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TRAINING TRANSLATORS IN THE CONDITIONS OF A POLY CULTURAL AND MULTILINGUAL GLOBALIZED WORLD

The full-scale invasion of the territory of Ukraine and the introduction of martial law caused a number of new challenges and problems in the construction of the system of professional training of future translators, in particular: infrastructural, financial, personnel support and content of professional training. Scholars have already begun the search for ways to develop mechanisms for overcoming the problems and challenges of the higher education system in the conditions of Russian aggression (Барановська, 2016, 32).

Informatization, globalization and European integration, the expansion of international cooperation of Ukraine in the cultural, economic, social, political and other spheres are the main factors that fundamentally affect the intensive development of the sphere of translation (Knodel, 2021, 99). Considering the growing demand for high-quality translation and translators capable of providing it, the system of translators' professional training in the higher education system of Ukraine requires not only an increase in the number of future graduates, but also improvement of the content, forms and methods of their training.

According to researches, the traditional system of future translators' training in the higher education system of Ukraine has a number of shortcomings, namely:

teacher's activity and student's passivity, which does not contribute to the development of the students' critical thinking and independence;

orientation of the educational program on the average student, which does not take into account the individual characteristics of each student;

presentation of information in an abstract and logical form, which makes it difficult for students to understand it;

predominance of reproductive methods of teaching, which does not contribute to the development of the students' creative thinking and problem-solving skills;

lack of flexibility in the structure of educational classes, which does not allow all types of the students' activities to be involved in the educational process;

irrational use of time for the organization of the students' productive activities, which leads to the omission of important components of the educational process;

lack of use of innovative technologies of study, interactive methods, which complicates the assimilation by the students of theoretical material and practical skills.

lack of methodical and methodological approaches and principles that would optimize the formation of the integrity and regularity of knowledge.

The professional training of future translators cannot be limited to teaching fluency in foreign languages and learning the basics of oral and written translation. The quality of the translator's professional activity directly depends on the level of his professional training. Such professional competences as knowledge of foreign languages, skills and abilities in the field of translation are formed in the process of future translators' training in institutions of higher education and become the basis on which they will rely in their professional activities and which will contribute to their professional development and success in career.

In today's dynamically changing world, the complexity and requirements for the implementation of translation activities are constantly increasing. Today, translators must have knowledge in various fields, as well as skills in working with computer programs for translation, the ability for creative translation, which requires knowledge of the culture, history and customs of the foreign countries (Ababilova, 2017, 33).

The development of information and computer technologies causes new challenges to the translators' professional training. For a successful career, a translator must have both a high-quality level of professional translation competence, deep knowledge of foreign languages and cultures, as well as skills in working with computer translation programs, and be ready and capable of rapid adaptation to new conditions of translation activity in all forms of its manifestation.

The use of modern information and computer technologies in the formation of translation competence contributes to the fulfilment of the main tasks of the future translators' training. Students of higher education should get acquainted with artificial intelligence technologies in the field of machine and automated translation during their studies. So, they should learn how to apply machine translation from one language to another with the help of computer programs, such as Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, DeepL, PROMPT, SYSTRAN and others, as well as CAT systems or automated translation programs that help the student to do translation (Trados, SmartCAT, MemoQ, Wordfast, OmegaT and others). A successful combination of theoretical and practical training and the acquisition of skills in the application of modern information and computer translation technologies build future translators' competence that will allow them doing professional translation at any level.

Thus, it is important in the system of translators' professional training to develop competencies that will help them quickly and efficiently adapt to changes, ensure effective communication, understand different contexts, apply creativity in translation, understand cultural differences, etc. The task of higher educational institutions is to create optimal educational conditions that will contribute to the building of a complex of necessary professional and "soft" competencies of future translators. The existing discrepancy between the system of translators' professional training in Ukraine and the requirements for graduates of this field must be eliminated (Марченко, 2007, 120). It is useful in this context, in our opinion, to

generalize the experience and highlight the problems and trends in the development of professional training of future translators in higher educational institutions of Ukraine.

Translators must be professionally competent, i.e. have a complex of knowledge, abilities and skills, among which researchers single out: integrated linguistic, social and cultural knowledge; knowledge of terminology, metalanguage, theory and practice of translation; knowledge of translation studies, text linguistics, linguistic markers of social relations and translation ethics; knowledge of types of foreign language discourses, genre conventions, methods of achieving equivalence in translation and translation transformations; knowledge of types of translation and specialized knowledge; critical, logical, divergent, associative and analytical thinking.

Thus, in the conditions of globalization, the profession of translator is constantly developing, the complexity of translation activities is increasing, the requirements for translators and translation are growing. Therefore, the system of future translators' professional training needs to be modernized, and the translators themselves, even after graduating from a higher educational institution, must continue to develop professionally, study throughout their life and improve their qualifications.

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TRANSLATION AS A TOOL FOR PRESERVING AND DISSEMINATING CULTURAL HERITAGE

Translation is the most widespread tool for communication between people, nations and their cultures in the world. It was born along with the development and formation of human civilisation and has been accompanying it all this time. In today's world, translation covers many needs and has an incredible number of functions that are essential for the free exchange of information on a global scale.

Throughout human history, translation has played an important role. At first, it was oral translation, and later, written translation appeared. People have translated to spread religious ideas, convey philosophical concepts, or oppose them. They also translated to adapt political systems, develop science and technology, and for many other purposes. In general, there are many reasons why mankind has been engaged in translation.

Many people don't even realise that they consume translated products every day, because, for example, the films we watch, the books we read, and even the instructions for medicines are all translated from other languages (2). It spiritually