UDC 81’25

https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-6165-2024-4(22)-34-48

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE THEORY OF TRANSLATOTOLOGY:
A BRIEF EXCURSION INTO DISCIPLINE

Abstract. The life of modern society is characterized by a sharp increase in international contacts. Many new states appeared on the world map, numerous international organizations and worldwide movements emerged. The rapid growth of science and technology has created a huge need for information exchange; the volume of international trade, diplomatic activity and international correspondence increased immeasurably. Cultural ties between peoples have expanded, international tourism has acquired a mass character. All these changes in the life of humanity caused the need for translations and translators.

A sharp increase in the role of translation activity could not fail to arouse the interest of researchers, but only from the middle of the XX-th century the process of translation became the object of comprehensive scientific study. In the center of attention of linguists was the semantic side of linguistic units and linguistic works, the connection of language with thinking, reality, with society and culture. New linguistic disciplines and fields of research appeared, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, text linguistics, the theory of acts of speech. Thanks to this, the requirements for the accuracy of translations have increased significantly. The study of a special type of language activity, which is called translation, began to be formalized into an independent linguistic discipline from the beginning of the XX-th century.

The profession of a translator is in demand as a result of the information explosion – a sharp increase in the exchange of information, which is accompanied by a translation explosion and a corresponding increase in the scale of translation activities. Not only professional translators, but also other specialists who speak foreign languages began to do translations. There was a need to train a large number of translators. A major role in attracting the attention of linguists to the problems of translation was also played by the qualitative change in translation activity.
Nowadays the modern world is seen as a huge translation machine, working at an ever-increasing speed. Still, only a small part of the scientific and technical literature published in various languages of the world is translated today. In this connection, the idea of computerization of the translation process and a sharp acceleration of translation evolution is developing.

**Keywords:** translation as a process, theory of translation, practice of translation, computer translation.

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**АНТОКАЦІЯ.** Життя сучасного суспільства характеризується різким зростанням міжнародних контактів. На карті світу з'явилося багато нових держав, виникли численні міжнародні організації, всеєвропейські рухи. Бурхливе зростання науки і техніки викликало величезну потребу в обміні інформацією. Незмірно зріс обсяг міжнародної торгівлі, дипломатичної діяльності, міжнародного листування. Розширилися культурні зв'язки між народами, міжнародний туризм набув масового характеру. Всі ці зміни у житті людства викликали потребу у перекладах та перекладачах.

Різке зростання ролі перекладацької діяльності не могло не викликати інтересу у дослідників, але лише з середини ХХ ст. процес перекладу став об’єктом всебічного наукового вивчення. У центрі уваги лінгвістів виявилася смислова сторона мовних одиниць і мовних творів, зв’язок мови з мисленням, реальною дійсністю, із суспільством та культурою. З’явилися нові лінгвістичні дисципліни та галузі дослідження, такі як психолінгвістика, соціолінгвістика, лінгвістика тексту, теорія мовних актів. Завдяки цьому значно зросли вимоги щодо точності перекладів. Дослідження особливого виду мовної діяльності, яку називають перекладом, почали оформлятися у самостійну лінгвістичну дисципліну з початку ХХ століття.

Професія перекладача затребована внаслідок інформаційного вибуху – різкого збільшення обміну інформацією, що супроводжується перекладацьким вибухом та відповідним збільшенням масштабів перекладацької діяльності. Перекладами стали займатися не лише...
професійні перекладачі, а й інші фахівці, які володіють іноземними мовами. Виникла потреба у підготовці великої кількості перекладачів. Велику роль у приверненні уваги лінгвістів до проблем перекладу відіграла і якісна зміна перекладацької діяльності.

Сучасний світ розглядають як величезну перекладацьку машину, що працює з швидкістю, що все збільшується. І все-таки нині перекладається лише невелика частина науково-технічної літератури, що випускається різними мовами світу. У зв'язку з цим розвивається ідея комп'ютеризації перекладацького процесу та різкого прискорення перекладацької еволюції.

Ключові слова: переклад як процес, теорія перекладу, перекладацька практика, комп'ютерний переклад.

Formulation of the problem. XX – XXI centuries. are considered the “golden age” of translation, which became a very important and widespread type of human activity due to the rapid development, especially at the beginning of the XXI-st century, of science and special technology (equipment for simultaneous translation, audio- and video equipment, computers, the Internet, etc.). Currently, the international contacts have increased sharply. Many new national states appeared on the world map, numerous international organizations and worldwide movements emerged. The growth of science and technology challenges modern society in meeting the need for information exchange, while the volume of international trade, diplomatic activity and international correspondence has increased immeasurably. All these changes in the life of mankind have created a need for translations and translators as well as the translation agencies.

Analysis of the latest research and publications. The sharp increase in the role of translation activity could not but arouse interest among researchers. The focus of linguists’ attention was on the semantic side of linguistic units and speech works, the connection between language and thinking, reality, society and culture. Due to increased demands, the requirements for the translation accuracy have increased significantly. The translation studies have begun to take shape as an independent linguistic discipline since the beginning of the second half of the XX-th century.

Generations of researchers in the theory and practice of translation have focused their attention not only on the science of translation studies itself, but also on the intersection of a variety of humanitarian disciplines, opening up the unexplored areas like the pioneers of the Age of Discovery. It should be noted the foreign scientists M. Halliday [1], P. Newmark [2], E. Nida [3], M. Snell-Hornby [4], J. Catford [5] et al.; the Ukrainian
researchers V. Karaban [6], V. Koptilov [7], I. Korunets [8], T. Vorova [9] et al., who have given impetus to the development of fruitful theories of translation.

The purpose of the article is to get acquainted with the simplest elements of the theory of translation studies, including computer translation, which is unthinkable without penetration into the mechanism of translation; an attempt has been made to outline the problems of traditional translation theory. We do not claim the universal coverage of the stated research theme and set a more modest task – to touch only on some aspects of it.

Presentation of the main research material. Translation is considered to be the process of transferring the content of a text from one language using the means of another language. Translation arose from the needs of practice, human production activity in connection with the role of language as a means of communication. With the expansion of international relations, translation begins to play an increasingly important role in trade, production, and the cultural exchange of peoples.

The scientific study of translation phenomena began relatively recently, and mainly the practice of translating the literary texts was generalized. It is not surprising, therefore, that the main provisions traditionally considered in the theory of translation belonged to writers and poets. For example, writers of the Renaissance were interested in creating the nationally oriented literature: it should be remembered that their activities took place during the formation of nations and national literatures. This justifies the existence of two directions in the translation practice. One direction required a translation that would completely convey the entire linguistic structure and fabric of the original work, while the other required a translation that would convey only the meaning of the original text. The translation of a good translator had to demonstrate a perfect understanding of the uniqueness of the translated text, knowledge of the language of the translated author and the target language, avoiding the literal translation, the ability to adapt the text to the prevailing aesthetic norm.

Subsequently, at the beginning of the XIX-th century in connection with the development of historicism in philosophy, history, literature, etc., a tendency was realized in order to express the desire of romantic writers to convey the historical and national identity or flavor of the translated work.

It is precisely in the practice of literary translation that, contrary to the theoretical principles and complaints from the theorists, an interesting division of labor has emerged into a mechanical part (compiling the interlinear translation as the most accurate copy of the text) and a creative part (the literary design of a text).

The reason that stimulated the development of translation in this direction was the need to generalize the practice of literary and artistic
translation, which occupied a leading place in the translation activity. At the same time, the issues of terminology presented the significant or even insurmountable difficulties. Over time, the practical interest in the translation issues has continuously increased, although until the XXI-st century, the translation has been viewed primarily as a creative activity.

In the XXI-st century, the translation of non-fiction texts (e. g., scientific, technical, business, military texts) and the translation of both written and oral speech have acquired great importance. If in the past one or two national languages existed and dominated as the international languages in the field of communication, science, diplomacy (e. g., the Latin, Greek, French languages), in which most scientific works were written, then nowadays the situation has changed radically. The development of science and international cultural relations is now unthinkable without the translation of scientific and technical literature into dozens of languages.

Unlike previous periods, when the translation of such literature was not yet an independent profession, during the second half of the XX-th century there was arisen and until now there is a need to train the special staff of translators; the translation bureaus and professional associations of translators are created; the international congresses are convened and special journals, which are dedicated to translation as a specific profession with its own special tools, are published.

The modern world is viewed as a huge translation machine, working at ever-increasing speed. Every day dozens of translated books are printed, several international meetings are held, many dubbed films are released, an endless number of documents are translated in a wide variety of forms from one language to another. And yet, at present, only a small proportion of scientific and technical literature, which is published in different languages of the world, is translated. In this regard, the idea of mechanizing the translation process has arisen.

The computer translation has come to the forefront, replacing the machine translation. Representatives of the theoretical direction believe that for the sake of progress in the computer translation, it is necessary to develop new, fairly general methods for describing a language, and this is really labor-intensive work.

The representatives of this trend do not consider the computer translation empirically, but as one of the aspects of the general cybernetic problem of studying the processes of information processing. This implies the importance of transferring to the computer mechanism the ability to use the human speech as the starting stage of working with language. The main question of cybernetics is the question of the relationship between the
capabilities of a computer and thinking. A feature of the cybernetic approach is the correctness of the stated linguistic hypotheses, which can be tested experimentally by simulating certain processes in a computer.

The computer translation (hereinafter we will use this term instead of the outdated term “machine translation”) represents a significant evolution in an objective experiment in the field of translation theory and linguistics as a whole. The computer translation assumes that certain hypotheses about the translation process have been tested by simulating the translation process in a machine.

With this formulation of the point, the computer translation plays not only a practical role, but also opens the way for an objective study of the language processes that take place in translation, which undoubtedly serves to enrich the computer translation and contributes to the practical implementation of the development of new information machines for translation.

It can be argued that in the field of translation there will be an increase in the demand for the translated texts and the languages from which the translation is made; at the same time, a larger number of specialists familiar with the practice and theory of translation will be required to compile and constantly improve programs, edit the ready-made scientific and technical translations, etc. As a result, the specialists will be able to focus more attention on the translation of fiction and journalistic literature to a much larger extent than is currently being done, leaving the computer for a more important area of application – for example, modeling the process of artistic creation for a better understanding of it. The power of computer modeling and experimentation can help to advance greater understanding of mental processes.

The changing place of translation in the modern world, as well as the internal needs of linguistics itself, have led to the theorists becoming increasingly interested in the specific problems of language correspondence and other purely linguistic aspects of translation.

It is no coincidence, therefore, that even before the emergence of the problem of the computer translation, some linguists made attempts to substantiate the principles of a general translation theory built on the linguistic principles, adding to them some particular developments on the platform of which these principles are implemented.

In general, the researchers proceed from the following principles: 1) a translation always deals with a language, which essentially means working on a language; 2) a translation is always based on the study of a linguistic cross-section of the relationship between two languages and their stylistic
means; 3) as a consequence, the theory of translation as a special branch of philological science is a linguistic discipline with the specific lexical and grammatical correspondences between several languages. At the same time, the themes about translation as a result of the creative process, the inextricable unity of content and form, the transmission of the stylistic (national and artistic) uniqueness of the original text also remain relevant. Perhaps this is why some authors believe that the problem of translation manifests itself most seriously when studying the translation of fiction.

We believe that the issue of the literary translation is an integral part of any translation theory, including the theory of computer translation: the problem can be described from a linguistic point of view, but it requires the use of concepts of poetics.

Due to the existence of various opposing positions, some researchers even state that it is impossible to build a single, linguistically based theory that can unite the solutions to all problems of translation.

In general, the issue of the expediency or inexpediency of the linguistic theory of translation rests on the basement of whether it is possible to identify a certain object of study that is present in every translation, and whether this object can be studied by linguistic means. Such an object is the translation process itself, in which a transition is made from one system of signs to another and which can be described in semiotic terms.

It is important to distinguish between the translation process and its result in connection with the following point. The science of translation was usually built as a normative discipline, the main goal of which was to establish the result of the translation process and develop the criteria for assessing the quality of translation. The normative theory of translation was built empirically with help of the comparative analysis of original texts and translations. Theoretical principles were borrowed from lexicology, grammar, stylistics and, in other cases, from literary criticism. However, a science that seeks to describe translation as a process should not be a normative, but a theoretical linguistics science, since modern linguistics strives to describe the functionality of language, but is not inclined to establish standards for its use.

Structural linguistics studies a language in another aspect – in the aspect of existing natural laws of organization of speech material associated with general communicative forms. As a consequence, for the structural analysis it does not matter whether a language with a rich literary tradition or some local dialect is studied – the methods of structural analysis are applicable to the analysis of any speech material, to any set of phrases; structural linguistics delimits the field of study to that area where rigorous objective methods are applicable.
In the theory of translation, the criterion of the text translatability is extremely important, which arises when considering such characteristics as accuracy and adequacy of translation (they are not equivalent to each other). Adequacy is based on the use of all possible equivalents, reflecting the resources used by the author of the text, while accuracy is conveyed by the semantic content of the original text and its full functional and stylistic correspondence. But in order to build the theoretical foundations, it would be desirable to avoid such contradictions and start with simpler, more elementary concepts; nevertheless, it should be understood that certain sacrifices are inevitable, and no description of the translation process can be exhaustive.

The interest of linguists in the theory of translation is determined mainly by the place occupied by the problem of meaning of a linguistic sign in modern linguistics. An idea of R. Jakobson is increasingly taking root: the idea is based on the semiotic understanding of language that the meaning of any linguistic sign is its translation into another, alternative sign [10, p. 232]. Such translation is of three types: 1) intralingual (when some signs are interpreted using other signs from the same language system), 2) interlingual (when the actual translation is done using verbal signs from another language), 3) intersemiotic translation (when verbal signs are interpreted by signs from non-verbal sign systems) [10, p. 233].

In the linguistic understanding of meaning, the description of a linguistic phenomenon is based on establishing the similarities / differences between two phenomena (in this case, equivalence can be established between units of all levels of language). Describing a linguistic phenomenon in any aspect inevitably entails the construction of another system with a full set of differential features of the compared units and the establishment of equivalence between them. In this case, the logical conclusion is that if linguistics can be considered as the science of linguistic relations, then the translation can be considered as a special case of such linguistic relations.

An interesting aspect of the translation theory is that it studies the linguistic contacts established between languages that are used by the same people in turn. The phenomena that arise during such contacts can also be described in terms of the translation theory.

Describing the translation as a process involves the use of a number of well-established concepts. In the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the issue of using or eliminating the native language has always been given a lot of attention, in particular – the relationship between the focus on the appropriateness of using the translation in teaching a foreign language and its passive acquisition, i.e. on the ability to read and understand the written text.
Thus, two goals are set: 1) to teach the student to understand a text in a foreign language, distinguishing the functions of each form in a foreign text; 2) to teach the student to express a thought in a foreign language using all forms that express the thought. Each of these goals has its own grammar (one grammar studies the basic elements of language with help of their forms, and another grammar teaches the use of these forms). Currently, the idea of the translation-free language teaching is becoming increasingly popular. In this regard, in the practice of teaching foreign languages one can observe a contrast between the automatism of oral speech and the translation as a conscious, creative language activity.

When contrasting the translation methods with non-translation methods, the fact is often emphasized that the translation from a foreign language into a native one is a product of a creative act, and, therefore, is appropriate only at the later stages of language learning. This approach to the translation methods is quite reasonable as long as the translation is considered as creativity and comprehension of the facts of reality.

Meanwhile, in connection with the development of the theory of computer translation, a new understanding of translation has emerged, which in no way contradicts the development of skills of automaticity of oral speech, and requires a change in the approach to the methods of teaching languages. The computer translation is important for the methodology of teaching foreign languages because it can be considered as a model of the translation process and the modeling of the process of teaching a foreign language itself.

This approach can be effective in analyzing the formal structure of a sentence, which is especially important when the meaning of individual words is unclear, and this often happens when translating even simple scientific and technical texts. The methods of formal text analysis are very close to those of the exact methods of deductive inference. Practical assistance can be provided by the analysis of ready-made computer algorithms, which contain a complete list of rules necessary for translating a fairly simple text, compiled according to purely formal criteria. Of course, it is incorrect to assume that the language learning should be limited only to these rules, since during the computer translation each rule of ordinary grammar is divided into a number of simple or elementary ones, which is not always necessary for a person. The only important thing is that these rules provide a complete list of all forms of a given language, indicating the possible functions of each form.

We tried to touch upon the problem of how the theory of computer translation can help the methodology of teaching foreign languages.
However, understanding the processes that occur when teaching foreign languages is also a necessary platform for the development of the theory of computer translation and the theory of translation in general.

The easiest way to think about the process of computer translation is in terms of teaching language to an artificial intelligence. The vocabulary and rules entered into such a “brain” correspond to the vocabulary and rules that the student remembers. The point is to equip the “brain” with the skills that allow such a “student” to understand and compose phrases in a foreign language. Perhaps it makes sense to start training such a “brain” by translating simple sentences at the level of requirements for the usual students in the lower grades of school, and then improve the vocabulary and rules so that the “brain” seems to move from class to class.

Regarding the issue of interpretation, it should be noted that in the case of different categorization of reality in two languages, untranslatability (in the strict sense of the word) may arise, then the method of interpretation comes to the rescue, conveying the content by referring to the reality.

As an example, we give words with suffixes of subjective assessment. The difficulty in this case is not only that the corresponding suffixes are much more common in some languages than in others, but also that these suffixes are combined differently with different stems. Thus, for the Italian words *il donnone* or *la donnaccia* there is no direct correspondence that preserves the meaning (cf. the Ukrainian interpretations: “чоловікоподібна жінка” or “зла жінка”).

Even when the corresponding suffixes are combined with the same stems, very sharp differences are possible in the use of words in the two languages. In the French language there are suffixes *-et*, *-ette*, but they are few in number and their stylistic scope of use is much narrower than in the Ukrainian language; also, they are used, as a rule, in children's literature, in fairy tales, sometimes in familiarly colored speech and cannot convey the richness of Ukrainian suffixes (e.g., in French language it is still possible to select a more or less exact correspondence between *maison* and *maisonette* for the pair *будинок* and *будиночок*, yet it is no longer possible to apply the same technique to the pair *стіл* and *столик* and one has to use the interpretation method: table and petite table).

Therefore, if, when translating from one language to another, there are inconsistencies or lack of necessary language equivalents or a set of required categories, then the translator moves to pre-established language correspondences based on his own understanding or knowledge of options of interpretation.

The transition to pre-established correspondences is inevitably associated with the processes of linguistic analysis and synthesis, which have
great linguistic significance. It turns out that the tasks and difficulties that arise when analyzing a text are fundamentally different from those of synthesis. As a rule, linguists passed over this chain of problems without identifying the components in the translation process. R. Jacobson [10] was the first to draw attention to the importance of analysis / synthesis and the fundamental difference between their forms (listening-analysis and speaking-synthesis).

Separately, the following note should be added: the term "grammar" is used in the sense of (a) the grammatical structure of a language and (b) a description of the grammatical structure of a language. However, the researcher does not always realize that the current usage of words leads to the absolutization of the concept of "grammar". This is one step towards the widespread belief that only one "grammar", in the sense of describing the grammatical structure, can be considered as scientifically valid. This explains the claims of various schools and trends to formulate the only correct and the only scientific methods for describing a language.

Meanwhile, the description of a language system depends entirely on the practical goals that the linguist sets for himself, and the scientific nature of the principles that are put forward can be assessed only from the point of view of the correctness of the task and the degree of approach to the intended goal.

Language can be understood as any system of signs that serves to record thoughts; in this case, the existence of thought without language is impossible. However, the term "language" is also commonly used to designate a set of specific means of communication between people of a particular country, in such a situation they are dealing with a real language (e. g., the Ukrainian, English, French languages). The existence of meaning (or an elementary semantic unit) outside such a real language is theoretically permissible.

In fact, it can be assumed that the meaning is fixed in some artificial language, where the selection of an unambiguous equivalent is carried out as a form of correspondence between the signifier and the signified; in this case, we can talk about pure meaning. An artificial language of this type can be, for example, an intermediary language in the computer translation; when carrying out such a translation, the intermediary-language is perceived as something more serious than a useful abstraction.

This kind of translation presupposes the presence of some abstract language, which is processed in a computer program. This intermediary-language – regardless of how many specific languages can be translated into it – can be constructed as a system of uniquely fixed abstract meanings or pure grammatical and lexical meanings.
If we agree with the possibility of cybernetic analogies and consider the computer translation to be a simulation of some process that occurs during human language learning, then the logical assumption arises about the existence of an analogue of such an intermediary-language in any translation. In the process of the computer translation, the assumption of the existence of a system of pure meanings is subjected to experimental verification.

It should be noted that it was the computer translation that showed the need for a separate approach to the problem of text analysis (in which the researcher actually goes from the form to the intermediary-language, i.e. to pure meaning) and to the problem of text synthesis (in which the researcher actually goes from the intermediary-language, i.e. from pure meaning to form).

In general, the distinction between the stages of analysis and synthesis in the communication process means the natural presence (between them) of interrelation and interaction as the integral aspects of communication. The starting point in describing the communication process (especially when communicating through translation) should be synthesis as a factor generating messages. In this case, analysis, which contributes to the recognition of message units, can be described as a process inverse to synthesis.

Another productive method used in translation is the transformation method, based on replacing some words or phrases with others, but maintaining the same meaning.

The difference between transformation and interlingual translation is that during transformation one does not come into contact with the categorization of reality. L. Tesnier [11, p. 364] denotes transformation as the translation of a full-meaning word from one grammatical category to another. In accordance with his classification of transformations, parts of speech are introduced into the basic platform, designated by symbols corresponding to the endings of parts of speech in Esperanto: O (noun), A (adjective), I (verb), E (adverb).

L. Tesnier [11] distinguishes two types of transformations: 1) transformation of a full-valued word (a member of a sentence into a word of a different category), 2) transformation of the entire sentence. Within each of these types, transformations are distinguished: simple, double, triple, etc., depending on the number of transformations to which the original structure is subjected. Transformations are further classified based on the nature of the resulting category, such as noun, adjective, adverb, and verb transformations. The researcher considers simple transformations of the first degree to be the transformation of an adjective, adverb, verb into a noun, the transformation of a noun, adverb and verb into an adjective, the transformation of a noun, adjective and verb into an adverb, the transformation of a noun, adjective and adverb into a verb.
The theory of transformations makes it possible to resolve the issue of constructive homonymy. If the same chain of symbols is obtained through two different transformations, then we will say that this chain is a constructive homonym.

The phenomenon of grammatical synonymy has been given various definitions; one of them defines the grammatical synonymy as a special case of substitution, since substituting signs have the same meaning, but different signifiers. In particular, giving examples of replacement signs, it is possible to demonstrate that the gerund transposes a verb into a noun (e.g., Il lit en se promenant. Il lit pendant sa promenade. – Він читає, прогулюючись. Він читає під час прогулянки).

In general, two constructions can be called grammatically synonymous if they: (1) develop from the same initial node in a sentence or, in other words, play the same grammatical role; (2) enter into sentences obtained from one another by transformation.

Based on the above definition of transformation, the following statement can be made: in the phrases of core in a particular language, it is impossible to find two phrases containing the grammatical synonyms, since the phrases of core are generated without resorting to any transformation. In this case, it is possible to identify at least two sublanguages, one of which (the core) is an idealization of the concept of the neutral style, studied in stylistics. The second sublanguage can be considered as a set of sublanguages, each of which is characterized by those transformations with the help of which the phrases of this sublanguage are obtained. In this case, it is possible to obtain the objective characteristics of what is usually called the functional style.

In the process of practical work of a translator, it is important to clarify what is meant by understanding the text during translation. Apparently, understanding a text during translation means either establishing the correspondences between certain segments of the text and elements of the intermediary-language, or establishing the syntactic relationships between these segments. These text segments, with which correspondence is established through an intermediary-language, are called the translation units. Isolating these units (into which the analyzed message is divided during the translation process) is one of the main tasks of text analysis.

One could accept the word as such a unit of translation, but J. Vinay and J. Darbelnet [12, p. 37] put forward an objection to this, believing that the dual nature of the sign does not appear clearly enough in the word, and the signifier is brought to the fore at the expense of the signified; instead, the units of meaning are allocated as the unit of translation.
Currently, in the computer translation, the selection of the translation units corresponds to the operation of reducing certain sections of text to the information recorded in the computer memory. There are the following types of words as a unit of text: an input-word, an output-word, a memorized word as a set of information for a given word, placed in the computer memory.

**Conclusions.** Nowadays the practice of translation helps to provide ways of limitless communication between multilingual people, being an effective platform for establishing trust and mutual understanding. The study of the theory of translatology contributes to the disclosure of the general linguistic regularities of the translation process, the establishment of the functional basis of the interaction of different languages, the demonstration of the regularity of the used translation equivalents (their private or general nature and their equivalence), the clarification of the stages of translation. In general, translatology is rapidly evolving as a science, expanding the horizons of its achievements and replenishing the baggage of practicing translators with the necessary tools for the effective performance of their professional duties.

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