

**Sofia Horshchynska**

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design (Kyiv)

**Scientific coordinator – associate professor, PhD Kornyeveva I.O.**

## **MULTILINGUALISM IN THE FIELD OF MODERN TRANSLATION**

**Introduction.** The coexistence of different ethnic groups in the society of each country (including Ukraine) determines the existence of multilingualism as an indispensable aspect of human existence. Phenomena such as globalization and social openness contribute to the spread of multilingualism. Due to the fact that the Internet has greatly facilitated access to information, people are increasingly encountering foreign languages even without direct contact with their native speakers (Council of Europe, 2007).

**The aim** of the article is to explore the role of multilingualism in the field of translation in the context of globalization.

Socio-political, socio-economic, cultural and informational factors in Ukraine, undeniable orientation in the consciousness of society to the Western civilizational space, cultural transformation encourage Ukrainian society to integrate into the global dimension (in particular into the European Union). In the current conditions of martial law, many citizens of our country are abroad. Therefore, the issue of mastering foreign languages for the implementation of effective communications between Ukraine and other countries, their effective use in various spheres of life. Therefore, multilingualism (or multilingualism) will become increasingly urgent in the realities of Ukrainian society.

Multilingualism is the use of several languages within a certain social community (primarily the state); the use by an individual (group of people) of several languages, each of which is chosen in accordance with a specific communicative situation. Multilingualism is also defined as the ability to use several languages either by an individual or a group of people. That is, it is the interaction

of languages at level of speakers, experience, and social practices (Explanation dictionary, 2022).

According to the research of Panasenko E.O., the highest priority languages for Ukrainians were English (98.3%), German (39.7%), Polish (31.5%), French (18.7%), Spanish (17%), Russian (16.4%), Chinese (13.7%). The popular foreign languages in the world: English, since international business and educational activities are carried out in language, it is the language of diplomacy, to get a job in many European countries, you need to speak English. Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Arabic, French are the languages of the UN, French is the official language of the EU, whose capital is in Brussels. Separately popular languages: Portuguese, Japanese, Turkish German (Panasenko, 2019).

In the field of modern translation, in addition to knowledge of two or more languages, it is necessary to comply with the general rules that determine the choice of translation strategy and reflect the requirements that society sets for the translator. The norm of translation is formed as a result of the interaction of five types of normative requirements: the norms of equivalence of translation, the norms of translation speech, genre and stylistic, pragmatic and conventional norms.

The norm of equivalence of translation means the requirement of maximum orientation towards the source. It means the need for the greatest possible commonality of the meaning of the source and the translation, but only within the limits compatible with other normative requirements that ensure the adequacy of the translation.

The norm of translation speech requires compliance with the rules, taking into account the peculiarities of translating texts into the appropriate language.

The genre and stylistic norm is defined as the requirement that the translation corresponds to the dominant function and stylistic features of the type of text to which the translation belongs. The genre and stylistic norm largely determines both the necessary level of equivalence and the dominant function, the provision of which

is the main task of the translator and the main criterion for assessing the quality of his work.

A pragmatic norm is a requirement to ensure the pragmatic value of a translation.

The conventional norm of translation can be defined as the requirement of maximum proximity of the translation to the original, its ability to fully replace the original both as a whole and in details, performing the tasks for which the translation was carried out (Council of Europe, 2009).

In addition, as a result of centuries-old interaction between ethnic groups and cultures, there are words of foreign origin in each language. Therefore, multilingualism contributes to the effective work of the translator.

**Conclusions.** Summing up we can conclude that multilingualism as the ability to use several languages in the field of translation contributes to the quality of translator's work in the context of globalization and social openness.

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