PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE TRANSLATOR

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Abstract. The article deals with the problems of professional competence of the translator. While speaking about features of competence of the translator, it is necessary to characterize briefly the aspects of any communication as language competence of participants of communication and communicative competence of the communicant.

Key words: translation, competence, language, communication, speech.

"Natural" translation – ability of the person possessing a certain level of two languages and not trained in ability to translate, retell on one of languages known to it the matter of statements in other language [1].

At some people's ability of "natural" translation by nature develops to such extent that they can represent itself as professional translators, creating in one language of the statement and texts, communicatively equivalent to statements and texts in other language. Apparently, "natural" translation forms a basis for development of translational competence, though it is possible to assume that some skills of "natural" translation interfere with its formation and should be overcome.

In the course of creation of professional translational competence a peculiar language, personality, which possesses a number of differences from the "normal", not translational personality is formed. These differences come to light in all main aspects of speech communication: language, text forming, communicative, personal and professional. And before speaking about features of competence of the translator, it is necessary to characterize briefly these aspects of any communication irrespective if it is carried out by means of one language or is bilingual.

Language competence of participants of communication. Communication implementation in a language (verbal) form assumes use of language means in full accordance with the purposes and a communication situation. In order that communicant could exchange thoughts by means of language, the knowledge of this language, knowledge of forms and values of units making it should be stored in their long-term memory. Such knowledge of the language the certain person makes his language competence, which with bigger or smaller completeness reflects set of language means which members of his language collective use. Than language competence of the person

is higher, especially successfully he can participate in different types of verbal communication [2].

Set of the people using for communication the same language, is called as language collective. The language collective is non-uniform. Members of language collective (native speakers) living in different geographical areas, can use language versions (territorial options and dialects), differing with a number of lexical and grammatical features. Certain features can exist and in the speech of the people belonging to different social or professional groups (social and professional dialects).

The choice and nature of the use of language units in speech communication are influenced by a situation of communication and relationship of participants of communication (communicant), their role functions (senior and younger, the conductor and the passenger, the seller and the buyer and etc.). Features of use of language according to a situation and role function make a certain speech register (solemn, official, daily, intimate).

Communicative competence of communicant. Communication of people by means of language is carried out by very peculiar, difficult way, and sufficient command of the language is only one of communication conditions. Information which is transferred through the values of the language units, making the statement serves only as a signal, allowing to make the conclusion about global contents of the transferred message. It is a part replacing whole, like stylistic reception which is called as a Synecdoche («10 beasts»). Communicant supplements actually language contents of the statement with information which they take from a situation of communication and the previous experience and knowledge of the world («background knowledge»). For example, the same phrase "Today" can cold mean in a different situation and for different interlocutors «Put on more warmly», «Kindle a fireplace», «Today we will not go for a walk», «Let in a dog the house» and many other things [3].

The speaking builds the statement in calculating that the listening interprets it properly on the basis of the accounting of a situation and background knowledge. The additional knowledge necessary for understanding of the speech statement can be different degree from a community. The part of them is known for everything or nearly everything to members of this language collective, others are known only to the people of a certain profession possessing special preparation, the third are the general only for a small social, territorial or family group of persons.

The ability of the person to an inferential – to the formation of the correct conclusions about their full contents or "sense" on the basis of background knowledge - makes its communicative competence of speech statements [4].

Text forming competence of communicant. As it was already specified, speech communication is carried out via statements and texts. The language units, making the text actors in it in the contextual values which are formed on the basis of their values in language and a context of their use in the text.

Set of contextual values of the units of the statement in their interrelation makes the plan of the contents of the statement. The language contents of the statement can hand over information explicitly, that is, through values of language units, or implicitly, through the additional sense connected with these values in consciousness of speaking collective. In this regard the speech acts creating statements, can be direct or indirect. So, whether a question «Can you close a door? » means a request it to make and the phrase «I at a wheel» can mean «To me it is impossible to drink alcohol».

The main thing in the sense of the statement is an intention of the sender (the author, information source) to make that message for the sake of which he created speech work. The intention of the author defines contents of the statement and its sense, but can be realized in them with different completeness and is more or less successful. Therefore, the author's intention deduced from the contents and the sense of the text can correspond in different degree to a subjective plan of the author.

For transfer of more difficult messages a number of statements unite structurally and semantic in a whole – the text. The text – communication unit – can consist and of one statement. For ensuring integrity of the text various means of semantic and formal communication are used. Ways and means of registration of structure depend on a text type and character of transferring information [5]. There are the standard types of the texts which are under construction on accepted schemes, and the non-standard types of texts possessing rather free structure. The separate text can correspond in various degrees to the type (prototype).

Ability to create texts of various types according to a communicative task and a communication situation to provide appropriate structure of the text, to use language text units by rules of creation of speech units in language, to estimate a place and a ratio of separate parts of the text and to perceive the text as the coherent speech whole make text forming competences of communicant.

Professional competence of the translator includes also some personal characteristics without which it cannot successfully carry out the professional functions. Transfer represents a difficult type of the cerebration which implementation assumes the special mental organization, its biggest plasticity and flexibility, ability quickly to switch attention, to pass from one language to another, from one culture to another, from one communicative situation to another. From the translator's ability to concentrate, mobilize

the resources of the memory, all the intellectual and emotional potentials are required.

The translator should deal with the most various subject, to translate texts from various areas of the knowledge, quite often very special character. It is required to have the width of interests, well-read and high erudition. It should be the person of big culture and encyclopedic knowledge. It is even more important, that the translator was able to enrich constantly the knowledge, to find and perceive new information; it is productive to use various directories and other sources of data.

The translator acts in the most various situation of communication. It can deal with classified political or commercial documents, be present at the closed negotiations at the highest level, to get access to intimate details of private life of many people. Modesty, tactfulness, ability to keep, store, secret – an obligatory part of professional behavior of the translator. The unwritten moral code the translator it is similar to a Hippocratic Oath, includes a rule: «Do not do much harm!»

The formation of professional competence the translator assumes the development of a special type of the personality corresponding to moral and ethical features of this profession.

And at last, professional competence of the translator includes technical competence – specific knowledge, the skills necessary for the performance of this kind of activity. Translational knowledge provides an understanding of the essence and the problems of translating activity, acquaintance to the basic provisions of the theory of transfer, to options of translating strategy and transfer techniques. The strategy of the translator covers three groups of the general principles of implementation of the translation process: some initial postulates, a choice of the general direction of actions by which the translator will be guided at adoption of concrete decisions, and a choice of character and sequence of actions in the translation process. Initial postulates of translational strategy in many respects are defined by an intermediary role of the translator, the secondary nature of his creativity. The activity of the translator only then is meaningful, when it justifies hopes of participants of interlingua communication.

The basic principle of the strategy of the translator is a maximum of efforts for finding of the best option. The strategy of the translator in the solution of specific objectives first of all depends on definition of the purpose of transfer and conditions of its performance. On the basis of these factors taking into account type of the text being translated the dominant of translational process - equal to what the translator aspires is defined.

Many elements of translational strategy are variaties and in different degree are used by certain translators in different conditions. Here belong: preliminary acquaintance to a subject of the initial message by studying of parallel texts on translating language,

directories and encyclopedias; acquaintance with all text of the original prior to the beginning of transfer; drawing up of the list of terms and unfamiliar words; use of rough (literal) translation or at once choice of a final version of transfer; reading aloud transfer pieces; prevalence of the pre translational analysis or post-translational editing, etc.

Actually translational abilities are realized on the basis of all complexes of the speech abilities, making language skills, participating in the translation process. The part of abilities can be turned into semi-automatic or automatic skills and be applied by translators intuitively. All components of professional competence of the translator develop in the course of training to transfer or during practical translational activities.

The concept of translation competence represents great theoretical and practical interest. It needs further research to specify factors making it and ways of its formation and development.

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