

## FORMATION OF TRANSLATION COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TRANSLATORS BY MEANS OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Shyshko A. V., candidate of pedagogical sciences; Lukanska H. A., senior lecturer

*Kremenchuk Mykhailo Ostrohradskyi National University,  
Pershotravneva str., 20, Kremenchuk, Ukraine; Kremenchuk Institute of Alfred Nobel University,  
Prospect Svobody, 79, Kremenchuk, Ukraine*

deukafedra@gmail.com

The article analyses the implementation of the modern informational technologies in the process of professional education of future interpreters and translators. The author pays special attention to the studying of the process of translation competence formation in the aspect of the modern informational technologies. In particular peculiarities of modern software and their opportunities in proper organization of translation process are studied. Special attention is paid to the contemporary computer technologies that promote translation quality growth, such as TM and MT-technologies. In the result of the research conducted the formula of translation quality index calculation was proposed.

*Key words: competence, translation competence, innovative technologies, Translation Memory, Machine Translation, integration, communication, translation quality index.*

## ФОРМУВАННЯ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКОЇ КОМПЕТЕНЦІЇ МАЙБУТНІХ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧІВ ЗАСОБАМИ ІННОВАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ

Шишко А. В.; Луканська Г. А.

*Кременчуцький національний університет імені Михайла Остроградського,  
вул. Першотравнева, 20, Кременчук, Україна;  
Кременчуцький інститут ВНЗ «Університет імені Альфреда Нобеля»,  
проспект Свободи, 79, Кременчук, Україна*

deukafedra@gmail.com

У статті проводиться аналіз застосування нових інформаційних технологій у процесі професійної підготовки майбутніх перекладачів. Автор приділяє увагу дослідженню процесу формування перекладацької компетенції в аспекті використання новітніх інформаційних технологій. Зокрема, розглядаються особливості сучасних програмних засобів та їх можливості для правильної організації перекладацького процесу. Особлива увага зосереджена на сучасних комп'ютерних технологіях, які сприяють підвищенню якості перекладу, а саме: ТМ- та МТ-технологіях. За результатами проведеного дослідження запропоновано формулу розрахування індексу якості перекладу.

*Ключові слова: компетенція, перекладацька компетенція, інноваційні технології, ТМ-технології, МТ-технології, інтеграція, комунікація, індекс якості перекладу.*

## ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩИХ ПЕРЕВОДЧИКОВ СРЕДСТВАМИ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Шишко А. В.; Луканская Г. А.

*Кременчугский национальный университет имени Михаила Остроградского,  
ул. Первомайская, 20, г. Кременчуг, Украина  
Кременчугский институт ВУЗ «Университет имени Альфреда Нобеля»,  
проспект Свободы, 79, г. Кременчуг, Украина*

deukafedra@gmail.com

В статье осуществляется анализ использования новых информационных технологий в процессе профессиональной подготовки будущих переводчиков. Автор уделяет внимание исследованию процесса формирования переводческой компетентности в аспекте использования новейших информационных технологий. В частности рассматриваются особенности современного программного обеспечения и их возможности в правильной организации переводческого процесса. Отдельно внимание сосредоточено на современных компьютерных технологиях, которые способствуют повышению качества перевода, а именно: ТМ- и МТ-технологиях. По итогам проведенного исследования предложена формула вычисления индекса качества перевода.

*Ключевые слова: компетентность, переводческая компетентность, инновационные технологии, ТМ- технологии, МТ-технологии, интеграция, коммуникация, индекс качества перевода.*

The European integration processes, that cover almost all spheres of our society, are reflected also in the system of education. Ukraine has strictly defined the aim to enter educational and scientific European space, and it requires modernizing of the educational activity in the context of the Bologna Process reforms. Such fundamental changes led to the rethinking of the present model of the methodical linguistic education concept in general and translation competence formation in particular. It arises the problem of new technologies implementation in the educational process as “the combination of methods and technical means of collecting, settling, keeping, processing, transmitting and presenting the information that enlarges human knowledge and develops their opportunities to manage technical and social problems” [4, p. 12-32].

The issues related to the innovative technologies are studied by such researchers as N. Basova, S. Vetrov, M. Klarin, I. Pidlasyi, Zh. Poplavska, D. Stetchenko, V. Tynnyi, V. Shukshunov. Despite the intense interest of the scientists to the problem mentioned above, the issue of new informational technologies implementation in the process of future translators professional training has not got enough attention. Therefore, the aim of this article is to study the opportunities of innovative technologies usage in the process of translation competence formation.

So, we are going to define what are the prospects for translators, the representatives of the oldest profession, in the nearest future and why soon they will not be able to work the way they used to do in order to survive in the modern labour market and be in demand.

The tremendous progress of science and technology in the means of communication and information transfer led to the impressive mutual penetration of civilizations and cultures. Modern world continues the process of reconfiguration as the result of the so called globalization, that is universal integration in different spheres: economic, political, scientific, environmental and cultural [5, p. 1].

Both, positively and negatively the interrelation of economies and cultures requires interlingual and intercultural serving, which is expressed by the growing need of translation and cultural adaptation. Translation is required everywhere.

According to the recent statistics and economic researches, over the last decade the world translation industry has increased several times and in the recent years, annual growth rates ranged from 15 to 25%. The animated development of the translation market is also observed in Ukraine, where the annual growth in some specialized spheres reaches 30%.

Significant growth in demand for translation services creates new requirements as for the terms and quality of the work. Thus, the old technologies and methods of translation organization do not meet modern needs. What is the essence of modern translation technologies?

Not so long ago (and, perhaps, in our days too) people, who are not well-informed about the peculiarities of translator's activity, imagined him as a kind of a bookworm with dark circles under his eyes, spending the whole day at the desk with the bulk of books, dictionaries, directories and already written papers. Fortunately, this character, if he was existed at all, is in the past. A modern translator – is a specialist, equipped with the most contemporary devices and software. They are widely used in the modern translation industry and enable partial or complete automation of:

- language and text identification;
- document format change;
- document analysis (in order to estimate translation work volume);
- terms extraction from the text;
- terminology management;
- creation of translation database using already existing “original – translated” pairs of documents (the so called equation);
- translation on the base of already done works;
- machine translation;
- team translation work and terminology usage by translators groups;
- control of the documents change during the whole cycle of work;

- translation of the updated documents and software;
- translation analysis and checking, their editing and proofreading;
- translation projects management;
- quality control [8, p. 56-60].

The above mentioned means play the crucial role in the proper organization of the translation process. For example, creation and usage of terminological dictionaries give the opportunity to provide terminological unity within one or several projects of the same subject area, and also guarantee the high quality and translation adequacy [7, p. 196-201].

There are certain technologies that are used and should be used in the translation market in Ukraine and in the West.

In the Ukrainian translation business there is a certain lack of modern computer technologies, that facilitate translation quality and, in particular, Translation Memory technology and informational systems that automate the production process. Only the market leaders use them professionally in Ukraine, while in the West it has already become the usual thing, especially when it deals with the large volume projects translation [6, p. 54-91].

TM-technologies implementation (Translation Memory – translation database) allows to cut down the translation text volume in some cases to 50% and, respectively, to reduce the price at the cost of omission from the procession of the repeated segments, which can be found in the base of translations; to increase the speed, to provide high quality of unity and translation; to work with the texts in different formats and provide synchronic interaction of bigger number of translators within the frames of one project [2, p. 16-24].

Machine translation technologies (MT-technologies), installment of which requires significant preparation and considerable expenses for the equipment and personnel, give high productivity and together with reasonable combination with TM-technologies – satisfactory quality and comparatively low cost [2, p. 16-21].

Studying and teaching of the translation trade on real projects can be rather “expensive”. For example, mistakes in the advertising materials or technical documentation can frustrate a project, a new product entering the market in time, lead to the financial losses and the loss of customers. There are also cases when improperly translated documentation resulted in human losses at the enterprises with dangerous production. That’s why one of the most important elements, that comprise the process of translation in general, is the technology of quality assurance [9, p. 259-261].

Requirements to the translation quality vary in dependence on a subject area, the type of the translated text, customer’s needs and demands and the specific project features. For example, in advertisements the main attention is paid to the style, colourfulness and liveliness of the language, the accuracy of the meaning and idea transfer at the semantic and culturological level. The unity of interpretation, sequence of terms definitions application, the accuracy the content transfer are the main in the technical translation. Special requirements are imposed on the translation of scientific articles, games, fiction and so on. At the same time, regardless of project specifications and customer’s demands there are certain “minimal rules”:

- the translated text should not contain spelling mistakes;
- the translation should properly render the content and implication of the original taking into consideration lingual and cultural peculiarities of the target audience;
- terminology should be used consistently;
- the translation should not be worse than the original [3, p. 71-82].

The international organization in the sphere of standards localization (translation, cultural and language adaptation) – LISA (Localization Industry Standards Association) has presented a model to provide the quality of translation localization projects. This model takes into consideration the parameters which are used in practice by the recognized leaders in the sphere of informational technologies: Microsoft, Digital Equipment, Rank Xerox, IDOC Europe, DLS and IBM. According

to the model the quality of translation can be provided with the help of two independent processes: sample checks of the materials and continuous full control.

One of the most widespread at the moment is the system LISA QA Model.

The procedure of quality provision can be depicted as a formula, used in the whole world:

TEP + QA

where:

T – translation – the process of rendering the text

E – editing – detailed editing of the text by another linguist (and if it is necessary – a specialist in a certain sphere) to define its accuracy and adequacy of the content rendering, correctness and unity of terminology, preserving the original style and so on.

P – proofreading – making the final changes of the text in order to eliminate misprints, punctuation and spelling mistakes, checking of the format.

QA – quality assurance – quality evaluation of every translation, done according to the LISA QA Model criteria [10].

It is impossible to define the adequacy of translation without the method of estimation. That's why it is necessary to make quantitative identification of mistakes in the translation, when each of them gets its own degree of "severity". Then, using a special formula, the quality index is defined. In order to provide the highest objectivity of the estimation, special methodology, based on the following parameters, was elaborated:

- translation accuracy (wrong rendering of the content, omissions, not translated parts);
- language (punctuation, misprints, syntax, grammar);
- terminology (terminological correspondence of the whole text, expediency of terms usage);
- translation style (formality level, following recommendations as for the style);
- functional mistakes (format, print, spaces);
- regional (observance of units of measurement standards, date format, titles of posts, cultural differences adaptation and so on);
- compliance with requirements (meeting certain customer's demands, taking into consideration their objections about previous variant of translation).

After defining the type of the mistake, the scale of the degree of "severity" is used. According to LISA QA Model there are three levels of mistakes severity in the process of translation:

- critical
- significant
- insignificant.

In the evaluation of the translation quality there is such a notion as the acceptable translation variation. It is explained by the fact that if to give a text to ten different translators, we will get 10 absolutely different and at the same time correct variants of their rendering. In order to avoid subjectivity in the process of evaluation the system of defining the acceptable variation was worked out:

1. Is the text properly rendered?
2. Does the translation correspond to the recommendations and glossaries?
3. Does the translation correspond to the grammatical requirements of the language?

In the result of such analysis a certain number – translation quality index (TQI) is obtained [10].

At the moment the organizations, which operate in the sphere of translation services, guarantee the TQI within 98,1% and more.

As for the time costs, unlike the basic translation, done with the speed 7-9 pages day [1: 31-33], the translation with quality provision needs almost 50% less time.

In practice the procedure of quality control is carried also according to the worlds standards such as DIN 2345, ISO 9002, UNI 10574 and SAE J2450.

However, it is necessary to notice that the excessive implementation of the modern informational technologies and neglecting of traditional forms and methods of teaching create the base for undesirable reduction of thorough, fundamental academic knowledge role, the obtaining of which is a necessary precondition for translation competence formation. So, together with the positive features of multimedia technologies it is necessary to stress on the acknowledged drawbacks of modern informational technologies, the main and the most dangerous among which are the absence of real communication between a teacher and a student, the leveling of creative cooperation between them [2, p. 17-19].

So, it is obvious that solving of the problems, that the modern translation services market is facing today, needs more the “industrial” approach, high culture of all productive processes organization and meaningful observance of world standards of effectiveness and quality.

#### ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. Блехман М. Машинный перевод: состояние и тенденции. Харьков: Компьютеры + программы, 2007. 136 с.
2. Говорун М. Машинный перевод в XX веке. Москва: Мир Internet, 2005. 126 с.
3. Грязнухіна Т. О. Паралельні корпуси текстів і машинний переклад: наук. доп. / Інститут мовознавства імені О.О. Потебні. Київ, 2006. 71 с. (Серія «Мовознавство»).
4. Жалдак М. И. Система подготовки учителя к использованию информационных технологий в учебном процессе. Москва: Наука, 2006. 48 с.
5. Жомин М. С. Современные технологии перевода: от кустарного бизнеса к поточному производству. Тамбов: Юком, 2015. 163 с.
6. Іванов В., Мелещенко О. К. Сучасні комп'ютерні технології і засоби масової комунікації: аспекти застосування. Київ: Ленвіт, 2006. 146 с.
7. Освітні технології: навч. - метод. посіб. / за заг. ред. О. М. Пехоти. Київ: А.С.К., 2005. 255 с.
8. Пилипенко О. Персональное бюро переводов: Сравнительный тест языковых интерпретаторов. Київ: СНІР, 2010. 63 с.
9. Яненко Л. П. Комп'ютерні технології формування іншомовної комунікативної компетенції: наук. доп. / Міжнародний форум «Мовна освіта: шлях до євроінтеграції». Київ: Ленвіт, 2015. 259 с.