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CURRENT ISSUES OF FOREIGN PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

There are problems in modern philology and translation studies, the main of which are issues of equivalence and translation, issues of teaching and learning language, issues of digital humanitarianism. Such problems have existed for a long period of time.

Issues of equivalence and translation. Equivalence is an important concept in translation theory. Therefore, theorists in the field of translation studies are interested in studying and testing this concept in order to identify its significance for the way translators interact with texts. The purpose of this study is learning of different definitions of translation as a process and a product. The study focuses on specific definitions introduced by Arabic scholars in the field of translation, such as al-Zurqani, who argued that translation is an act of transferring a text with all its meanings and purposes from one language to another. This idea of transferring the different meanings and purposes of a particular text imposes an important question that the researcher is trying to answer in this article. Is translation a process of replacing a text in one language with a text in another? After reviewing the relevant literature and analyzing different translated passages from Arabic and English, it shows that translation is not a simple substitute for texts between languages. The translator must be aware of the purposes and meanings conveyed in the source text in order to create an accurate translation. (Alfaori, 2017).

Complementing these views, Dejica and Dejica-Carşiş (Daniel, Dejica-Carşiş, 2020, 45) point to multidimensional translation with different roles and

responsibilities: “In today’s globalized society, more than seven billion languages are used for communication (European Commission, 2020), translation is more important than ever. Numerous scientific books, educational websites, official national and international bodies have highlighted its importance for people's personal and professional lives, to name but a few Several sources.

In this climate of public opinion, a special issue of the Translation Times brings together a series of articles that explore various aspects of translation theory and practice in interdisciplinary fields, while achieving conceptual and methodological consistency. For example, the general concept of equivalence is part of a common core interest that goes beyond the limitations of linguistic approaches, is closely related to the ability to translate of specific cultural elements and idiomatic languages, and creates evidence-based mechanisms through parallel corpus analysis. It is also important to note that, in addition to the more "traditional" (sub)fields of literary translation and technical translation (technical translation), references to recent developments based on digital humanities are discussed in the context of intersymbolic reinterpretation and automated translation of literary texts. In addition, the sociology of translation is a serious concern, as translation, regardless its nature, seeks to increase its social significance and influence, is driven by demand, and presents its quantitative and qualitative value on a dynamic base of knowledge. (Vîlceanu, Dejica, 2022).

Issues of language teaching and learning. Research activity focused on the issues of philology and foreign language teaching technology is carried out in the following areas: studying the phenomena of terminology and lexicography; scientific and technical translation; methodological aspects of teaching foreign languages in non-linguistic universities; language trends of professional communication in the context of globalization, taking into account of cross-cultural communication aspects

Scientific and research activities are carried out in the following directions: methods of teaching foreign languages according to the intended purpose; method of

teaching a second foreign language; linguistic and didactic potential of the virtual learning environment in professionally oriented foreign language training of future specialists; problems of intercultural communication.

Digital Humanities (DH) aims to support research into Humanities disciplines with the help of digital, computational techniques. Its exact definition is often debated and can even be the subject of interesting debate (Vanhoutte, Nyhan, and Terras 2013), but we do not need to dwell too long on definitional issues. At this time, DH invites representatives of all humanities disciplines, including those where language plays a secondary role, such as anthropology, archeology, visual arts, film studies and musicology. These are not the most likely disciplines for computational linguists, but linguistics and literature (studies) are also humanities discipline, where language is central, as are history and philosophy, where language is not of central interest, but where archival material in textual form often play a central role. There are huge opportunities for contributions from computational linguistics from all the disciplines where language and text are important (Nerbonne, Tonelli, 2016).

So, these problems of foreign philology and translation studies occupy a special place in the philological discourse. Modern scientists in many countries of the world are engaged in solving these issues. The results of their scientific work can be applied in the training of future specialists, both linguistic and other non-linguistic fields.

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