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MEDIATED COMMUNICATION IN TRANSLATION

Except law and business, English also became the language of political life and other foreign affairs. Many people speak English nowadays which is seen on the research mentioned above. However, even though more people learn and use English, more translators are needed. The knowledge of grammatical rules and vocabulary is not enough to become a professional who can make an accurate translation. In order to provide a good communication channel between the sender and receiver, but not ‘noise’, and accurately decode the information given, to become a bridge that helps others to cross cultural and linguistic boundaries, this person should also take into consideration the cultural contrast, difference in legislation, terminology, national trends, traditions, ideology, philosophy, history, word formation, etc.

In Figure 1 the model of communication process where the translator plays the key role in transmitting the information from the source language sender to the target language receiver is presented based on the Piotrowska’s model of mediated communication. The translator is a receiver and a sender at the same time. He or she need to decode the encoded by the SL sender message, translate it, encode in the target language and provide the TL receiver with a translated into the target language message. The problem may occur with double encoding and decoding of the information, because this process involves personal perception of the specific message. For this reason, the translator should be ‘neutral’ in his/her understanding and the attitude to the given information.

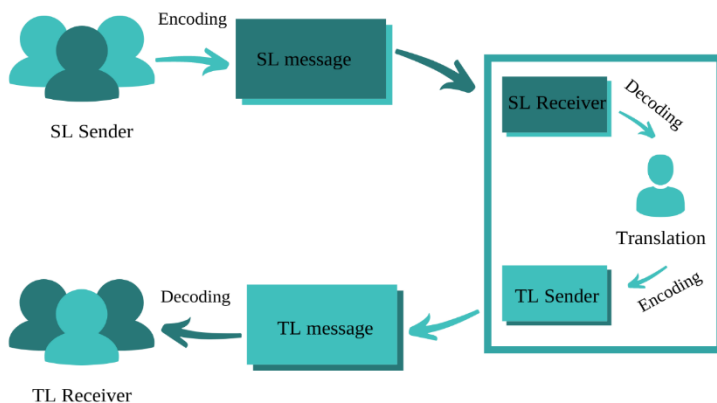


Image 1. Mediated communication in translation

Source: modified from [1, p. 21]

References:

1. Ramos F., Biel L. (ed.), Enberg J. (ed.), Ruano M. (ed.), Sosoni V. (ed.): *Research Methods in Legal Translation and Interpreting, Crossing Methodological Boundaries*, Chapter 2 Implications of text categorisation for corpus-based legal translation research. Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London and New York, 2019. 267 p.

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ЯВИЩЕ МІЖМОВНОЇ ОМОНІМІЇ

Тривалий та активний взаємодія мов або випадковий збіг форми лексем спричиняє появу міжмовних омонімів, які потребують різнопланового вивчення, враховуючи семасіологічний, ономасіологічний аспекти зіставлення, системно-структурну