

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PRACTICE AND SCIENCE AND METHODS OF THEIR SOLUTION

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PRACTICE AND SCIENCE AND METHODS OF THEIR SOLUTION

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THE PREVENTION OF DISCOURSE CONFLICT IN INTERLINGUAL INFORMATION TRANSFORMATION

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Intersocial communication in the modern world is an active and necessary process of formation and exchange of information in subject-subject and / or subject-object communicative processes.

The essence of the communicative process is the mutual information and / or exchange of information of two or more individuals, ie the implementation of information compliance, and it is used to develop, stabilize and manage the society's life.

The process demands achieving authenticity and a balance between the quality of the process and the quality of the result of interlingual information transformation.

The topicality of this research consists in the need to identify ways to achieve authenticity in the process of exchanging information between individuals with different languages of socialization (intercultural communication).

This problem appears in the process of translation of ambiguous acoustic-graphic codes (words) (AGC).

The main problem is verification of authenticity information.

The study considers the problem of interlanguage transformation of information with using of ambiguous AGCs in the "language of primary socialization" (LPS) and "language of secondary socialization" (LSS) and vice versa and the possibility of finding the vector of information correspondence (VIC) of a certain information volume from one language of socialization with possible information arrays of this information in the language of another socialization to prevent communication barriers and conflicts.

The aims of the study are to improve the algorithm technology of interlanguage transformation of information in LPS and LSS, ie finding VIC to achieve authenticity of discourses in interlingual translations and correct understanding of other national code systems of languages and to show an example of this technology using.

The phenomenon of ambiguity AGC exists in all languages.

Formed and kept AGC in societies reflects the image of the object of reality. This image is conditioned sociolinguistic connotations, internal linguistic meanings which conditioned by social reality, culture, customs, and traditions.

The use of ambiguity AGCs is important in people's lives. This applies to native speakers and language learners [1].

"Polysemy plays a significant role in any language. Linguistic richness is measured not only by words and phrases, but also by the lexical meanings of words. The ambiguity of words is that the phenomenon of polysemy has its place in the richness of language" [2, p.3].

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The presence of different meanings for the same AGC explains the peculiarities of its use in speech and affects its stylistic coloring.

Ambiguous AGCs generate different perceptions, ideas, interpretations, and understanding, ie form different discourses.

As a result, information errors appear and create an inadequate image, unintentional communication barriers and "cultural conflicts" arise.

Jennifer Rodd wrote: "Lexical ambiguity is ubiquitous: over 80% of common English words have more than one dictionary entry, with some words having very many different definitions. Being able to learn and process ambiguous words is therefore critical for skilled language comprehension" [3, p.2].

Consider the process as follows:

1) the communicator in the process of interlingual communication encodes information in one language of socialization.

2) the recipient decodes this information in the AGC of the language of socialization chosen for communication, conducts a correlation check for further reproduction, copying and combining. This is how discourse is formed, which is a supralinguistic process [4].

The main problem is how to verify the authenticity of the information.

In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to conduct a detailed information analysis of encoded and decoded information for determination of the correlation of information in essence in the information arrays in the AGC, create an explanatory formula of information`s content (EFIC), synthesize a complete and unambiguous interpretation of each information array meaning.

The use of informationally correlation criterion of differentiation (ICCD) according to EFIC is a simultaneous analysis of possible correlations of interlingual information arrays.

ICCD consists of possible correlations analysis of information arrays and gives the chance to prevent occurrence of information errors.

Use of ICCD is carried out in 5 stages:

1) creation of EFIC for synthesis of a complete and unambiguous interpretation of each analyzed AGC meaning in the languages of translation;

2) ICCD between groups of differentiated meanings in each language for identification polysems and homonyms;

3) examine groups of differentiated meanings in the compared languages by using ICCD:

4) determination of interlingual VIC crossings of all correlations in essence which together show the presence or lack of correlation information in the analyzed AGC:

5) the results of differentiation and determination of the possibility or impossibility of using comparable AGCs for achieving the authenticity of interlingual information transformations.

The process of information formation with the use of ambiguous AGC in the process of interlingual information transformations is a complex process of representation and thinking.

The use of ICCD makes it possible to prevent emergence of interlingual information errors and cultural conflicts.

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