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Ключові слова: інформаційно-комунікативні технології, граматична компетенція, навчальні комп'ютерні програми.

Ключевые слова: информационно-коммуникационные технологии, грамматическая компетенция, обучающие компьютерные программы.

Key words: information and communication technologies, grammatical competence, training computer programs.

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PROSPECTS OF T&I TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS OTHER THAN LINGUISTS

The development of IT technologies has brought drastic changes to all spheres of human intellectual activity including translation. This has affected both the process of translation *per se* and translators' training. As has been justly marked by Christine Pagnoulle from the Université de Liège in the National Report on the training of translators and interpreters in Belgium, “All schools are now aware of the need to include computer skills in the training of translators. It is essential that a translator should be able to use modern information and communication technologies. In this respect courses on CAT and terminology management are indispensable” [1].

However, the requirements for published texts, e.g. in scientific journals or educational manuals, still extend far beyond the possibility of machine translation. A similar picture can be witnessed at international scientific conferences, round-table discussions, etc. Professionals who can easily communicate with their foreign colleagues, also about professional issues, are generally unable to provide adequate interpretation of reports, let alone to perform conference translation. This type of work has been traditionally done by professional translators (interpreters).

Historically, the supply on the market of translations and interpretations in this country developed as follows: in the USSR, professional translators/interpreters were trained at a number of universities in Moscow and the capitals of union republics mostly to cover the needs of diplomatic service. Military translators were trained at specialized faculties of military academies or recruited from civil specialists. All other jobs connected with translation, e.g. guide interpreters for *Intourist*, were occupied by graduates of philological departments of universities. On the other hand, a considerable bulk of technical translation was done by professionals in the corresponding field having some knowledge of a foreign language (languages).

The collapse of the Soviet Union brought new developments to the situation. The open borders and growing international contacts resulted in increasing demand for translation services in ex-Soviet republics including Ukraine. Soviet universities had developed a surprisingly efficient system of teaching foreign languages given that the majority of university graduates had not had a possibility to communicate with native speakers, let alone visit the country where the language they studied was spoken. Closing of many educational and scientific institutions and galloping inflation of the 1990s forced these specialists to seek new application for their skills and translation seemed to be a natural choice; the growing demand also stimulated opening of a number of new, frequently commercial translation faculties at universities.

However, development and wide spread of IT technologies in the 2000s paradoxically slowed down the development of the translation profession since it narrowed the sphere of its practical application. Translation of numerous documents, including technical and business correspondence, which had been previously done by translators, was increasingly successfully performed by computers. This has limited the sphere of a translator's work to the most complicated and important tasks including conference translation. This work requires high qualification, which had been previously acquired in the course of practical work starting from easier tasks now performed by computers.

The situation that has been formed by to date frequently requires from the professionals remembering the saying "It's up to you to have a boat if you want to stay afloat" meaning that now they have to fully or partially perform the work, which was previously done by a professional translator/interpreter.

The above said attaches new topicality to the long-standing discussion as to who can make a better translator: a linguist with a profound knowledge of a foreign language and specialized training or a professional in a certain field with sufficient knowledge of a foreign language. The supporters of the latter

standpoint usually argue that professionals have a better command of professional terminology in their mother tongue and, which is probably even more important, deeper perception of the inner logic of professional texts.

M. Vatutin summarizes the arguments of this opinion's critics:

- adequate translation is impossible without «deep familiarization» with theories of translation;
- only linguists can know a foreign language;
- engineers cannot know a foreign language and they have “problems” even with their native language.

He further somewhat sarcastically noted that “it is difficult for linguists to somehow justify their «exclusivity» having only unconfirmed tales in the arsenal ...” [2].

Despite all the sarcasm, these arguments cannot be ignored. Linguists normally do know both the foreign language(s) and the mother tongue better simply because they have spent far more time on learning them. Moreover, theoretical knowledge both in linguistics and “translatology” generally allows achieving better results in translation. This may not be critical for technical translation but remains of utmost importance for literary or diplomatic and often for legal translation/interpretation where not only the meaning, but also “shades” of meaning are essential.

Further, deficiencies in T&I training both in Ukraine and many European countries add to the argumentation, one of the basic being the “tendency to equate T&I training with foreign language training or more general “language studies” [2] as well as “(the) lack of any official definition as to what qualifies a “translator” or “interpreter” [1].

More or less successful attempts to address the deficiencies have been made both in European countries and Ukraine. They generally follow two directions:

A. Development of the theoretical basis. On a more general level this envisages the theory of translation or “translatology” [1]. More specifically, this means development of educational courses characteristic of T&I training.

B. Bringing the curriculum closer to practice, i.e. to the requirements set by would-be employers.

Taking account of the above said, certain conclusions can be made.

Firstly, in the present circumstances, translation by professionals other than professional translator seems a reasonable option in many cases. This also goes in line with the European practice where “firms and institutions increasingly employ graduates with a degree in technical subjects who also have excellent language skills rather than translators” [1].

Secondly. It appears expedient to train professionals (in our case – lawyers) with the sufficient knowledge of English in the basics of translation theory and practice. This is especially true in case of interpretation.

Thirdly, professional translators/interpreters remain indispensable in many spheres of international communication, primarily literature, journalism and culture in general and diplomatic service. The possibility of training professionals other than linguists for conference translation seems doubtful and impracticable. Therefore, conference translation will most probably remain the domain of professional interpreters.

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Ключові слова: підготовка перекладачів, фахівці не-філологи, комп'ютерний переклад, теорія перекладу, письмовий перекладач, усний перекладач, синхронний переклад.

Ключевые слова: подготовка переводчиков, специалисты не-лингвисты, машинный перевод, теория перевода, письменный переводчик, устный переводчик, синхронный перевод.

Key words: T&I training, professional translators, professionals other than linguists, CAT (computer assisted translation), translatology, translator, interpreter, conference translation.

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ВПЛИВ РИМСЬКОГО ПРИВАТНОГО ПРАВА НА ФОРМУВАННЯ ТА ІСНУВАННЯ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ НА ПРИКЛАДІ СУЧАСНИХ АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКИХ СЛОВНИКІВ

Завдяки професіоналам в галузі права кожна особа має змогу реалізувати максимальну кількість прав, виконати різного роду зобов'язання або будь-яку дію з метою досягнення певних результатів; захистити власні інтереси в різноманітних сферах життя, враховуючи час, простір, різноманітні умови, в тому числі й на міжнародному рівні. Своєрідним об'єднувальним явищем стає мова юристів, яка в різних країнах набуває багато нових спільних рис, незважаючи на вже існуючі терміни та фразеологізми латинського походження, які продовжують бути актуальними за своїм значенням протягом багатьох століть і вдало застосовуються нині.

Аналіз дослідження та вивчення англо-українських словників юридичних термінів та першоджерел римського права вказує на наявність спільних термінів, спільних коренів слів. Наприклад, порівнюючи англомовні, україномовні та латинські юридичні терміни, переконаємося у відповідності даних термінів за фонетичним, граматичним та лексичним значенням: contract – контракт – contractus, process – процес – processus, justice – юстиція – iustitia, jurisprudence – юриспруден-