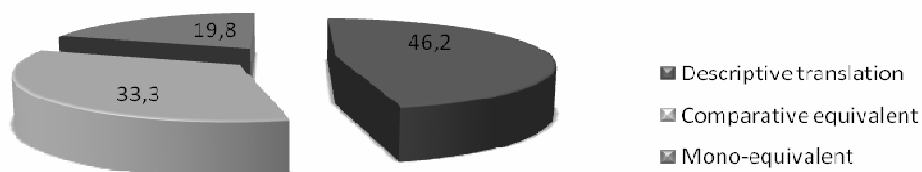


Percentage of the Used Ways of Translation of PUs



As it can be seen from the diagram the main way of translating is descriptive translation. All the other ways are seldom resorted to. It can be explained by the absence of the mono-equivalent in the target language, that's why, the translator uses descriptive translation changing the stylistic coloring and depriving it of the original expressiveness and emotivity.

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ENGLISH IN THE WORLD

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The article shows the power of English in the world and gives proved facts of its importance. The task of our article was to describe the peculiarities that were created with spreading of the English language worldwide. During the research we used knowledge of English of our own and information from the Internet (mainly Wikipedia). The results of the research are that English affects a lot of parts and issues of many lives, which can cause many countries to think why their language is disappearing. Besides some minuses of it, there are many advantages. We may consider that in future English will take even much power than it already has.

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and is now the most widely used language in the world. It is spoken as a first language by the majority populations of several sovereign states, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations [1].

Modern English, sometimes described as the first global lingua franca, is the dominant language or in some instances even the required international language of communications, science, information, technology, business, seafaring, aviation, entertainment, radio and diplomacy [1]. English can be at least understood almost everywhere among scholars and educated people, as it is the world media language, and the language of cinema, TV, pop music and the computer world. All over the planet people know many English words, their pronunciation and meaning [2].

To unite certain lexical vocabulary related to different fields of work, the English language is subdivided into various components: Business English, Literary English, English of Professional Law (or Legal English), Medicine English, English of Informational Technologies, Aviation English, Engineering English, English of

Linguistics, Literature, Philology

Human Resources, Marketing English, Science English, Media English, English of Finances, Management English and etc.

Business English embraces the English language which is mostly related to international trade. There are lots of programs for non-native English speakers to achieve understanding and a level of proficiency in it. And, of course, the biggest part of these learners is businessmen who want to succeed in transactions in Anglosphere or in bargains with people who don't share mother tongue with them.

Literary English includes words and phrases that are used in literary criticism, literary reviews and thoughts on all sorts of literary works. This language can be often found in theory of school literature books.

English of Professional Law (Legal English) involves conceptions of jurisprudence and is used by lawyers and other legal professionals to broaden their field of work. A great part of Legal English belongs to legal writing and drafting of written material which enquires knowledge of law notions in English.

Medicine English consists of medical terms that are needed for doctors and other medical workers like nurses and paramedics to share and develop achievements in their occupation. It often helps to save lives of people whose country doesn't have enough medical knowledge and developments of their own and to exchange medical students across the world to help them get better experience.

English of Informational Technologies concerns IT students and professionals who want to learn computer and software terms and other conceptions that are attached to computer machines and digital information. The IT field is very standardized and easy to learn because everything of it is mostly in English.

Aviation English and Engineering English embrace names of specialized equipment and techniques needed for pilots and engineers, English for Human Resources is English for students and employees who want to communicate in English better, Marketing English is used for preparing marketers for situations they will face in real life with English speakers at work, Science English is created to teach the English learners scientific terms for using it in their jobs (science), Media English is created for media students and professionals who want themselves to enable their media-related fields in English, English of Finances and Management includes English words and phrases related to finances & money and management.

All these kinds (subdivisions) of English exist not accidentally; they were created with international importance. With the same reasons many international language schools and organizations were founded. And many foreign students come there to study in summer to get a certificate that will help them while searching for a job or getting a degree. And many of those students become successful in their business.

Thus the English language is sometimes referred as the International language. According to Wikipedia, International language is the concept of the English language as a global means of communication in numerous dialects, and also the movement towards an international standard for the language. It can also be called Global English, World English, Common English, Continental English, General English, Engas (English as associate language), or Globish [3].

This way English has many dialects all around the world. The main dialects are, of course, British English, American English, Australian English, New Zealand English and Asian English. The British variant is divided into Northern English, East Midlands English, West Midlands English, East Anglian English, Southern English and West Country English, Scottish, Scots, Welsh, Northern Ireland, Manx and Irish English. The American variant consists of New England, Inland Northern American, Mid-Atlantic, North-Central American, Midland American, Miami, Southern, Western, Hawaiian Pidgin, Canadian, Bermudian and Native American English. The Australian variant is divided into South Australian, Western Australian, Torres Strait, Australian Criol, Victorian, Queensland and Norfolk English. The New Zealand variant has Maori English and South and Taranaki accents. The Asian variant embraces Brunei, Burmese, Hong Kong, Pakistani, Tenglish and Indian English. The variation of the English language is expressed by different pronunciation of words or predominance of particular sounds in speech, not the same colloquial words that may be unknown to other dialects or the language itself.

There are also special ways of measuring English skills of non-native English speakers which are subdivided into categories. Often presence of certificates of passing such examinations is required for entering different educational institutions around the world, especially in English-speaking countries. Furthermore, the presence of such certificates gives the owner more opportunities to get a job in an international organization or a company and also increases his willingness to seek for a job in English-speaking countries. Such certificates are recognized by many corporations, companies and firms; presence of at least one of them attests English knowledge on a certain level.

Most of the testing systems are composed by Cambridge university as the most famous and accepted all over the world, but there are much more exams which are as popular. The exams below are passed in more than

100 countries annually and the number of qualified people reaches several million people annually. There are two major testing systems around the world: TOEFL and IELTS.

Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is an international standardized test for non-native English speakers wishing to enroll in U.S. universities. The test is accepted by many English-speaking academic and professional institutions [4]. TOEFL test scores are accepted by more than 9000 colleges, universities, agencies and other institutions in 130 countries and that list includes the top 100 universities in the world. In addition to that, it can be used to satisfy visa requirements for both Australia and the U.K.

TOEFL is a trademark of ETS (Educational Testing Service), a private non-profit organization, which designs and administers the tests [4]. The scores are valid for two years; then they are no longer reported. There are 3 ways of testing TOEFL: internet-based (iBT), paper-based (PBT) and computer-based (CBT) versions. All the versions are subdivided into 4 sections which are listening, reading, writing and speaking. Each section is used to check the ability of the test-takers to operate with the unfamiliar information, to understand the topic of the discussion and use the vocabulary when needed [4].

International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is a standardized test of the English language proficiency. It is jointly managed by Cambridge English Language Assessment, the British Council and IDP Education Pvt Ltd [5]. There are two versions of the IELTS: Academic Version and General Training Version. The Academic Version is intended for those who want to enroll in universities and other institutions of higher education and for professionals such as medical doctors and nurses who want to study or practice in an English-speaking country. The General Training Version is intended for those planning to undertake non-academic training or to gain work experience, or for immigration purposes. IELTS is accepted by most Australian, British, Canadian, Irish, New Zealand and South African academic institutions, over 3,000 academic institutions in the United States, and various professional organizations across the world. It is also a requirement for immigration to Australia and New Zealand [5]. No minimum score is required to pass the test. An IELTS result or Test Report Form is issued to all candidates with a score from "band 1" ("non-user") to "band 9" ("expert user") and each institution sets a different threshold. There is also a "band 0" score for those who did not attempt the test. Institutions are advised not to consider a report older than two years to be valid, unless the user proves that he has worked to maintain his level.

International Test of English Proficiency (iTEP) is a language assessment tool that measures the English skills of non-native English speakers. The test is supported by more than 600 institutions including the California State University system. The test is available in more than 40 countries, and is also used by businesses, and governments such as Saudi Arabia, Colombia, and Mexico for large-scale initiatives [6]. The iTEP is one of the most flexible and cheap examinations. It takes from 50 to 90 minutes and includes writing, listening and grammar. There are three versions of iTEP which are iTEP Academic for colleges, universities and intensive English programs, iTEP Business for work environment and iTEP SLATE for school students. Between June 2012 and June 2013 the amount of the students quadrupled [6].

The Certificate in Advanced English (CAE) is the advanced general English examination provided by University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations in England. The examination consists of: Reading, Writing, Use of English, Listening and Speaking. Each component carries 20% of the total marks. There are three pass grades (A, B and C) and certificates are awarded to candidates who achieve these grades [7]. Candidates who achieve a grade D or E are judged not to have reached the required standard for CAE. In the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages, CAE is ranked at C1 and C2 levels. Candidates who have obtained an A grade are awarded a C2 certificate, those obtaining grade B or C, are awarded a certificate at C1. Like all the other Cambridge exams, once the exam is passed the qualification never expires. CAE is considered to be very valuable, and is a required qualification for international students applying to many British universities.

First Certificate in English (FCE) is an examination available from University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations in England. Its possession proves one's adequacy in the English language, and its successful completion means that one is able to interact socially efficiently. The FCE examination falls in the grade A2, B1, B2 and C1. Its advantage is that its expiration date is throughout life. It falls into five parts which are the same as in CAE. FCE cannot be used to enroll in educational institutions and show only basic knowledge of English [8].

Nowadays English unites peoples; there is no place in the world where it can't be understood. Most of the universities of European Union have a separate educational program in English. All the international events are conducted in English. According to Wikipedia, the total amount of English speakers reaches 1, 5 billion people [1]. English takes the second place among the world in the amount of speakers. And there is a lot to reach in future: universities all over the world make English the alternative language of studying, many people study English at schools, universities and intensive courses as the second language. The biggest amount of information

and articles on the Internet is in English i.e. there are 745 972 articles in Chinese in Wikipedia, 1 081 051 articles in Russian and 4 426 408 articles in English and their amount increases daily [1].

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE PROVERB

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The article deals with the problem of the definition of the term “proverb” both within one language and interlinguistically. This is explained by the fact that in the English and the Russian traditions proverbs are viewed differently. So in the article an attempt is made to analyse the various approaches to this phenomenon of the language and find out the common and the specific in the English and the Russian linguistics concerning this term.

Everyone doing research into proverbs should understand clearly what exactly a proverb is. Any further conclusions can be made only taking into consideration all the characteristics of this linguistic phenomenon. The major authorities on this topic, both here and abroad, give us a lot of definitions that have something in common, but which at same time supplement each other. One of the most famous sources in modern linguistics, the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language edited by D. Crystal gives a number of synonyms to the term “proverb”: adages, dictums, maxims, mottoes, precepts, saws, truisms. They all express the idea of a piece of traditional wisdom, handed down by previous generations. D. Crystal groups all of them as one of the types of lexical phrase. There are four main types of lexical phrase:

Polywords – short phrases which function very much like individual lexemes. They cannot be varied, and their parts cannot be separated (*In a nutshell, by the way, so to speak, so far so good, once and for all*).

Phrasal constraints. These are phrases which allow some degree of variation: they are usually quite short (*As I was – (saying, mentioning), good – (morning, night), a – ago (day, long time), as for as I – (can see, know)*).

Sentence builders – phrases which provide the framework for whole sentences; they allow considerable variation (*Not only... but also...; my point is that...; I'm a great believer in...; that reminds me of...; let me begin by...*).

And finally institutionalized lexical phrase – units of sentence length, functioning as separate utterances. Like polywords, they are invariable, and their parts cannot be separated. This group, according to the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English language contains proverbs, aphorisms, and other quotable utterances [1, p. 163].

Defining a proverb is a difficult task. Proverb scholars often quote Archer Taylor's classic “The definition of a proverb is too difficult to repay the undertaking... An incommunicable quality tells us this sentence is proverbial and that one is not. Hence no definition will enable us to identify positively a sentence as proverbial” [2]. Another common definition is from Lord John Russell (p. 1850) “A proverb is the wit of one, and the wisdom of many” [3].

D. Crystal writes that the effectiveness of a proverb lies largely in its brevity and directness. The syntax is simple, the images vivid, and the allusions domestic, and thus easy to understand. Memorability is aided through the use of alliteration, rhythm, and rhyme [1, p. 184].

Rosalind Fergusson and Jonathan Law, the editors of the Dictionary of Proverbs define the term as a succinct and memorable statement that contains advice (*Look before you leap; Ask no questions, hear no lies.*), a