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THE TRANSLATOR'S FALSE FRIENDS AND THEIR TYPES
A. Kaljanov

Abstract: A great number of terms proposed by researchers in order to name interlingual correspondences having homonymic characters confirm the complexity of the given phenomenon and the necessity to use such linguistic methods that will help to avoid ambiguity in the interpretation of interlingual homonymy category. There are words in the source and target languages that are more or less similar in form. Such words are of great interest to the translator since he is naturally inclined to take this formal similarity for the semantic proximity and to regard the words that look alike as permanent equivalents.

Keywords: Interlingual homonyms, false friends, translation, classification.

Nowadays, the problem of international lexicon translation is one of the most actual problems and, unfortunately, it isn't studied very well. The translator should be afraid of numerous pseudo-internationalism that can confuse even skillful specialists and completely distort the sense of the statement; he also is faced with some difficulties connected with the choice between preservation of the international form and selection of some equivalent of a native or foreign language. In this work we tried to touch upon some widespread mistakes trapping the translator in the process of

his work with such kind of lexicon; we also tried to explain some reasons for their occurrence and the way to avoid these mistakes.

The linguistic term false friends or false cognates describes confusing word pairs occurring in two or more different languages, which have the same or very similar form but different meaning. These words developed mostly from classical languages that mean that all of them have the same origin but their semantic meaning rapidly changed over the years, so they are no longer considered to be polysemous. The difference between these word pairs can be observed not only in the semantic meaning but also in spelling, pronunciation, or grammatical category [1].

False friends can cause many difficulties to a language used when learning a foreign language, they can provide linguistic traps in which a non-native speaker can unknowingly fall. Wrong use of a false friend can result in mistakes in translations, misunderstandings, confusion, or even embarrassment and hilarious situations. It is undeniable that these words can be erroneously expressed by non-native speakers, as well native speakers because of the fact that they can occur in various dialects of the same language [2].

This phenomenon of false friends existing in one language is called intralingual false friends. On the other hand, false friends are not always considered to be linguistic obstacles which can cause non-native speakers unpleasant issues. For some authors, false friends represent original opportunities, they use them in order to make their texts more interesting, they allow them to make for example puns, as well as homophones [3]. These are just common false friends regardless of their shared scope of meaning, etymology, graphic or phonetic features.

Rather systematic and wide studying of similar interlingual correspondence has begun in 1928 with the works of M. Kessler and Z. Derkony based on the materials of French-English and the English-French parallels. They also introduced the term "faux amis du traducteur" ("translator's false friends"). Nowadays this term is standard and is in common use. Two types of "translator's false friends" are defined:

1) "completely false" with similar spelling and different semantics;

2) "partially false" with similar spelling and with general semantics.

The compound term "Translator's false friends" is used in the works that mainly connected with problems of translation. Some differential dictionaries that after M. Kessler and Z. Derkony began to be named as dictionaries of "translator's false friends" were published in Russia some years ago" [4].

Emphasizing distinctions between the concepts of "translator's false friends" and "interlingual homonymy", V.V. Akulenko marks that "a

significant place among "translator's false friends" is occupied by some cases of interlingual homonymy and paronymy".

It is considered to be that the concept of "translator's false friends" is much wider than the concepts of "interlingual homonyms" and "interlingual paronyms": it includes in its structure all lexical units which can cause wrong associations interlingual homonyms, interlingual paronyms, etymological doublets, etc. That is the opinion of some researchers [5].

However, some linguists use both of the terms, with no differentiating of their semantics So, R.A. Hudagov, having named his article "Translator's false friends" according to names of dictionaries which data he analyzes, he marks: "interlingual homonyms, words that sound similar but have different meanings are usually called "Translator's false friends" [6. 3-9].

J. Vlchek also thought that the term of "translator's false friends" is not the term but "the trope for the name of interlingual homonyms" [7]. The same point of view after R.A.Budagov and J.Vlchck is stated by A. Shidlovsky: interlingual homonyms (words having identical or close pronunciation but different meanings) are called "Translator's false friends" in linguistics [8. 3].

However, in our opinion, to call the term interlingual homonyms as "translator's false friends" consisting of metaphorical periphrasis could be incorrect: such name does not reflect the fundamental symmetric-asymmetric side of the phenomenon because the homonymy is the expression of symmetry of the form at the asymmetry of the contents. The definition "translator's false friends" is comprehensible in translation theory but it does not reflect the linguistic aspect of a problem: probably, exactly because of this reason in monographic researches devoted to a problem of interlingual homonymy, for similar words in different languages some other terms are used.

Interlingual homonymy covers all that lies within the limits of one-serial language levels formally identical but semantically different in contacting languages. However, as many researchers agreed, the basic part of interlingual homonymy is marked on the lexical level in the category of interlingual lexical homonyms [9].

There are two possible ways to explain reasons of the interlingual homonyms occurrence: casual correspondences of soundings in practically non-contacting languages; and not casual correspondences, caused by the subsequent changes in the semantics of genetically related single-root words [10].

R.A.Budagov marking specificity of interlingual homonyms category in close kindred languages wrote: "One thing when the talk is about the discrepancy between non-kindred languages (semantic discrepancies of formally similar lexicon); and the other thing, is the discrepancy between

kindred languages. In turn, it is a different situation in closely kindred languages than with more remote relation" [11]. This "absolutely different situation" is connected with that the major part of interlingual homonyms and paronyms in such languages result from the disintegration of polysemy or as a consequence of expansion/narrowing of the word meanings which are going back to the same etymon.

It is natural that between kindred languages and close kindred languages the relative density of similar correspondence is much higher than in non-kindred languages. Moreover, there can be a lot of interlingual homonyms between words of kindred languages; it can be a consequence of unequal development of common origin words' meanings.

Later on the term "interlingual homonyms" got wide circulation in linguistic literature. However, the analysis of available points of view connected with the phenomenon of homonymy has shown that even now there is no certain standard definition of the concept of "interlingual homonymy". Researchers' opinions differ both concerning the expression and connotation of interlingual correspondences having homonymic characters.

Having relatively formal identity of interlingual homonyms admitted by the majority of scientists, the degree of a semantic divergence is not clearly determined.

We should emphasize that the list of given terms is not complete. Some linguists offer to qualify interlingual correspondences coinciding in their expression and various in different degrees of their meaning as "false equivalents" [12. 194], "translator's false friends" [13], "deceptive language resemblances" [14. 228-238], "words-analogues" [14. 160], "pseudo-internationalism"[14.16], "approximates", "false lexical parallels" [15], and "heteronyms" [16. 84-110].

V.V.Dubichinsky to prevent different interpretations and discrepancies recommends linguists and translators to unite such well-known terms as "international lexicon ", "translator's false friends", "interlingual homonyms", etc. into one terminological system. "The lexemes coinciding in expression and similar/dissimilar in connotation" are suggested to be given such a general term like "lexical parallels" [17].

As for the classification of false friends, there is no single division on which all of the linguists would agree. False friends can be therefore classified in accordance with various aspects, for example morphological, graphical, phonetic, etymological, or syntactical. This is where the authors differ the most. However, the shared meaning and the semantic form between given two words always have a significant role to play in distributing false friends.

Chamizo-Domínguez [2] divides false friends from a semantic and synchronic point of view into two basic groups:

1. Chance false friends
2. Semantic false friends

Chance false friends do not share any semantic or etymological aspect, it means that they do not have the same origin and their mutual relation is just random. However, they are similar to the graphical and phonetic point of view. A prototypical example is the Japanese word *atama* which means the head and Karakalpak word *atama* which means a title. Hence chance false friends in two or more languages are equivalent to homonyms in one language. For example the Karakalpak word *san* means either a number or a part of the body. These two words do not possess any etymological relation, however, from the graphical and phonetic point of view are exactly the same, as well as chance false friends. Semantic false friends, on the other hand, share the common origin, have also similar graphical and phonetic aspects but the meaning changed over the years. To study semantic false friends in more detail, Chamizo-Domínguez and Nerlich [3] divide them further into two subgroups:

1. Full false friends
2. Partial false friends

The meaning of full false friends in two different languages changed rapidly and two given words do not share any semantic relation, whereas partial false friends are words that can bear more than one meaning and one of them is common for both of them.

Chacón-Beltrán introduced a classification of false friends also with connection to cognate words [18]. This classification is called CCVF (*Clasificación de Cognados Verdaderos y Falsos*) and divides cognates into six groups depending on their phonetic or/and graphic structure and whether they are true cognates or false cognates:

1. True Cognates: Phonetic
2. True Cognates: Graphic
3. Partial False Friends: Phonetic
4. Total False Friends: Phonetic
5. Partial False Friends: Graphic
6. Total False Friends: Graphic

Another classification was introduced by Veisbergs [19]. He distinguishes three main groups of false friends:

1. False friends proper
2. Occasional or accidental false friends
3. Pseudo false friends

The first group is further divided into three subgroups:

a) Complete (absolute) false friends

b) Partial false friends

c) Nuance differentiated word pairs

Complete and partial false friends share the same features as total and partial false friends in Chacón-Beltrán's classification. The difference connected to connotative meaning occurs with nuance differentiated word pairs, a slight distinction between two given word can be caused by the frequency of use, semantic features, stylistic differences, diachronic diversion, and colloquialism. Occasional or accidental false friends share, on the contrary, the same properties as chance false friends from the Chamizo-Domínguez's classification. It means that the connection between two given words is just coincidental as they do not have any etymological coherence. Pseudo false friends are non-existing expressions built by non-native speakers who assume that one word in their mother tongue has a corresponding counterpart in the other language. This situation happens usually with international words. Although pseudo friends are not ordinarily mentioned in dictionaries, their usage by learners of a foreign language is quite frequent. For example the Karakalpak word *narkoman* does not have the English counterpart *narcoman*, the correct translation is *drug addict*.

Stevens also organized confusing word pairs into several groups according to their shared meaning [20]. However, in his book he mainly focuses on practical exercises that should improve learners' knowledge about German-English confusing word pairs rather than on explaining the principles. Nevertheless, he divides these words into four categories:

1. True friends
2. False friends
3. Lots of friends
4. Confusing friends

In this article, we talked about the translator's false friend and focused on his

classification. However, so far no such research has been conducted in Karakalpak linguistics. Therefore, we have used only foreign research in this article. However, we will definitely explore this problem in our next research.

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THE ROLE OF SIMULATION TRAINING AT A MEDICAL INSTITUTE
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Abstract: The use of simulators, mannequins, phantoms allows you to repeatedly work out certain exercises and actions while providing timely, detailed professional instructions during work. It is the simulators that can repeatedly and accurately recreate important clinical scenarios and the ability to adapt the learning situation for each student.

Keywords: practical skills, simulation training, simulation educational technologies, mannequin, practical skills, modern medical education, medical education problems and solution methods.

Simulation training is a fairly new educational technique that is used in medicine. The use of simulators in healthcare is safe for patients, it allows you to simulate various critical situations in conditions close to real ones. At the present stage of development of higher medical education, the use of modern phantoms and simulators in the educational process is relevant [1]. This is due to the fact that it is not always possible to show certain pathological conditions at the clinical bases of departments. Simulation training in medical education is used to create conditions and develop algorithms for medical manipulations, including in emergency and extreme situations. This is due to the need for training for the mandatory simultaneous elimination of problems.

The uniqueness of the simulation training method is manifested in the possibility of using a repeated repetition in a single-type specified model conditions on simulators, simulators or with the help of other equipment to bring skill that requires meticulous accuracy, speed and standardization (any cognitive or manual actions carried out in the profession automatically,