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### **FIELD TRANSLATORS PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE FORMATION PECULIARITIES**

The article is devoted to the study of the formation of professional competences during the training of specialists in field translation, in particular, the regularities of English-Ukrainian translation. It is determined by the need for a comprehensive study of the linguistic, cultural, and psychological features of English-Ukrainian translation in the field. Such professional competences of field translation are gaining great importance today, as the expansion of socio-political, economic, and cultural ties between states is observed. Professional competence main aspects are investigated. A comprehensive analysis of professional competence formation while training field translation specialists is performed. Peculiarities of professional competence formation are revealed. Exploring main aspects of training field translation is described. It is determined that it is important for a translator to have professional competence. The results of this work are of great importance to field translation specialists. The importance of professional competence formation while training field translation specialists is analyzed.

**Key words:** Field translation, training, professional competence, professional competences formation

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### **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДАЧІВ ГАЛУЗЕВОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

Стаття присвячена дослідженню формування професійних компетенцій під час підготовки фахівців польового перекладу, зокрема, закономірностям англо-українського перекладу. Це зумовлено необхідністю комплексного дослідження мовних, культурних та психологічних особливостей англо-українського перекладу в галузі. Такі професійні компетенції галузевого перекладу сьогодні набувають великого значення, оскільки спостерігається розширення суспільно-політичних, економічних, культурних зв'язків між державами. Досліджено основні аспекти професійної компетентності. Здійснено комплексний аналіз формування професійної компетентності при підготовці спеціалістів з перекладу на виїзні теми. Виявлено особливості формування професійної компетентності. Описано вивчення основних аспектів навчально-польового перекладу. Визначено, що для перекладача важливо мати професійну компетентність. Результати цієї роботи мають велике значення для спеціалістів-перекладачів.

**Ключові слова:** галузевий переклад, навчання, професійна компетентність, формування професійних компетентностей

**Introduction.** There are practically no universal translators capable of performing all types of translation at a professional level. Nevertheless, in today's market conditions, it is translators who are in demand, who can perform any type of technical or business translation with acceptable quality and fairly quickly, regardless of the subject and direction of translation (from foreign into native or from native into foreign language), as well as provide consistent or simultaneous translation. One of the current directions of the educational paradigm today is the competence-based approach, which involves the development of the personal qualities of a translator, the formation of the ability of an individual to use existing knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as acquire new ones to solve specific professional problems. In this regard, in modern linguodidactics and methods of teaching a language, there is a reorientation of the assessment of the result of education from the concepts of "preparedness, organization, ability" to the concepts of "competence", "competence", which makes it possible to characterize the modern approach to education as competence-oriented.

**Identification of previously unsettled parts of the general problem.** Due to the peculiarities of translation as a type of speech activity and an effective act of communication, special requirements are placed on the subject of this activity - the translator, on his professional skills and abilities, personal characteristics and general outlook. The very concept of "competence" includes not

only cognitive and operational-technological components, but also motivational, ethical, social and behavioral, as well as learning outcomes (knowledge and skills), a system of value orientations, habits, etc. Translation plays a rather important role in various spheres of human activities.

**The main purpose of this paper is:** to investigate main professional competence in field translation and to explain the multidimensionality of approaches to understanding the essence of translation.

**The main part.** The competency-based approach will allow demonstrating the versatility of the translator's profession in the form of professional competence and competencies that translators should possess. It no longer disputes the fact that the competence-based approach opens up opportunities for better preparation of translators for real life, including knowledge of the subject, the implementation of productive intercultural communication as an intermediary and the actualization of their personal resources. The competence-based approach is understood as the modeling of learning outcomes and their presentation as norms for the qualities of a specialist translator. Translation competence consists of the following competences: professional competence, intellectual competence, language competence, speech competence, semantic

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competence, interpretive competence, textual competence and intercultural competence. In the process of creating professional translation competence, a kind of secondary linguistic personality is formed, which has a number of differences from an ordinary linguistic personality. The secondary linguistic personality is a combination of a person's ability to communicate in a foreign language at the intercultural level, which is understood as adequate interaction with representatives of other cultures. Accordingly, intercultural competence is another of the fundamental components of the professional competence of a translator. For the successful organization of the process of forming professional competence, it is necessary to create conditions not so much for mastering individual linguistic means, but for understanding their communicative significance by listeners and speakers in the process of communication. The success of language-intermediary activity depends on the level of development of professional competence. Accordingly, the ability to carry out the translation process, as a factor of intercultural communication, is one of the important components of the professional competence of a translator.

Essence of professional ethics of an interpreter  
Representatives of any profession have their own norms and rules of conduct. With the help of these norms and rules, the profession asserts its place in society, and society, for its part, influences the ethics of the profession. In any profession there are moral norms and laws of professional behavior that cannot be violated. They do not always take the form of commandments, but, perhaps, they are always based on the foundations of Christian morality, which were finally established in European society by the end of the 19th century. Honesty, commitment, professional mutual assistance have become the banner of any profession. The concept of professional honor has supplanted the previously revered concept of class honor. The translation profession is no exception. Having arisen many centuries ago, it constantly proved its need for people. The attitude of society towards it has changed, and ethical norms have also changed. By the beginning of the XX century. they had already defined outlines and were constantly honed throughout the 20th century. As already noted, a full understanding of the role of translation and translator falls on the middle of the 20th century. True, many modern researchers note that the social status of the translator's profession is not high enough even today. European and American authors note the lack of understanding of the essence of the translator's profession on the part of many customers, the perception of the translator as a necessary evil, low pay and poor working conditions, and the lack of social protection. Until recently, a special situation was observed in Ukraine and other countries. Everyone - both customers and translators - knows what translation is, and about what it should be, everyone is free to think what he pleases. Of course, the ever-present philistine self-confidence plays a role here: they say that what I do not do is not so

important and comes easily. So, a translator needs professional ethics. What is it made up of? It includes moral principles, norms of professional behavior, requirements of professional suitability, firm knowledge of the translator's legal status, familiarity with the technical support of translation. The Moral Principles of the Translator The moral principles of the translator, that is, determining what the translator can and cannot do, is not an easy task. The opinions of domestic practitioners about what is immoral and what is not are somewhat different, and the long time of chaos in this area is to blame for this, the reasons for which we have already spoken about. Anticipating the analysis of "samples", we recall that, as many translation researchers note, in consecutive interpretation a good translator is able to convey up to 80 percent of the information in the source text. This is objective data for this type of communication [1]. However, non-compliance with translation ethics can lead to almost complete blocking of information. Since interpretation is work in direct contact with people, the translator is primarily required to comply with the ethics of communication, which is included in almost any professional ethics. This means that the translator must fully possess the ability to behave, be a well-mannered person. The range of ideas about upbringing is extremely wide. But always at the heart of upbringing are rules that allow a person to show the same respect for other people as for himself. The translator is not an interlocutor or opponent of the client, but a translator who re-expresses an oral or written text created in one language into a text in another language. 2 It follows that the text is inviolable for the translator. The translator does not have the right, at will, to change the meaning and composition of the text during translation, to shorten it or expand it, if the additional task of adaptation, selection, additions, etc. is not set by the customer. 3. When translating, the translator, with the help of professional actions known to him, always strives to convey the invariant of the source text to the maximum extent, focusing on the functional dominants of the original. In a situation of translation, the interpreter is obliged to observe the ethics of oral communication, respecting the freedom of the client's personality and not infringing on his dignity (more on situational behavior in the next section). In some cases, in an environment of consecutive or simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter turns out to be a person who is also vested with diplomatic powers (for example, when translating the statements of major politicians in an environment of international contacts). If these diplomatic powers are recognized for the translator, he has the right to sin against the accuracy of the source text, performing the function of an auxiliary person in supporting diplomatic relations, preventing their complication, but is not obliged to protect the interests of the right to interfere in the relations of the parties, as well as to reveal his own position regarding the content of the translated text. The translator in our first example violated all of the above principles and thus failed in his professional task. The work of an interpreter, as well as the ability to speak in

general, is inextricably linked with the reliability of the functioning of the body. If a translator has to work, he must sleep well. He must master the basic techniques of auto-training and self-tuning, so that no external and personal circumstances affect the quality of his work. He must go to work in perfect health. Only under these conditions can its reliability as a translator of information be ensured. Professional ethics also dictates the reaction to the personal, individual characteristics of the speaker's speech. After all, the speech of the speaker is not always normative. The author of an oral text may allow various deviations from the norm: He may speak a dialect (territorial deviations). In his speech, there may be certain features of the local version of the norm. He may have individual speech defects, lisping, burriness, stuttering, nasality, etc. He may use weedy words. In all these cases, no matter how amused the translator is by the strangeness of the speaker's speech, he has no right to show his feelings. And for this, he must be prepared in advance for the possibility of such oddities. In all these cases, no matter how amused the translator is by the strangeness of the speaker's speech, he has no right to show his feelings. And for this, he must be prepared in advance for the possibility of such oddities. If we are talking about territorial deviations, the translator should familiarize himself with them in advance. In any case, the translator omits these deviations and replaces them with a model of the literary norm of the target language when translating. Long lengths and repetitions in the speech of the speaker present a particular problem. If these repetitions are random or with the function of emphasizing the significance of the statement, the translator can shorten them, but with a mandatory comment. It is clear that the translator is a living person and he may not know something, not understand something; at the same time, the interpreter, working in an environment of lack of time, does not have the opportunity to look in the dictionary, look through the reference book. But then - and this is an important rule of professional ethics - the translator is obliged to signal his lack of competence and the facts of misunderstanding of the source text, and not hide them. Just in these cases, the translator has the right to declare himself, ask clarifying questions, ask to repeat, explain if he did not hear, did not remember, is not familiar with the terms. If he has to translate texts on previously known topics (a scientific conference, business negotiations), he must prepare for work, compile his own working thesaurus dictionary, and consult with specialists. Most of the moral and ethical principles already mentioned are also relevant for written translation. But since its product is a written text, ethical standards include both the rules for reflecting the composition and the rules for formatting a written text. If the translator is not given a special task, he is obliged to convey the entire composition, i.e. all text units in the original language: title, author's titles, footnotes, captions under illustrations, etc. Words and fragments of text in languages other than original language (for example, in the English text there are fragments in Latin, Greek and French), are transferred to the translated text without

change. Although in most cases the translator has to inquire with specialists about what these fragments mean in order to understand the general meaning of the text. Also not translated.

Summary in English in a modern scientific text. In the text of the translation, the pages of the source text should be marked so that the user can easily navigate through it. Graphic highlighting tools (discharge, underlining, etc.) must be either reproduced or replaced with equivalent ones. Abbreviations should, if possible, be transcribed and given in the translated text in their original, full and abbreviated form in the target language (UNO, United Nations, UN). At the end of the translation, the translator must check the completeness of the text, as omissions happen even for the most experienced translators. Compliance with all these rules for the design and transmission of the text in written translation ensures a correct attitude towards the customer. The last remark also concerns the extent to which the translator has the right to share with others the information that he has learned during the translation. A non-disclosure agreement is required from translators only in the military department and when translating (oral and written) during the investigation of a criminal case and during the trial. In other cases, the work of a translator, as a rule, is not secret, its results are published either during the work (oral translation at the conference is publication), or after some time (written translation of articles and books). However, there are situations where the translation is confidential. For example, the content of business and government negotiations is not subject to disclosure [2].

The interpreter has the opportunity to participate in purely personal negotiations, and then the disclosure of their content may affect the inviolability of the personality of clients, which is protected by the Constitution. So, to the already listed six postulates of the translator's ethics, we can add a few more: The translator is obliged to take care of his health, since the quality of the translation depends on his physical condition. The translator on the set of the film often becomes the second assistant director and even co-author of the script. In the interests of the cause, i.e., in the interests of the quality of work, the translator in such a difficult situation must himself vigilantly monitor the volume of his employment and insist on limiting it within reasonable limits. Unfortunately, junior and mid-level translators are often ready for anything; insufficient professionalism and ignorance in matters of professional ethics give rise to a vicious circle: poor translation quality - low pay - lack of self-respect (I agree to any assignment). Translators' lack of self-respect undermines the prestige of this glorious profession. A negative impact on the quality of the work of an interpreter can also be exerted, so to speak, by the complex of his secondary role, which is imposed on him. It is also one of the reasons for the low level of self-esteem. After all, it is no secret that in many cases the translator is treated as a secondary service personnel. The reason for such a disrespectful attitude to one of the most

complex types of human activity, most likely, is in the complexes of those who use the services of translators.

After all, they do not know the language, this, apparently, is a serious hindrance to their self-assertion, and they take out their annoyance on the translator, unfairly underestimating his role and his work. The translator should not be led by such views. He should be guided not by the opinion of the customer about himself, but by a sober assessment of his work by competent people, for example, professional colleagues. In short, like any professional, he must know his worth, then he will be highly appreciated [3].

Until now, speaking about the universal principles of the translator's behavior in a translation situation, we had in mind situations of constructive communication. But sometimes dialogue partners create a conflict situation. Of course, the translator is not obliged, and, as a rule, is not able to resolve the conflict. He, with all his desire, may not be able to behave in a situation of conflict strictly according to the norms of ethics due to the complexity of the situation. Probably, as in any work, he should not allow his dignity to be humiliated; but at the same time, it is important for him to decide: what to translate and what not to translate in such a situation from what was said by the partners. At the same time, ethics does not allow either the participation of an interpreter in a scandal, or the translation of curses exchanged between interlocutors. He must translate for the parties the main content of their remarks, using the literary norm of the language, and briefly comment on the curses: Professional suitability and professional requirements. Professional suitability is usually understood as the natural prerequisites for the implementation of this activity, including the psychological attitude. Professional requirements are a broader concept; along with professional suitability, it includes the necessary set of skills and abilities. It is no coincidence that we have combined these two types of professional parameters in one section. As in other professions, some of the qualities expected of a translator by nature, he can develop and improve in the course of training. Among the qualities that determine professional suitability, they usually name speech reactivity, good memory, switchability, mental stability, contact, intelligence. Speech reactivity is not just the ability to speak quickly, but above all the ability to quickly perceive someone else's speech and quickly generate your own. If this ability is given to a person by nature, in any case it must be systematized and developed further. Some people are characterized by excessive, nervous speech reactivity. If they are going to work in interpreting, they need to put their ability under control. In rare cases, a person is not able to develop the speed of speech. Then he probably shouldn't become an interpreter. Now about memory. People with phenomenal memory are rare. Yes, in fact, the translator does not need a phenomenal memory. A translator needs a professionally organized flexible memory that allows, on the one hand, to absorb a large amount of information and, on the other hand, to quickly forget the unnecessary.

Long-term memory should be distinguished by the ability to accommodate a much larger (compared to the memory of an ordinary person who speaks a foreign language) volume of vocabulary in the active stock both in the native and in the foreign language. Working memory is characterized by the ability to remember for a short time a significantly larger number of language units than the memory of an ordinary person. This means that the translator will definitely have to train the gift of a good memory further. Switching in one way or another is characteristic of all people. It is believed that women have faster switching than men. However, translation requires a specific kind of switchability from one language to another, from digital to verbal coding. Therefore, the initial predisposition to quick switching should, in the course of training, develop into a stable skill in the ability to switch in the field of language. Mental stability is considered by many translators to be the first among the qualities of professional suitability, and this is no coincidence. After all, long speaking is forced, and inevitably frequent switching, and an increased speed of speech, and the need for a whole day to follow only other people's thoughts, not allowing one's own - all this leads to mental overload. Since mental stability, in addition to the innate evenness of temper, implies endurance, strong-willed qualities, the ability to win, the ability to find a way out of difficult situations, it becomes clear that it is given by conscious work on oneself, on improving one's character. 10 Contact, that is, the desire to communicate with other people, is inherent in any person from birth. In the course of personality formation, contact is limited for many people; personal attitudes, life experience, features of professional life often make a person self-contained. However, for a number of professions, including the profession of an interpreter, a high level of contact is necessary. And this is not about innate extraversion, openness of character - it can even interfere with the translator, but about a conscious psychological attitude towards contact. The translator must be well aware that he is an expert not only in the language, but also in the culture of two (at least!) peoples and countries at once, and actively contribute to establishing contact between the parties. And finally, intelligence [4]. This does not mean encyclopedic education, but liveliness and a creative mindset that allows you to apply your vast knowledge at the right time. Everything is useful here: a good education received in childhood, and a breadth of interests, and active self-education. A translator will inevitably have to deal with people of different professions, with different views on life and different hobbies, with texts of different subjects and different types, and a narrow specialization in one area of knowledge will not save him, even if he specializes in it as a translator.

The translator needs the ability to concentrate, to mobilize the resources of his memory, all his intellectual and emotional potential (Fig. 1, 2)

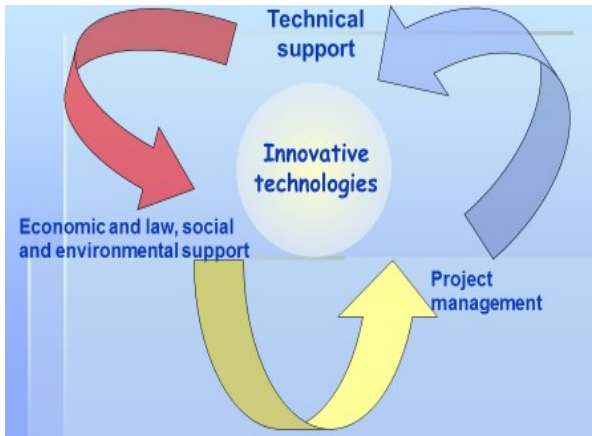


Figure 1. Design technology improvement areas

The choice of scientific articles and textbooks (Fig. 3) as didactic material for the formation of general cultural and general professional competencies provides ample opportunities for independent work of students, contributes to the development of a creative approach to

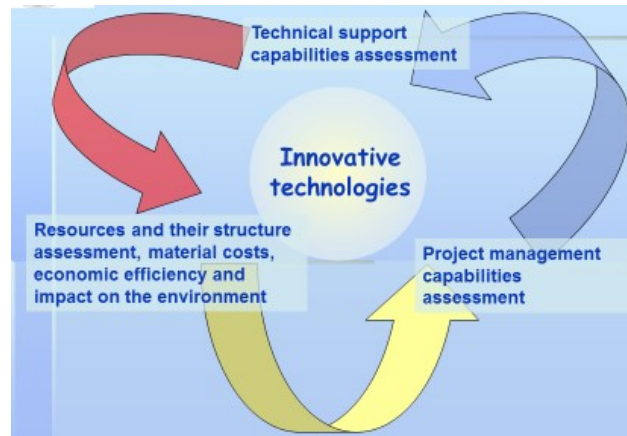


Figure 2. Techniques for improving design technology

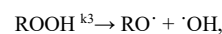
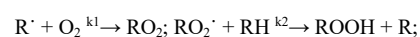
the learning process, increases positive motivation to acquire new knowledge and master new skills, which, ultimately, develops the necessary personal qualities of future specialists [7].



Figure 3. Study and analysis of the course «General technology of the food industry» and «Chemical technology»

The proposed methodology for working with scientific articles, aimed at the formation of individual competencies, can be used in the practical work of teachers who train undergraduates who study not only in this program, but also in other programs that provide for the formation of general professional competencies. Oxidation of acylglycerols is a self-acceleration process, because the first product of oxidation (hydro-peroxide) is unstable and leads to the formation of new radicals, i.e.

to initiate new oxidation chains and, consequently, increase the speed of process. Self-oxidation takes place by a chain free radical mechanism [5], in accordance with the following mechanism of reactions:



$$\text{ROOH} + \text{ROOH} \rightarrow \text{free radicals,}$$

$$\text{ROOH} + \text{ROH} \rightarrow \text{free radicals,}$$

$$\text{ROOH} + \text{RCOR} \rightarrow \text{free radicals,}$$

$$\text{ROOH} + \text{RCOOH} \rightarrow \text{free radicals,}$$

$$\text{R} \cdot + \text{R} \cdot \xrightarrow{k^4} \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{R} \cdot + \text{RO}_2 \cdot \xrightarrow{k^5} \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{RO}_2 \cdot + \text{RO}_2 \cdot \xrightarrow{k^6} \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{RO}_2 \cdot + \text{InH} \xrightarrow{k^7} \text{In} + \text{ROOH.}$$

Methods for protection fats from oxidation. Oxidation inhibitors. Atmospheric oxygen is easily soluble in fats. The oxygen dissolved in fats initiates the oxidative processes of especial activity that cannot be prevented during storage of oil enriched by oxygen even in the atmosphere of inert gases. So, in pumping out the molten fats and unloading them from tank vessels it is necessary to use devices preventing the fats from air ingress before their storage. Besides, there should be used the deaeration of fats and oils before storage and in the course of their treatment. However, the deaeration and inert gases cannot always be applied. For example, when oils are placed in the oxygen-penetrative package together with other products. In these cases, a significant effect is achieved by the use of oxidation inhibitors as well as their mixtures in different ratios. Their actions make themselves evident in the increase of the induction period and reduction of oxidation rate. At present, the oxidation inhibitors are of great importance. Their use can increase oxidative stability of oils and fats, as well as products, which have fatty components. The general mechanism of the oxidation chain in the presence of inhibitors in the system that is under oxidation has the form:

$$\text{RO}_2 \cdot + \text{InH} \rightarrow \text{In} \cdot + \text{ROOH,}$$

$$\text{In} \cdot + \text{ROOH} \rightarrow \text{InH} + \text{RO}_2 \cdot,$$

$$\text{R} \cdot + \text{InH} \rightarrow \text{RH} + \text{In} \cdot,$$

$$\text{RO} + \text{In} \cdot \rightarrow \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{RO}_2 \cdot + \text{In} \cdot \rightarrow \text{InH} + \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{R} \cdot + \text{In} \cdot \rightarrow \text{R} - \text{In},$$

$$\text{In} \cdot + \text{In} \cdot \rightarrow \text{molecular products,}$$

$$\text{In} \cdot + \text{RH} \cdot \rightarrow \text{InH} + \text{R} \cdot,$$

$$\text{InH} + \text{ROOH} \rightarrow \text{molecular products,}$$

Let's turn now to professional requirements. An interpreter must have a professionally trained voice and be able to use it, as well as know how to restore the voice in case of overstrain. An indispensable professional requirement is pure diction, the absence of speech defects. Proficiency in translation techniques is required.

These include: mnemonics (memorization techniques); the ability to switch to different types of coding; the skill of speech compression and speech deployment; the skill of applying complex types of transformations of descriptive translation, generalization, antonymic translation, compensation [6–16].

### Conclusions and ideas for further investigation.

A translator needs to be able to use dictionaries and other sources of information. Possession of translation notation, or abbreviated notation, is desirable. The translator must have knowledge of a foreign language at a level close to bilingualism, as well as knowledge of the culture of the people who speak this language. An equally important condition for the success of his professional activity is the active knowledge of the main speech genres and the main types of text both in his native and in a foreign language [17–22]. The translator is obliged to constantly replenish the active vocabulary in both languages. Acquaintance with the technical support of translation. In addition to the actual translation knowledge, the translator must be able to use various equipment that serves his work, as well as auxiliary items. The easiest help for a translator is his notebook. The entries in it are kept vertically, either according to their own system, developed by the translator for themselves, or according to one of the systems popular in the modern translation world. An interpreter (even if he is not a simultaneous interpreter) must be able to use the simultaneous interpreter's booth and have a good knowledge of its structure and technical equipment: microphones, switching buttons, monitor. In the event of a malfunction or unsatisfactory sound quality in the cockpit, he must immediately report the which is always located near the synchronized cabins. The initial acquaintance with this kind of technology occurs during the training of translators, in the booths of the training conference hall, as well as in specialized classrooms. Translation of the modern level is unthinkable without computer skills, the ability to extract information from dictionaries in electronic form, and the ability to use the Internet. The work of an interpreter in each state is regulated by labor laws. An interpreter can be accepted into the staff of an enterprise or firm or enter into an agreement for the performance of specific work. The content of its activities is always pre-negotiated and fixed in the contract [1–9, 23–28].

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**С. БУХКАЛО, А. АГЕЙЧЕВА, Н. ПИШЧКІНА, И. РОЖЕНКО, А. БЕЛЯНСКИЙ  
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ  
ПЕРЕВОДЧИКОВ ОТРАСЛЕВОГО ПЕРЕВОДА**

Статья посвящена исследованию формирования профессиональных компетенций при подготовке специалистов полевого перевода, в частности закономерностям англо-украинского перевода. Это связано с необходимостью комплексного исследования языковых, культурных и психологических особенностей англо-украинского перевода в отрасли. Такие профессиональные компетенции отраслевого перевода сегодня приобретают большое значение, поскольку наблюдается расширение общественно-политических, экономических, культурных связей между государствами. Исследованы основные аспекты профессиональной компетентности. Проведен комплексный анализ формирования профессиональной компетентности при подготовке специалистов по переводу на выездные темы. Выявлены особенности формирования профессиональной компетентности. Описано исследование главных качеств учебно-полевого перевода. Установлено, что для переводчика важно иметь профессиональную компетентность. Результаты этой работы имеют большое значение для специалистов-переводчиков.

**Ключевые слова:** отраслевой перевод, обучение, профессиональная компетентность, формирование профессиональных компетенций