

УДК 802.0-3:800.855

А.Н.Смирнова (2 курс, ФИЯ), О.Г.Ветрова, к.ф.н., проф.

САМЫЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННЫЕ ОШИБКИ, КОТОРЫЕ ДОПУСКАЮТ ИНОСТРАНЦЫ, ГОВОРЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Проблема изучения иностранных языков сегодня очень важна. Иностранные языки востребованы обществом, особенно теперь, когда научный и технологический прогресс привёл к прорыву в знаниях и повлёл за собой все увеличивающийся поток информации. Иностранные языки необходимы как главное и самое эффективное средство обмена информацией между людьми нашей планеты. Однако языковые ошибки нередко влекут за собой серьезные сбои в коммуникации, что имеет результатом не только нарушение процесса общения, но и отрицательное воздействие на профессиональную деятельность коммуникантов. В работе анализируются часто встречающиеся ошибки, допускаемые в процессе общения на английском языке теми, для кого английский не является родным языком. Исследование такого рода позволяет не только усовершенствовать процесс общения, но и определить некоторые тенденции межкультурной коммуникации.

Although English as a language of intercultural communication is supposed to be known and used almost in every corner of the world, it is rather complicated to use it without blunders. It is quite common to find mistakes in the English language on foreign products, signs, and on many other things which often has a humorous, misleading, humiliating, or even hostile effect. To reduce such negative consequences, it is necessary that the most common mistakes made by foreigners should be systematized in order to avoid them in the future.

I. Wrong spelling and replication translations.

This type of mistakes is particularly widespread in Asian cultures. Regarding the incorrect use of English by people from Asian countries, common mistakes are most often attributed to the vast differences in phonetic and grammatical structures of their mother tongue and English, as well as how the languages are used.

The most common mistakes due to phonetic differences are as follows:

- inability to differentiate between "R" and "L" ;
- pronouncing [shi] (or [shee]) vs. [see];
- lack of [θ], [ð], or [v] sounds in Asian languages (e.g. Japanese) which are often replaced by [s] sound, [b] is most often substituted for [v];
- inability to pronounce various vowel sounds of the English language.

There are some sounds that are virtually unique belonging only to English, speakers of other language having difficulty pronouncing them. Another problem is that some native accents filtering and distort the sounds of English in accordance with the patterns of their mother tongue (this is usually the case of telephone contacts).

The so-called 'false friends of translators' There are words in the source and target languages which look or sound similar but have different meanings. The seeming similarity is usually the result of the two words having the common Greek or Latin origin. Being a nuisance in interpreting, these words are known as 'false friends of translators', or pseudo-international words. For instance:

- focus – внимание (but not “фокус”)
- cabinet – тумбочка (but not “кабинет”)
- familiar – известный (but not “фамильярный”)

fabric – ткань (but not “фабрика”)

Stylistic mistakes

Although they cannot be considered fatal errors, bad stylistic habits can result in misunderstanding. There is a variety of words in a language that together with their logical meaning have emotional meanings, or a co-meaning. One should not mix words with emotional co-meaning and words having multiple meanings. For example, the English "careerist" is neutral while the Russian «карьерист» is quite negative. Context and situational characteristics should be taken into consideration as well (e.g. slang words or colloquialisms do not belong to the formal style – if used they transfer a special intention).

Political correctness

Political correctness is a term used in English-speaking countries to describe real or perceived attempts to impose limits on the acceptable language and terms used in public discussion. While it usually refers to linguistic phenomena, it is sometimes extended to cover political ideology or public behavior. Distinguished are the following mistakes: gender-related, disability-related, race and ethnic-related, religious inclusive, and other.

Attention to the phenomena mentioned above might improve the aggravating situation in some aspects of intercultural communication and help to eliminate conflicts at different levels of social contacts.