

**Білявська А. А., Сергєєва О. М.**  
*National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute"*

## **THE ROLE OF CONTEXT IN TRANSLATION**

A translator's misunderstanding of the type of context can lead to translation mistakes of various kinds. Moreover, some errors are related to the incorrect interpretation of the horizontal context, others – to the vertical one. Linguists distinguish between different types of mistakes:

1. Mistakes due to misunderstanding of the meaning of the source text.
2. Mistakes of understanding at the "sign - concept" level.
3. Mistakes of understanding at the level of "a sign is a complex concept".
4. Mistakes of understanding at the "sign - judgment" level.

5. Mistakes in understanding the subject situation.
6. Translation mistakes at the stage of re-expression of the meaning system.
7. Stylistic mistakes.

Let's consider these errors in a little more detail:

1. Mistakes due to misunderstanding of the meaning of the original text may occur in case of collision of different types of allegories, turns of phrase, metaphors. Accurate translation requires in-depth knowledge of a foreign culture.

Semantic distortions are also the most common type of translation mistakes. They can refer to concepts, simple and complex, as well as the meanings of entire statements.

Syntactic distortions are due to a misunderstanding of the nature of the logical connections between the elements of the statement.

2. Mistakes of understanding at the "sign-concept" level. This type of mistake occurs at the semantic level as a result of incorrect transformations. It can be explained as follows, i.e. signs are attributed to completely different concepts that the author actually invested.

3. Mistakes of understanding at the level of "a sign is a complex concept". Let's analyze it using the example "He was short, dark-haired, fat, bald, he carried his decent hat like a pie in his hand." A hat with a pie is a complex concept, in the content of which the specific feature of the generic concept of a hat is a simile (like a pie). The meaning is that the hat resembles a pie, that is, it has a rather deep oblong depression on top. Not understanding the meaning, you can make this mistake.

4. Mistakes of understanding at the "sign - judgment" level. Errors in deciphering the meanings of the original linguistic work are not limited to misunderstanding of the concepts contained in individual words or phrases. They can relate to the meaning of whole sentences and more complex logical constructions.

5. Mistakes in understanding the subject situation. In simple words, this is a distortion in the presentation in the text of the translation of situations that are described in the text of the original.

6. Translation mistakes at the stage of re-expression of the meaning system. At this stage, mistakes are caused primarily by insufficient mastery of the translated language, the inability to find forms in the translated language that are equivalent to the corresponding forms of the original.

7. Stylistic mistakes are examples of violations of the laws of the use of lexical units in speech or deficiencies in the construction of syntactic constructions. Most often, this is the wrong use of a word or the wrong construction of sentences. Often mistakes are due to the use of vocabulary of one style in another, for example, colloquial in scientific or official-business. Mixing different styles in one text is permissible only to achieve a special artistic effect.

Translation of equivalents in another language is context- and translator-independent, requiring only solid knowledge of the corresponding equivalent. For a translator, stable lexical equivalents are of great importance. They are like reference points for the translator during the translation, because such equivalents can be used ready-made, and this gives the translator a chance to focus on other elements of the text.

During the technical translation of words, the following stages are usually distinguished:

- 1) learning the meaning of the word in the context;
- 2) transferring this meaning by means of, for example, the Ukrainian language. That is, this is exactly what a technical translator is.

In my opinion, these stages are closely related. Having understood the meaning of the word, the translator at the same time begins to look for Ukrainian equivalents. After that, he returns to English to clarify its meaning. Thanks to this, we can understand that everything about the translation of the word is in the text itself.

This leads us to think that the very analysis of the context during the translation is my most important and decisive importance.

We all know that most words have multiple meanings. From this it can be concluded that it is possible to establish in what meaning the word is used in this case only from the context.

It is customary to divide the context into narrow and broad. A narrow context refers to the context of a phrase or sentence. The broad context refers to the context of the paragraph, chapter, subsection or the entire text of the translation. Knowing the meaning of a word makes it possible to quickly find a counterpart or a number of counterparts during translation. But in many cases, the translator is forced to recover from the regular counterpart in favor of the option that most accurately conveyed the meaning of this translation unit in the given context. Linguists define such an exceptional method of translation as an occasional counterpart.

The translator finds the source text directly only at the level of perception, at the end of which the source image of the text appears. Further work continues with the image itself, and the translated text is only at the last level - the level of implementation. Thus, the translation begins with the context of the text in the original language and ends with the context of the text in the translated language.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the context during translation plays an important role. From knowledge of the content, the translator has the opportunity to successfully convey the content of the message. Without a key meaning, the ability to perform an adequate translation is unlikely or completely absent.