are four main types of False friends of translators.

The first type includes the words of the source language, which are similar in sound and writing to the words of the translating language, but have completely different meanings. Examples from the English: genial - not “гениальный”, but “добрый”; magazine - not “магазин”, but “журнал”; intelligent - not “интеллигентный”, but “умный”.

The second type includes words of the source language that can have the same soundings and the same meanings but they are not the direct meaning of the word. Examples from English: aggressive – “энергичный”, “инициативный”, and only then “агрессивный”

The third type means that several words in the source language can correspond to one word in the translation language. Examples from English include football – “футбол” (American version) but “футбол” (European version) - soccer; rock – “рок” (music) but “рок” (“судьба”) - fate.

The fourth type refers to the names of dimensions that are similar in sound and writing in several languages, but do not match in number. Examples: decade – 10 years in English and 10 days in Russian

When learning a foreign language, we automatically use our language habits when translating words. «False friends of translator» can mislead. It has been proven that people who speak the language more often are more likely to be in trouble than beginners. During the study of English, we often encounter «False Friends of Translator» and automatically translate them as we think about Russian, and rarely use a dictionary for accurate translation.

Below there are the examples of the usage of False friends of the translator that confuse the people

One ridiculous mistake can ruin the whole impression of the product. For example, what do you say about a dress made of merin wool? This embarrassment happened in an online clothing store that decided to expand its audience to a Russian-speaking country. Of course, the producer meant not a castrated male domestic horse, in the original, probably there was a word merino - « меринос », the breed of sheep with beautiful thin wool. [1]

Ralph Lauren, giving the name of his fragrance Notorious «сенсационный, пользующийся дурной славой»), put into it a definite image - a dangerous, unpredictable but attractive woman with an ambiguous reputation. However, this did not prevent some of the Russian-speaking sellers to translate it quite ordinary - «Нотариус».[2]

The famous drawing of Hieronymus Bosch depicts two women, one of whom holds a spinning wheel. However, this did not prevent the creator of the exhibition stand to translate the familiar word spinning as «спиннинг». So instead of a yarn, there was a woman fishing. [3]

If you have seen a film with Christian Bale «Machinist», then perhaps you were confused: why is, actually, this profession put in the name? In fact, machinist is a highly qualified master working on the machine: framer, engineer, etc, but after Russian translators this film became «Машинист» with the profession of train driver. [4]

« Tortilla soup ». Tortilla soup (sopa de tortilla), which gave the name of the film, is simply a tortilla soup: a Mexican dish of yesterday’s corn tortillas in chicken broth. The interpreter of the existence of tortilla probably did not know, but read a childhood story about the golden key and the turtle “Тортилу”. The new name is «Черепеховый суп» («Turtle soup»). [5]

In « The fugitive » J. Galsworthy, the reader is bewildered to learn of the extreme poverty of the English rector's family, unaware that the original is not about the head of the university, but about the parish priest - rector. [6, act I, first dialogue]

It is difficult to avoid mistakes in translation, since the entire vocabulary of false friends is impossible to learn. The translator should always remember that a number of words in both languages have only a formal similarity, behind which there is no common meaning for them.

Such vocabulary requires special attention of the translator, since the majority of it consists of the "false friends". Avoiding serious mistakes in translation is possible only with the help of a thorough analysis of the context and checking all meanings of the word in the dictionary.

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DAS SPIEL IM DEUTSCHUNTERRICHT

Wer sich um einen Unterricht kümmert, der nicht nur Grammatikkenntnisse, sondern auch kommunikative Fähigkeiten in der Fremdsprache zum Ziel hat, möchte früher oder später sicher auch Spiele als wichtige Übungsverfahren berücksichtigen. Spiele sind hervorragend geeignet, die Anwendung von Sprache zu üben, die in vielen Lehrwerken für Deutsch als Fremdsprache nicht ausreichend berücksichtigt wird. Wer Spiele hauptsächlich zum Einschleifen von sprachlichen Mitteln, zur Auflockerung des Unterrichts, zur Motivationssteigerung, als Ausfüller in Vertretungsstunden oder zum Leistungswettkampf verwendet, wird nur einen kleinen Teil der Möglichkeiten ausschöpfen können, die die Spiele bieten. Ob Spiele im Unterricht eine Mode bleiben oder nicht, hängt nicht zuletzt davon ab, dass sie vor allem als Mittel zur Förderung der Kommunikationsfähigkeit genutzt werden.

Schlüsselwörter: *Auflockerung des Unterrichts, Förderung, Kommunikationsfähigkeit, Leistungswettkampf, Motivationssteigerung.*

Unter Spiel wird hier primär die sprachliche Interaktion zwischen zwei oder mehreren Teilnehmern verstanden. Sie folgt den unter den Teilnehmern vereinbarten Spielregeln.

Der Sinn spielerischer Aktivitäten für die Spieler ergibt sich nicht nur aus der Beachtung der Regeln, sondern aus dem Spiel selber.

Die Aktivitäten bekommen ihren Sinn nicht allein durch das Befolgen von Regeln,