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The vector of informational correspondence determination in interlanguage translations of proverbs as a method for achieving authenticity

The research paper considers the problem of authenticity of discourses in interlanguage translations.

The necessary condition for successful communication is the informational closeness between the original text and the translation.

The degree of informational correspondence of the same content representation in different languages is different. It causes great difficulties. This is especially evident in the process of translating proverbs, because the meaning of the whole linguistic unit is contained in its content.

As already it has been proved by science that models of proverbs are unique in different languages.

Therefore, it is impossible to translate proverbs without taking into account of their specific features corresponding to national and cultural characteristics, cultural codes that take place in the semiosphere.

The research problem is searching a technology for achieving authenticity of information in the process of proverbs translation into "Language of primary socialization" and "Language of secondary socialization" and vice versa.

The important task of the modern foreign languages is avoidance of the complete destruction of information and ambiguity when translating proverbs.

The technology of avoiding these misunderstandings is proposed. It is based on the explanatory formula proverb's meaning (EFPM) creation and finding the vector of informational correspondence (VIC) in the original language and the target language.

This could be successfully used in the theory and practice of interlanguage translations, teaching and learning.

As a result, authenticity of information and the formation of a secondary language personality are achieved.