

Stage 3. It is improvement of material, the development of skills to use lexical and grammatical knowledge got during the previous two stages.

To sum up it should be noted that the use of modern information technologies can occur in different ways and methods which depend on the level of preparation of students, the purpose and needs of the class. It should be noted that traditional foreign language learning does not keep pace with changes in the world and society so the use of modern information technologies has many advantages over traditional learning. Information technology allows students to learn languages using the forms, methods and techniques of teaching that best meet the modern life of students. In other words using the technical support that is closest to students and teachers not only develop students' interest in learning foreign languages but also encourages them to professional self-improvement.

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COMMUNITY INTERPRETING

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Nowadays, we can see changing of the role of translating, some machines or AI can reproduce that result of translating that could an average translator do. But one must remember about another way to transmit one language into another one – interpretation. This type is characterized as oral activity and is frequently used while conferences, business meetings or others kinds of communication. There are exist several kinds of interpretation. One of them is

Community Interpreting (CI) or social service interpreting takes place in a great variety of settings and demands good interpersonal skills as well as linguistic and cultural knowledge.

Community interpreting is used to enable individuals or groups in society who do not speak the official or dominant language of the services provided by central or local government to access these services and to communicate with the service providers. Typical CI settings are social services such as e.g., welfare, housing, employment or schools; medical settings such as child care centres, hospitals, mental health clinics; or legal settings such as prisons, police stations or probation offices. Potential employers include state and municipal agencies, non-profit organizations, news media, and local clinics, various types of investigators, union representatives, advertising firms, and police departments. Often, these types of interpreters create a network of private clients within the language community they serve.

Community interpreters need to do more than be fluent in the languages they interpret. They need to be fluent in the public services involved and to be aware of the cultural implications of the interpreting work. Public service access is hindered by language differences, as well as cultural, class, race, gender, and socioeconomic disparity. Because of the variety of possible impediments, a community interpreter must, according to Marsha Sanders, consider the following factors: the many possibilities for misunderstandings or lack of communication due to cultural and linguistic differences, the potential for racial prejudice, the difference between the status and power of the service provider and the relative powerlessness of the client.

The community interpreter functions between two or more people who are not equal and so his or her role is regularly to bridge a power variance, as well as language and culture variances. A community interpreter's function can be more complicated and diverse than that of the traditional conference interpreter. However, the core skills remain the same: competence in both source and target languages, excellent knowledge of interpreting skills, complete and accurate rendering of the source language message in the target language. Broad understanding of the inter-play between source and target cultures additionally the community interpreter is constantly faced with both language and sensitive cultural challenges which do not present themselves in a typical interpreting situation.

We mark CI as independent kind of interpretation, but while working interpreters can use (mix) consecutive or simultaneous interpreting. According to the requirements of the interpreted event, the community interpreter will need to master the appropriate mode and strategy of interpreting. Short dialogue or 'liaison' interpreting in e.g., a housing application, a police interview or medical check-up; consecutive interpreting – with note taking – for e.g., an asylum seeker's narrative or a vulnerable witness in court; simultaneous interpreting, usually whispered (chuchotage) for a single or a limited number of clients e.g.,

during the closing arguments of the prosecution or the defense in court, during parents' school meetings or the weekly sessions in a women's safe house, though sometimes using portable sets or interpreting booths for larger audiences.

In other words, it is not the modes or strategies that set the community interpreter apart from the conference interpreter but it is the institutional settings – usually sensitive, delicate and private, sometimes downright painful or antagonistic – and the working arrangements: the interpreting is bidirectional between the service provider and the client; moreover the proxemics, the participant parties, the level of formality and range of registers are completely different; and it is as yet on the whole a solitary profession with a very different social aura, professionalization and remuneration.

So, Interest in this kind of interpreting, however, has grown by leaps and bounds. Last year the International Conference on University Institutes for Translation and Interpretation (CIUTI) decided that institutes do not have to teach conference interpreting exclusively in order to become a member. They may offer any of a range of interpreter specialisations, including community interpreting. Community interpretation is a broad and flexible field encompassing work in education, public relations, industry, social services, as well as local government issues and affairs.

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THE ROLE OF FRENCH BORROWINGS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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As a means of communication any language can be considered a living body influenced by various changes in the life of a society such as political and sociocultural situation, technical progress, international ties, etc. Being a system of signs, the national language is born, develops and undergoes changes of various kinds together with the nation. However, a language is also a reflection of the popular history. In certain historical periods, two or more national languages can be used for communication between people of various nationalities. The example of the lexical structure can illustrate the process