

Secondarily-stressed syllables most often occur two beats off a main stress. They are given more emphasis than unstressed syllables, but not as much as a stressed syllable. Secondarily stressed syllables are more likely to be pronounced phonetically than unstressed syllables.

The symbol / , / is used to represent secondarily-stressed syllables of a multi-syllable word.

Conclusion

The relevance of my topic is that in the context of globalization, advances in information technology and the widespread use of the Internet, the development of students' ability to speak English with global intelligibility has become the main focus of teaching English. An Introduction to English Phonetics and Phonology aims to help students speak the language correctly with correct pronunciation, stress and intonation in words and sentences.

References:

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GENERAL PROBLEMS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

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One of the most noticeable phenomena of our time is the growing need for communication between peoples and individuals. Since it is only through joint efforts that the world community can solve the current problems it faces nowadays. Undoubtedly, this is a powerful impetus for the development of translation activities.

Translation as a literary phenomenon has a long history, but as an independent science it emerged mostly in the second half of the last century, as the postwar expansion of international contacts in all spheres of human communication led to increased demand for translation and translators.

Literature plays a very important role in connecting people. Literary translation is one of illustrative manifestations of interliteral (and therefore somehow intercultural) interaction. In fact, it is a major part of the national literary process. Literary translation is not dealing with the communicative function of language but with its aesthetic function since the word serves as "primary element" of literature. This requires an interpreter to have particular

diligence and vast knowledge. A work of fiction displays not only certain events but also reflects the aesthetic and philosophical views of its author, which either represent an integral system or a mixture of fragments of different theories.

Theorists identify 4 main problems concerning translation of a literary text:

1. Difficulties in translating individual lexemes.
2. Influence of the translator's personality on the translation.
3. Unclear criteria for assessing translation quality.
4. Full transfer of the content, stylistic and figurative elements of the work, as well as the national mentality.

Difficulties in translating individual lexemes.

Lexical units in different languages differ from each other. However, some units are not translated directly simply due to the lack of a direct analogue in the language. Therefore, the translator is required to find or in fact invent this analogue.

If there are difficult-to-translate or essentially untranslatable words and phrases in the text, the translator is responsible for the accuracy of the transmission of the meaning and mood.

Influence of the translator's personality on the translation.

Many translators also analyze the personality of the writer and his biography, as well as historical events that took place during or immediately before writing the work.

Such a conceptual analysis allows us to formalize translation of a work of fiction, which improves the quality of the translator's work as a whole.

Unclear criteria for assessing translation quality

This is a matter of perception of translation. Indeed, despite the huge number of scientific articles that reveal the problems of literary translation, no one knows how the perception of translation is shaped.

How does the reader come to the conclusion that the translation is good if they are almost never acquainted with the original? The question remains open.

Full transfer of the content, stylistic and figurative elements of the work, as well as the national mentality

Rather, it is not even a problem, but a challenge. It can be completely solved by the professionalism of the translator and an extraordinary amount of ingenuity.

Many translators believe that transferring the style and images of a literary work is only a matter of translators' professionalism. Another issue is that each book requires the translator to select individual stylistic tools, which do not always correspond to those used by the author in the original.

That's why in the process of translation we shouldn't pay attention only to dictionary definitions. To choose the only possible variant, it necessary to take into consideration the context.

Thus, the most important problem of literary translation is to find ways to translate stylistic means, to find or create equivalents in another language. That is why translator is often considered as co-author.

References:

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AS A MODERN TREND OF FORMATION OF INTERCULTURAL TOLERANCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

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As a multifaceted concept, intercultural communication encompasses two main components – "culture" and "communication". It became popular when comparative studies of different cultures and their components began to be used in science. After all, the concept of "culture" has developed historically. Initially, it meant the processes of human development of nature, education and training, but from the second half of the XVIII century it begins to be seen as a special aspect of society, associated with the way of existence of human activity, and one that characterizes the difference between human life and other living beings. From the end of XIX – first half of XX century the achievements of anthropology, ethnology, structural linguistics, semiotics, and information theory began to be actively used in the study of cultural issues. [2, p. 138]. As a result, culture began to be seen as an informational aspect of society, as socially significant information that regulates the activities, behavior and communication of people.

The concept of "communication" also has many definitions, but it is often interpreted as a mechanism that ensures the existence and development of human relations, which contains all the semantic symbols, a means of transmitting them in space and preservation in time. Successful intercultural communication presupposes a person's constant readiness to perceive, understand and accept other people's ethnic stereotypes of behavior, peoples, customs, interests, cultural values, etc.

Experience has shown that many problems in communicating with other cultures arise from misunderstandings of each other's behavior, when people in a certain situation expect a certain behavior, and not waiting for it, come to erroneous conclusions about the culture with which they communicate. So, it is