

**THE PURPOSE AND UTILITY
OF THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL TRANSLATION PLAN
(ПРИЗНАЧЕННЯ ТА ДОЦІЛЬНІСТЬ ФОРМАЛЬНОГО
Й НЕФОРМАЛЬНОГО ПЛАНІВ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ)**

The translation process, like any process, is an action that takes place over time, and this action is not homogeneous at the beginning and end. If the beginning of this action is perception, that is, reading or listening in one language, then the end of this action is reproduction, that is, speaking or writing in another language. Thus, these two stages (perception in one language and reproduction in the other language) are easily distinguished in the translation process because they are qualitatively different. These stages must be separated from each other by the amount of time during which the result of the action of the first stage (perception) becomes the object of the action of the last stage (reproduction).

What we can reproduce, that is, in this case, pass on to other people is just what we know. Therefore, the content of the intermediate stage should be the transition to knowledge from what has been achieved as a result of the first stage, that is, understanding. In other words, during the second stage, passive understanding translates into active knowledge which we can pass on to other people in the language we use.

This is the problem of analysis and synthesis in the process of translation and mechanisms of human brain activity, and in a more narrow sense – the problem of practical ways of translator work.

During the second stage, some language forms are replaced by others. After all, what we perceive in one language, we must express in the other, that is, with the help of another system of symbols that has its own laws, different from the laws of the original language.

However, in the second stage, there is not only the change of linguistic forms, but also a meaningful memorization by the translator of what he or she has understood, whereby the author's thoughts become the translator's own thoughts, which he or she can now express in another language. In the process of meaningful memorization, the translator first decomposes, analyzes the text to find out which semantic parts it is composed of and how they are interconnected, and then recovers, synthesizes what becomes our knowledge.

Analysis and synthesis are components of the process of cognition. The analysis in the translation process consists of sequentially dividing the text into simple parts in order to find logical connections between them, and

it is necessary to divide the text into separate semantic parts, each of which is something whole.

For example, when translating a technical text, the translator first identifies the first paragraph, which is the main statement. The next part of the text is subordinate. It is also a statement. This second statement is illustrated by several examples. The examples are also whole parts that singled out in the text of the next, third, degree of subordination. These examples used to prove the point are subordinate to the second, clarifying, statement, but equal. A chain is being built: statements – explanations – equal weight proofs.

The translator can then also analyze the structure of the rest of the text. This is the plan.

So, drafting a translation plan is a way of analyzing. The rules of drawing up a translation plan follow from the essence of this analysis. Each item of the plan must be the name of the relevant part of the text. Indeed, it is possible to give some definition ("statement", "explanation", "proof", etc.) only to a part of the text that is whole. All points should be logically linked and this link should be formally expressed. This condition follows from the definition of analysis as the process of dividing text to establish logical links between its parts. Although it is necessary to formally express these connections in order to make sense of them. This is accomplished through different marking systems of different subordination systems: lines connecting the schematic elements of the graphical plan, or single joining words. Equal points of the plan must be indicated in the single system.

A plan made by a translator will be a means of synthesis, and synthesis in the process of translation is a restoration of what has been understood according to a plan that was obtained as a result of the analysis. This is the purpose of the plan.

Naturally, one should not assume that translators always make a formal plan. The fact is that the process we are exploring in detail is actually proceeding very quickly. When drawing up a plan, this process is being studied as though under a microscope of time and one of the possible ways of carrying out analysis and synthesis, i.e. a way of drawing up a formal plan is taken as an example.

The plan can be expressed not only formally, but, for example, verbally or graphically. The plan can also be organic. The meaningful human activity occurs predominantly according to such an organic plan that distinguishes human behavior from the instinctive behavior of animals.

An experienced translator does not use a plan that has been formally drawn up, but the text of the original, which he or she read in advance, and therefore can use it as an already prepared informal plan.