

MODERN MODEL OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE TRANSLATOR IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TRANSLATOR TRAINING SYSTEM

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Speaking of translation competence, we traditionally mean a concept that characterizes the professional ability of a translator to carry out communicative mediation in various fields of activity. In recent decades, this concept (translation competence) has been quite actively described in the framework of standards in the field of education developed by the Council of Europe, as well as in articles of Kazakhstani and foreign specialists. For the first time, the idea to connect the concepts of 'translation' and 'competence' came to the mind of an Israeli specialist and translator G. Turi [1], who created a term by analogy with language competence. In the course of a fairly long discussion about the content of translation competence, a model appeared, consisting of several subcompetencies that characterize the social, communicative and textual skills of the translator. The connection of the described competence with the well-known document on the levels of proficiency in a foreign language - the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages is quite obvious. Thus, A. Bibi and D. Ensinger talk about the need to include linguistic competence (lexical, grammatical and discursive knowledge, skills) in the concept of translation competence. In addition to this, extralinguistic competence, including general knowledge, knowledge of translation theory, language theory, cultural knowledge, knowledge of specialized areas of translation; competence of information transfer, including the skills of understanding, decoding, paraphrasing, transformation, planning the translation process as a whole. Also professional competence, which is described as possession of modern technologies for obtaining and using information, knowledge of the situation in the professional labor market; strategic competence, which presupposes mastery of attention concentration skills, memory improvement, self-correction, psychophysiological qualities - psychomotor skills, cognitive abilities, certain psychological characteristics [2]. Of course, the idea is important because the existence of a correlation between genres and styles and translation methods is obvious. Thus, in the process of development of translation studies, such concepts as genre-stylistic affiliation of the translation and genre-stylistic norm of translation were defined. The first is understood as the subdivision of translations, depending on the genre and stylistic features of the original, into literary and informative translation and functional translation subspecies. The second translation norm combines the requirements that the translation must meet depending on the original belonging to a certain functional style. Translation of a work of fiction is assessed by its literary merits, technical translation - by terminological fidelity and the possibility of using the text in technical (technological) practice, translation of advertising is assessed by its degree of effectiveness, etc.

Simultaneous translation, belonging to the style of official communication, the style of science and technology, uses the method of transforming the source text, which aims to prepare the source text for operations at the formal-sign level, that is, to use the sign translation method. For this, lexical transformations with the search for speech units are provided, included in the semantic (thematic) systems formed by the translator; grammatical transformations that take into

account the most common and uncomplicated syntactic constructions of the target language; speech compression, which is achieved by using all possible types of transformation. These actions correspond to the features of messages belonging to the above styles, since they are characterized by simplicity of grammatical constructions, but they are replete with special terminology. Nevertheless, one should not forget about translation universals, in other words, concepts and categories of translation that exist regardless of the conditions of translation, the genre nature of the texts and the languages in contact. Here we can include the method of semantic analysis, the method of choosing a relief word, or the method of transformations. The method of analysis of the direct components will be very appropriate when creating a gloss translation in which the translator tries to reproduce the form and content of the original as accurately and as literally as possible.

The specificity of the content of translation activity lies in the fact that it is not final, has no limitations, and the degree of its effectiveness and completeness is in direct proportion to the creative potential of each particular individual, his giftedness [3]. As a result of the discussions, a range of competencies was determined that most fully represents the content of translation activities, which is presented in the pan-European document "Competences for professional translators, experts in multilingual and multimedia communication" ("Requirements for the competence of professional translators, specialists in multilingual and multimedia communication") [four]. The document was developed in the course of repeated consultations with international and national professional translation organizations and is addressed primarily to educational organizations that train professional translators. The competencies set out in it and their content should be understood both as the goals of training and as priorities in the activities of specialists of a higher professional school. By "competence" the authors of the document mean a combination of abilities, knowledge, skills and behavior necessary to perform specific professional tasks in specific conditions. 6 areas of competence are offered: linguistic, thematic (subject), intercultural, technological, informational and translation service provision. The content of the first three competencies is well known and understandable, it has been widely discussed at numerous conferences and in publications, it can be specified, supplemented, corrected, but in general, our ideas about it will not change significantly.

For this reason, we preferred to dwell in more detail on the content of the last 3 competencies. Information mining competence includes the following components: knowledge of ways of establishing information and genre correspondences; development of strategies for documentary and terminological research (including the involvement of experts); knowledge of methods of obtaining and processing information for specific purposes, combined with the interpretation of facts, terms, idioms; the ability to assess the reliability of information obtained from unofficial sources (from individuals, from the Internet) (critical mind); knowledge on the effective use of software and search engines (text corpora, electronic dictionaries, automatic translation systems); creation of your own translation archives. Technological competence includes descriptions quite close to the listed ones: the ability to efficiently and quickly use the entire range of available programs for preparing the translation text (correction, layout, text editing, use of the memory of the used translation systems and bases of terminological correspondences, software for speech recognition); skills in creating and managing databases; knowledge of mastering new translation tools. In the professional competence of a translator, it is presented as two blocks of descriptors: the first describes the abilities in the field of interpersonal relations, the second - the skills in the

field of translation. Now let's dwell on some of the above-mentioned elements of translation competence in a little more detail. Since the translation process in the modern business world (and in any other field of activity) is part of a complete cycle, starting and ending with the customer, it is simply impossible to ensure the quality of translation required by customers without complying with the mandatory quality standards. This fact prompted representatives of both European and American Translators' Association to start a dialogue to establish national translation standards aimed at protecting and educating consumers of translation materials. Much attention is paid to administrative procedures, documentation, as well as the functions of specialists working during the implementation of a translation project, which was not presented in the previously existing translation standards. The requirements are also presented directly to the translator, who must study the translation business in depth and have a certain degree of training, plus the corresponding qualifications in another specialty, as well as at least two years of officially registered translation experience. Identifying and identifying numerous risks, such as the risks associated with the text in the original language, with one or another foreign language, the risk of untranslatability, or those associated with the translation of common vocabulary or with the translation of a practical analysis of a specific problem, is one of the many responsibilities of a translator. Translation of official guidelines and various uncategorized risks pose a challenge. Here, mention should be made of the low quality of performing sequential tasks, for example, due to the lack of a goal and the use of technical requirements (final goal), which ultimately leads to problems in communicating with clients, project managers, translators, other employees, reviewers, proofreaders. and last stage controllers (EN-15038: 2006). Defective translations can also entail the so-called cost risk. Translation problems are highly specialized terminology. The language is so contextual that even the most carefully written text can be interpreted in different ways. The only way to solve this kind of problem is to provide access to the creators of the original document. With regard to highly specialized terminology as such, a translator or translation team must compile and continually update a glossary based on the documents and other texts with which they have to work. For this purpose, text editing programs can be used, as well as an almost literal translation of the term with a brief description of its contextual meanings. The documentation must also be in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents, which means that the translator must familiarize himself with the terminology of regulatory and legislative bodies at both the federal and local levels. In addition to personal consultations with sources of information, translators should be able to use appropriate dictionaries and operating instructions, as well as Internet resources (electronic translation and explanatory dictionaries, websites of relevant manufacturing companies containing essential information on their field of activity, professional and educational organizations, etc. etc.). Obviously, quality assurance should be at the heart of translation training. However, due to the existence of a large number of methods for assessing the quality of translation, it is difficult to characterize with maximum accuracy what happens when a translator provides the customer with a so-called "bad" translation. It should be remembered that the translator's mistakes can have significant consequences, both for the performer of the work and for the customer. The problem of inaccurate and incorrect translations exists not only in theory. Real translation mistakes have real consequences. Since translators are responsible to their customers, they must clearly understand the purpose of the translation being performed. However, if the client himself does not have answers to the naturally arising questions, the translator is not able to get this kind of information from them. Translation agencies in a given country train personnel in accordance with quality standards in order to fully compete for

outsourcing contracts. Quality standards provide a solid foundation for organizational improvement, allowing translation companies to prioritize the development of initiatives to optimize the translation process. Quality improvement is achieved by developing the ability to assess and reduce the costs associated with the risk of poor quality work. This kind of ability must be demonstrated in the event of a legal claim in connection with poor quality translation. Throughout his career, a translator should strive for a correct and adequate understanding of what translation is and how it is possible to achieve and maintain the quality of translation at the proper level. It's one thing if a translator works freelance - he is solely responsible for himself (and, of course, for the quality of his work, if he is sincerely devoted to it). It is completely different to be responsible for a whole team of translators. This requires an organization that protects their interests, determines the quality control methods and parameters of the technological process before the translator starts thinking about the quality of the translation itself. The translator is responsible for his work, for its compliance with the previously given instructions and the stages of work mentioned above. Some believe that only the customer or the user is able to assess the quality of the translation, but this is far from the case, at least for the reason that they do not have sufficient language competence for this. A good translator, unique in that he not only possesses knowledge in a certain subject area, but also the ability to express it in two or more languages, is often a more competent judge of the adequacy of the final product of his activity. Among other things, a translator can and should constantly learn from his clients, since this kind of feedback will also contribute to the continuous improvement of the quality of translations. Of course, adherence to the above procedure does not in itself guarantee a high quality of translation, however, along with the correct choice of the translator and his natural ability to translate, it increases the chances of successful work. Of course, a translator must be fluent in his native language, show a readiness and desire for self-improvement and learning (for a translator who is sincerely devoted to his profession is a lifelong "student" who never stops deepening and expanding the sphere of his own knowledge in innumerable areas of human activity) ... Meanwhile, the accumulation of our own base of translation correspondences when using various translation tools is one of the best indicators of preparing today's student for future professional activities. There are 3 main areas that can be identified that are underrepresented or not represented at all in curricula, on library shelves, in software inventories. Experts are well aware that modern electronic dictionaries are the most dynamically developing and most updated field of lexicography. Rectors and deans refer to the high cost of licensed network programs for automatic translation or accumulation of translation databases, although it is known that many software companies are ready to donate new versions of their programs to universities not only to promote their products, but also to accumulate translation memory. These include, for example, SDL in collaboration with T-Service, which offers recordings of its webinars on SDL Trados solutions [26], as well as videos demonstrating the main functions of SDL Trados (see information and technology competence). As you know, TadosTM are specialized programs for translators, especially important for teamwork on a project in order to maintain a uniform terminology. If the customer already has a glossary of terms or some previous translations, then thanks to these materials it is possible to compile a terminological base, while ensuring the use of terms that correspond to all the documentation of this company. As for the TM Manager (TMM), it is a specialized program designed to help the translator. Thanks to the system of such a program, special terms and text segments are stored in the database. Typically, the use of TM is required when translating a large volume of documents with repetitive specific terms and phrases. Translation Memory (TM) should not be confused with Machine Translation (MT), performed

by automatic translators, which usually results in a set of words, usually without any connection with the meaning of the original text. TM systems only help the translator by breaking the text into segments (terms, sentences, headings) and matching a segment of the original text with its translated version. Thanks to TM, the translator does not need to re-translate repetitive parts of the text when working on one document or a whole series of documents on the same topic. Thus, the translation is done by a person, not a machine. The computer does only comparative work, helping the translator to save time. It is most effective to use such programs in the process of translating technical texts, since their style is usually formal, limited by scope and full of repetitions of parts of the content and generally accepted introductory phrases. When translating literary texts, such a program will also be useful, since repeating fragments are also found in them. In addition, for certain projects, you can set specific options settings: concordance, placeable units and many others, which also help to significantly facilitate the translation process. In addition to the main module (Workbench), in which the work directly takes place, there are also no less useful additional ones: Multitran - a program aimed at creating termbases, it connects to the Workbench, which increases work productivity; Winalign - a program for creating TM (or blocks of pairs) using existing translations; TagEditor is a program that allows you to work in different formats and perform formatting. All of the above programs can become an integral and indispensable tool of a translator if handled skillfully. Most of the programs described are compatible with popular word processors and publishing packages, with common formats such as RTF, PDF, and HTML. Almost all translation accumulation systems (TM) allow for the convenience of grouping work files, databases (DB) and terminological dictionaries into separate projects. In order to facilitate the expansion of the information and technological competence of the translator, we will mention several more specialized programs that can facilitate translation work. The program WordFast (www.wordfast.net), according to user reviews, is practically as functional as Trados, popular in Russia, but it is considered much more stable and cheaper. In addition, an absolutely functional version can be downloaded from the official website, in which the moneybox of translations is limited to 500 blocks, which is equivalent to 20 conditionally printed pages. Atril (www.atril.com) produces a suite of powerful TM tools, chief among which is DejaVu Interactive. Its Pretranslate function segments the source text and automatically substitutes the resulting translations of the segments found in the database into the text. For fragments that only partially match the available samples, the fuzzy match function interactively offers a translation option. The smarter Assemble and Propagation features are said to improve the automation of translation and enrichment of the TM database. As in other TM-systems, DejaVu has a tool for working with terms, in addition, the ability to prohibit translation of individual phrases in source texts has been added. As can be seen from the above, with a large number of opportunities for training translators not only in traditional skills and abilities that are components of translation competence, but also in modern assistive multimedia technologies that increase their productivity, the primary task here is to improve the qualifications of teachers of a practical translation course, train new teachers, able to teach students the competent technology of using modern translation systems, as well as translation memory systems. And since this direction is changing in the modern professional world of translation very dynamically - new versions of old programs appear, new programs come into fashion, generational and profile preferences in the field of using modern automatic translation technologies are determined, - in this situation, close cooperation of translation faculties is necessary with development companies. Studying the specific economic conditions in the field of translation as a field of entrepreneurship is a rather new, difficult, but also quite solvable task,

which requires both the involvement of economists and close cooperation with large translation companies and agencies capable of providing information not only about finance, but and on the legal basis for translation activities. It is necessary to develop an integrated course, which would include not only basic information on the basics of entrepreneurship, but also information on copyright, on the content of civil law contracts, information on the procedure for resolving possible conflicts in court, etc. Obviously, the task of the translator is to find solutions regardless of the complexity of the task before him. And these decisions can be very different, since the formation of the translator's opinion regarding what constitutes invariant information regarding a given coordinate system is in itself a creative act in which linguistic instinct plays a significant role.

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