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## **RESEARCH ON “FALSE FRIENDS” OF AN INTERPRETER IN EFL LEARNING**

The importance of the English language as the means of international communication has put linguists before the need to pay more attention to the peculiarities of its functioning in all stylistic varieties. In English and Ukrainian, there are a huge number of direct or indirect borrowings from a common source and a small number of "false friends" of an interpreter. Today English is the language of scientific and technical literature. As a result, the translation of scientific and technical literature from English into Ukrainian requires a high level of professional skills from a specialist translator, including knowledge of lexical, grammatical and stylistic features of scientific and technical texts.

Knowledge of lexical features of scientific and technical literature is a prerequisite because in the process of translating the texts an interpreter deals not only with international words but also with such provoking factors as "false friends of an interpreter". The concept of "false friends" was introduced by M. Kesler and J. Derokvini. The research studies on this issue were conveyed by I.V. Korunets [6], T.R. Kiyak [5], and O.V. Karaban [4].

"False friends" of an interpreter or interlingua homonyms, are pairs of words of different languages, which partially coincide in terms of expression, but differ significantly in terms of content.

"False friends" appertain internationalism, lexicalized plural forms, and paronyms. Thus, there are the following types of "False friends":

a) true (complete) internationalism, the semantic structures of which are identical in different languages;

b) partial internationalism, the meanings of which only partially coincide in different languages;

c) false-internationalism, which has no similar meanings. If the words of the first group do not pose a danger of mistranslation, then the words of the second and third groups can easily be misleading and distort the translation because of their inexperience.

Similar pairs of words in different languages are not always possible to explain according to the general etymology because these words are borrowed. Of course, in many cases, the common root of “False friends” is taken from any language, but over time their meanings in the two independent languages became different.

An interpreter who is not fluent in a foreign language could significantly distort the content of the original through to his inattention. The presence of one or more common meanings of words of different languages, having a similar sound form, leads to the mechanical transfer of other meanings of the native language word to a foreign word.

Generally, to achieve fast results in learning English, you start watching movies, listening to music, reading books in English and trying in any way, deductive or associative, to understand another language. All these methods of expanding vocabulary are perfect with a properly organized step-by-step study, well-chosen material and special diligence. The effectiveness of up-to-date digital tools should be also taken into consideration. Online dictionaries and podcasts enhance vocabulary acquisition [1, 2]. Otherwise, you will find many surprises and mistakes in understanding English, one of which is the concept of "false friends".

The knowledge of “false friends of interpreters” will help to be confident while communicating with native speakers.

The following examples show that a person who has a poor command of English can have difficulties in translating the sentence with "false friends". For example, “Some of his results were remarkably **accurate**”. Accurate - (Not neat). “Деякі його

результати були надзвичайно **точними**” (а не акуратні). “International Business **Magazine** JURA MOPE SEA”. Magazine - (Not a shop). “Міжнародний бізнес-**журнал** (а не магазин) JURA MOPE SEA”. “The **Mayor** insisted to ask the girl first”. Mayor - (Not a major). “**Мер** (а не майор) наполягав, щоб спочатку запитати дівчину”. “I want exactly such a quick **Servant**”. Servant - (Not a showcase). “Я хочу саме такого швидкого **служу**” (а не сервант). **Insult** or libel shall not be regarded as criticism”. Insult - (Not a stroke). “**Образа** (а не інсульт) або наклеп не розглядаються як критика”. “If you give me an **order**”. Order - (Not a warrant) I follow the **order**”. “Якщо ви дасте мені **наказ** (а не ордер), я дотримуюся **порядку** (а не ордер)”.

The easiest way to recognize "false friends" is to consider the general context. In the sentence "I need to buy a new cabinet for my bedroom", the cabinet is not a separate room. Here you need to look this word up in the dictionary and find out that the word cabinet means a cupboard.

"False friends" cause a lot of problems for interpreters. However, among the lexical diversity, there are "true friends" - words that have a similar sound and meaning in both languages.

An interpreter can distinguish a "true friend" from a "false" based on his experience and dictionaries. When choosing the exact meaning of a word, you need to take into account the context.

Thus, "false friends of the interpreters" are lexical units that have a similar graphic or phonetic form but are different in meaning, use and content. Having analyzed the examples of the words related to this language category, we can conclude that some stylistic techniques that are found in English and American texts are unacceptable for Ukrainian texts.

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