

The problem of the phenomenon of ambiguity in the interlingual translations

Every interlingual translation is not simple conversion of *acoustico-graphic codes* (*AGC*) (words) but it is the process of information formation.

The information formation process about event, phenomenon etc. that is discourse what is one of the main components in the common structure of communicative, representing, mental processes of person's thinking.

A big number of misunderstandings and mistakes in the interlingual translations caused by ambiguous *AGC* in every language (especially in computer translations).

Potentially the majority of *AGC* can be ambiguous as the result of brain physiology, penetration of one language to other and others.

Science problem is connected with the problem lexical ambiguity *AGC* translation (*complete lexical homonyms* and *polysemantic words*).

The object of this research is ambiguous nouns in Modern English.

The aim is to show the variant of techniques of ambiguous elimination by our invented criterion – *informationally correlation criterion of differentiation* (*ICCD*).

ICCD is grounded on the base of *presence* or *lack correlation scope essence* (*informational crossing*) which is kept in informational arrays of *AGC* for differentiation.

It has to be created the *explanatory formula word's meaning* (*EFWM*) for working according this criterion. *EFWM* is a complete and monosemantic normalized explanation essence of *AGC* for every meaning.

Every ambiguous *AGC* is examined by the general structure, it makes *EFWM*.

The description has to be done by *intellectual language-address* in concepts and terms which are taken over, for example by patent law and others.

3 main demands for it:

- 1) the basic system of:
 - concepts and terms – the lexical units (monosemantic nouns, verbs etc.);
 - word combinations with totality of syntagmas and complex syntactical constructions;
- 2) standardized stylistics;
- 3) using concepts and terms which are agreed with world community (as natural science).

The informational filling of *AGC* in *EFWM* is analyzed according to *the operation codes*. There are some of them:

1. analytical description *AGC* of:
 - 1.1. essence of the phenomenon;
 - 1.2. functional essence of the phenomenon;
2. the static of the phenomenon according to:
 - 2.1. elemental composition;

- 2.2. elements` connection;
- 2.3. composition of matter;
- 2.4. form;
- 2.5. size;
- 2.6. position in space (the habitat);
- 2.7. links with elements of the habitat;
- 3. analytical description of dynamics:
 - 3.1. movement in the space as a whole in the habitat;
 - 3.2. movement of the elements inside of the phenomenon, object;
 - 3.3. influence of the other phenomenon, object;
 - 3.4. influence on the other phenomenon, object;
- 4. analytical description of the phenomenon`s habitat every informational array *AGC*.

Could be used more formal *operation codes*:

- 5.1. belonging to the class according to the indications: abstract nouns, verbal noun etc.;
- 5.2. *AGC*`s meanings after the 1.1 and 1.2 in the foreign languages;
- 6. The results of differentiation.

By received correlations we can identify presence or lack of informational crossing by essence. It is the *vector of informational accordance*. Lack of informational crossing means there are *complete lexical homonyms*. Presence of informational crossing means there are *polysemantic words*. The mistake in authentic interlingual translations of *polysemantic words* doesn't matter much because the main informational meaning remains.

We have established a number of *Agreed conditions (AC)*. *Agreed conditions* are the norms of testing which have to give monosemanticity for adopting a decision during the process of correlation:

- 1st. The analytical description *AGC* according to the 1.1 and 1.2 is coincided.
- 2nd. The 3rd and 4th positions are complementary;
- 3rd. *AGC* have coincided in characteristic structure without which they could not exist. Consequently correlation is positive.
- 4th. The positive decision is accepted in favour for the extrapolation of development in future in "border" cases.
- 5th. The transferences of colour, shape etc. without changes in functional essence are not the informational arrays transferences.
- 6th. *AGCs* are *complete lexical homonyms* if they belong to the different classes according to the classification (5.1)
- 7th. The different meanings according to 1.1 and 1.2 in the foreign languages mean lack of correlation.

Given *AC* are not final and full and need the permanent development.

Using of *ICCD* for interlingual translations forms identical discourses in both languages what are encoded in *AGC* different languages. It permits to save the essence of author`s information and not create simple conversion of *AGC* what leads to misrepresentation of information.

ICCD gives possibility to eliminate mistakes of informational filling of *AGC*.

The using of *informationally correlation criterion of differentiation* in practice is could be showed on the example of English ambiguity noun “Line” in Modern English.