

Штан А. М.

National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute"

Науковий керівник – Сергеева О. М., асистент кафедри прикладної лінгвістики

FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF AMERICAN SOCIO CULTURAL REALITIES INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

An important role in ensuring the pragmatic adequacy of the translation of linguistic realities is played by the sociocultural aspect of translation competence. Translation studies being a linguistic process is at the same time an interdisciplinary science that takes into account the phenomena and processes occurring in sociolinguistics and cultural studies. In addition to the utilitarian aspect, the study of languages, in which translation occupies one of the main positions, also has an important socio-cultural component. Understanding language features that are not characteristic of one's own society is a powerful intellectual mechanism that provides familiarity with other cultures and their worldview through the lens of language.

The object of research is linguistic realities in the English language.

The goal is to study the peculiarities of the translation of American sociocultural realities into Ukrainian.

In the process of work, the following theoretical tasks were performed in order to achieve the specified goal:

- 1) we studied the concept of sociocultural competence;
- 2) studied sociocultural competence as a component of translation training;
- 3) considered the peculiarities of the translation of dialecticisms;
- 4) they substantiated the problems of slang translation;
- 5) we studied the peculiarities of the translation of phraseological units;
- 6) analyzed the problems of sociocultural translation of geographical, socio-political, ethnographic, ethnic and military realities.

A translator, dealing with the problem of linguistic realities, should definitely possess both linguistic and linguistic competence, that is, knowledge of the main features of the socio-cultural development of the country whose language is being studied, knowledge of its realities, history, literature, and political situation. Linguistic competence of a translator largely coincides with his background knowledge, or so-called cultural literacy. The semantics of linguistic realities in this sense partially coincides with dialectics and professionalism. However, when choosing the means of translation of linguistic realities, it is necessary to remember the fundamental difference between them, because geographical information of realities is associated with specific objects and phenomena of a certain geographical area. Dialectisms and professionalisms are specific language means (as a rule, local, narrow circle) to designate well-known objects and phenomena.

The problem of the difficulty of translating slangisms arises when encountering them in the text or in communication. In order to solve this problem, we will try to understand the ways of classifying slangisms and their use.

Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that the process of understanding the quality translation of linguistic realities should take place in the context of "dialogue of cultures", in the adaptation of the translation to the foreign culture. The translator must recognize the socio-cultural component of linguistic reality in the original, and then, having a complex of knowledge of a historical, cultural, and country studies nature, find ways to implement it in translation. To facilitate an adequate understanding of linguistic realities, a translator who possesses the full spectrum of sociocultural and sociolinguistic

knowledge can replace implicit information in the original with explicit and more understandable information for the recipient in the translation.