

Узагальнене прохання про зброю акцентується сполученням оніма «Україна» з дієсловом «потребує»: «Україна потребує зброї для того, щоб змусити російські війська залишити нашу державу [...]».

Виступ завершується заклик до єднання українців і греків задля перемоги в аспекті майбутнього, що позначено трьома висловленнями: «*Наші народи не тільки завжди були, але й завжди будуть тісно пов'язані [...]. Ми зможемо відбудувати Маріуполь [...]. Скоро Україна та Греція житимуть нарівні у нашому спільному європейському домі – у Євросоюзі.*».

Таким чином, звернення до долі Одеси у виступі в грецькому парламенті зумовлене її значною роллю в історії народу Греції в боротьбі за незалежність і побоюванням, щоб вона не повторила долі Маріуполя, іншого українського міста, у якому до війни проживала численна грецька громада. Взаємодія текстових блоків підпорядкована поєднанню концептів боротьби та єднання.

Список використаних джерел:

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TRANSLATION STUDIES AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Communication theory is a branch that studies verbal and non-verbal ways of communicating and transmitting information. The study of communication features is often associated with intercultural communication, which means transferring oral messages from one language (culture) to another. Interlanguage communication and, accordingly, translation is usually carried out by one of two methods – transformation or component analysis.

Translation has long been considered as a form of communication, and therefore studies devoted to the problems of cultural interaction during the process of translation have become more relevant. Modern society needs not

only good knowledge of several languages, but specialists of a broad profile in international and intercultural communication. This goes far beyond just knowledge of foreign languages, as it touches upon communication between people considering crossing of cultures, implemented by the practice of intercultural communication, since each foreign word reflects a part of the foreign world, a foreign culture. Today, the fact that no sphere of human activity can function without the wide use of language resources that have concentrated the experience and knowledge of previous generations of a specific language community is becoming more and more obvious.

With the introduction of the translation studies as an educational discipline, it has become obvious that a professional translator must understand the peculiarities of the structure of a foreign language, the logic of the interaction of its elements and parts, and also have philological knowledge of the native language. But for a translator, not only deep knowledge of a foreign language is important, but also the culture of the country of the translated language. As for the problems translators face, the main difficulties lie in the fact that speakers of different languages often do not have the same ideas about what it is accepted or not accepted to say. Therefore, translation should be considered within the framework of linguistic and cultural theory, since it is not only an act of interlingual communication, but also a phenomenon of intercultural communication. It is a synthesis of languages and cultures that complicates the process of adequate interpretation. In terms of intercultural communication, in the process of translation two languages are combined as well as two cultures. When translating a text into a native language, the translator unconsciously focuses on his system of cultural values. In intercultural communication, interlocutors belonging to different linguistic cultures, decode statements differently. This means that the communicative function of language, which consists in conveying meaning, does not always or fully achieve its goal. Therefore, an adequate translator requires not only the use of knowledge of native and foreign languages, but also takes into account the system of cultural values of the participants of communication. Given this, translation is not only a linguistic act, but also a cultural one. It is an act of communication at the border of cultures [1, p. 67].

The profession of a translator consists in tireless work and constant readiness, constant learning, self-education, literature analysis, which is not only related to the subject of translation studies, but also to all spheres of human activity. The translator is a unique «accumulator» of information about different areas of human knowledge and human activity, and it is equally important to know the essence of a process or phenomenon, and how it is called in a foreign language. The basis for achieving mutual understanding in

intercultural communication is putting oneself in the place of another person, an attempt to see the world through the eyes of the speaker.

To avoid mistakes, the translator is supposed to:

- understand into the semantic content, structure and communicative task of the text;

- determine the main thoughts, accents, relationships;

- reveal the connections of the text with extra-textual phenomena, with reality;

- determine and take into account the style of speech;

- proceed from the context;

- attract (and constantly expand and deepen) background knowledge;

- use dictionaries, reference books, expert advice;

- check all unknown proper names;

- proceed from the logic of the statement and the entire text as a whole [3, p. 362].

Special relationships are established between the participants of the translation communication process. Usually the translator is assigned a neutral, passive, subordinate role, but this is far from the truth. The main purpose of the translator is to fulfill the functional purpose of the translation text in a given time and place, social situation, and the degree of this participation will vary [2, p. 81]. The translator constantly has to overcome the interference of languages and cultures. The activity of the translator can be considered as a communicative act (transformation of objects and structures of one language into objects and structures of another according to certain rules), in which the translator acts as an intermediary with deep knowledge in the field of language (both foreign and native), culture, national traditions of the native country, breadth of outlook. And the activity of translators is really important in the process of intercultural communication, because the success of the communicative act itself often depends on its quality and because it is an invisible tool in the regulation of international relations at the political, cultural and economic levels. As the result translation has become a complex and comprehensive type of human activity. Although translation is considered as the process of converting the meaning «from one language to another», but in reality, the process of translation is not just a replacement of one language by another. Different cultures, different personalities, different ways of thinking, different literatures, different eras, different levels of development, different traditions collide in translation [4, p. 147].

Considering the abovementioned, it is possible to conclude that modern society needs not only teachers and translators of foreign languages, but specialists in international and intercultural communication, since the need for

intercultural communication is made itself felt in many spheres of human activity. Scientists consider translation as a type of intercultural communication.

Therefore, it should be analyzed within the framework of linguistic and cultural theory, since translation is not only an act of interlingual communication, but also a phenomenon of intercultural communication. It is a synthesis of languages and cultures, which complicates the process of adequate interpretation. That is why translation studies is an essential part of intercultural communication.

From the point of view of the theory of intercultural communication, in the process of translation, two languages as well as two cultures are combined, the situational context of communication is perceived as part of the cultural world. It is important for the translator to have deep knowledge not only of a foreign language, but also of the culture. It should be noted that translation as an act of intercultural communicative activity is not just a manipulation with the original text, not just the replacement of one text with another, but a critical understanding of textual information, and involves the search for ways to rationally solve translation problems that are an objective consequence of the grammatical and lexical differences between languages and cultures. Based on analysis and synthesis, the ability to highlight the main thing in textual information, draw conclusions and give own assessment translator give the best result in the process of translation.

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