

## In Search of Translators' Efficiency

Translation is closely interwoven with concepts of thinking, cognitive aspects. It is an interlinguistic communication which presupposes both language and culture encoding and decoding. Communicative intention is realized due to the actualization of major linguistic functions – denotative or referential, expressive, emotional, fatic and poetic. Semantic equivalence makes translation work, for contents are prior to the forms, meaning comes to the forefront.

One cannot be an interpreter without a certain baggage or luggage of things in terms of philology and translation. It is easier said than done. What matters here is the preparatory work in process of specialists training. It is common knowledge that translators are to develop a wide spectrum of skills in reading, writing, listening, speaking, recalling, fluency, grasping intentions, comprehending situations. Preparatory translation work resembles the hidden in the ocean part of an iceberg which implies the upper part – original and target texts. New forms in the training process are greatly expected nowadays to reach the high quality in the discussed matter.

The major strategies of an interpreter are bifunctional: to comprehend what has been said and to render it in another language. The realization of the illocutionary goal demands much effort on the part of an interpreter. Diverse vectors of his speech activities, vital problems of oral translation, etiquette, social niceties confront an interpreter in his polifunctionality. Needs, intentions of a medium are interwoven to serve promotion and maintenance of harmony between people speaking different languages. The crucial task on the part of an interpreter is to meet the requirements of the listeners; to identify the message delivered first in a foreign language (original) and then in a target language. To identify means to grasp the unity of the biological and the social, the individual and the common, the worldwide and the ethnospecific. To bring the information to listeners an interpreter is to keep close his intentions and strategies. It goes without saying that interpreter's attention is to be focused upon the original text, the situation involved, and social grounds into that. Readjustment of an interpreter swings from stages of text decoding translation to encoding. As to the components of speech model they are various: speaker, interpreter, listener, intention, situation and metacommunication - channel, code, tactics, strategies. To the forefront of the interpreter's career come qualifications and qualities which go together to promote a great purpose. The obvious things with an interpreter are knowledge of languages and social thesaurus. It's common that an interpreter is supposed to have a good university education or its equivalent, and extensive knowledge of technical terms to deal with fantastic spectre of subjects ranging from atomic energy, legal issues, and demographic problems, the rights of man to the tonnage measurement or lighting of coast. An interpreter is to obtain in a quick mental grasp what is being said to render it quickly into another language. Bashfulness or stage fright won't do either. He should do his work with discretion, great presence of mind and psychological understanding. His work is crowned with success in case when he lets discussion go, unobscure on his part. This is his point of honour. To communicate well for an interpreter means to transmit the message in a way that will be received and understood properly by audience. This skill is widely sought after. One should always think of the ways what and how to say it. To make listeners receptive to an interpreter's message he is to follow the expressions:

- (1) *Tell them what you're going to tell'em.*
- (2) *Tell'em.*
- (3) *Tell'em what you have told'em.*

There are some profitips which surely make an interpreter's job go easier. An interpreter is advised to use examples, figures, stories, humour in a good taste. The "flavour" of an interpreting style maybe spoiled by too many details. One should make his audience comfortable with short words and sentences. Figures and proper names should be pronounced correctly and confidently. Report and rapport should go together for not only information but also the way it is presented matter much in speech activity. It is crucial to follow the audience's reaction to his speech and make readjustments go.

Proper presentation has always been rewarding as a genuine effort of thoughtful, careful and intensive work of an interpreter. His craftsmanship is transformed into arts in the workshop of interdisciplinary training in terms of cognitive quest in pedagogical and psychological insights, translation and literary studies, innovative culture-oriented paradigm of learning languages.

Interpreters aren't born, they are trained. Special syllabusses, methodological approaches facilitate interpreters' training. Assignments are aimed at further development of interpreting skills, enhancing erudition through exercises, texts for translation, and talks on relevant topics, comments on aspects of intercultural communication, practical tips and the like. The high quality of translation derives much from the deep background knowledge of trainees, their efficiency in the interlinguistic and intercultural thesaurus. Much should be done here by contrastive analysis of original and target texts, by constant search of differences and similarities in linguo-cultural systems.

Efficiently goes the process while dealing both with aspect (A) and text categories (B). Quick solutions of challenges are naturally acquired and developed through the relevant paradigm of exercises:

- (A) - say it in English (words and phrases);
- pick out words relevant to the topic;

- suggest suitable Ukrainian versions for cultural phenomena;
- match the units in A and B columns;
- enlarge the list of synonyms;
- give antonyms to the words, phrases;
- choose the proper nouns;
- pick out the words of address;
- pick out expressions, words of politeness;
- commit to memory paradigms of certain language units;
- pick out seemingly international units, comment on their meaning;
- identify cases of transcription, transliteration, generalisation, concretization in the communicative units;
- comment on the way the international units are translated in the texts;
- trace losses and increments in sentences;
- identify the denotational, situational, descriptive and communicative equivalents in the correlated sentences;
- pick out cases of complete, partial equivalents and translation loans.

A translator is to exercise his craftsmanship through developing skills of text comprehension, of overcoming linguistic shock and attention span. Dealing with texts as the highest communicative units translators should keep in mind major categories of textuality (specific features of a particular text) and intertextuality (typological features of any text). Prerogatives belong to the text assignments of the type:

- (B)
- listen to the text and pick up dominant words;
  - make a summary of the text;
  - put questions on the text;
  - answer the questions on the text;
  - make consecutive, spontaneous translations of the text;
  - complete the text ;
  - name major blocks of the text;
  - give situations illustrating the proverbs;
  - remedy the proverbs;
  - make a sight translation of the text;
  - identify difficulties and challenges of the source text;
  - identify precision information units in the text;
  - jot down a text in universal interpreter's notation;
  - analyse a text (contrastive aspects);
  - find the cases of ambiguity in the text;
  - remedy the sentences before interpreting them;
  - complete proverbs with suitable units;
  - make informal liaison (two way) interpreting of a dialogue;
  - make formal liaison (two way) interpreting of a dialogue(interview, talk);
  - make discourse interpreting of a speech (lecture, appeal, briefing, toast).

Thus, exercises and assignments make the training process as the main stream go. They widen an interpreter's thesaurus, promote his background knowledge of grammar, discourse, sociolinguistic and strategic categories. They facilitate an interpreter's cognition of valid procedures concerning text encoding and decoding, relation with communicators on both sides. The involved process makes the stable cycle: Text<sub>1</sub> (speaker) → Text<sub>2</sub> (interpreter) → Text<sub>3</sub> (listener). T<sub>1</sub> (speaker) and T<sub>3</sub> (listener) usually represent different languages and cultures. T<sub>2</sub> (interpreter) lets communication go. Translation text analysis is highly beneficial for the future specialists; it reveals

to the trainees how the discourse works (social, linguistic, cultural factors), how the text is verbalized in its' explicit and implicit means. Some hints may be suggested by the following list of metalanguage units in terms of translation text analysis:

- the text under analysis belongs to (publicistic, newspaper, belles-letter, official, scientific, colloquial ...)  
style;
- the dominant words;
- they refer to ...;
- they make the topic go ...;
- the pragmatic foundation of the text is verbalized by special means of TL;
- the precision words (proper names, numerals) are rendered literally for they bear exact information, they are devoid of connotation;
- one can trace some terminological units. While translating them care should be taken to what system they belong to;
- the author's intentions should not be neglected either;
- the modal words, phrases, parentheses are relevant here;
- the structure of a text should be taken into consideration;
- the stylistic means of SL and TL matter much at that;
- redundancy, omission, modelling work validly while rendering inner structures from SL to TL.

An interpreter communicates comfortably with people in another culture provided he is quite at ease both with language and culture differences in T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> cycles. Effectiveness depends much on an interpreter who sees the whole iceberg deep within the ocean just as much as culture is deep within people.

Thus, training process is volumous and multiaspected. It prepares trainees for a thorny path of bringing people with different languages and cultures together. Language is the bearer and the expression of a culture (a certain cast of mind, certain attitudes, certain understandings of values) and all of that has to be adequately conveyed through interpretation. Interpreting is not only an attempt to convey the literal meaning of the words but also the values and the concepts that lie behind what is being said by whichever side.