

## **TRANSLATION STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COMPARED TO MODERN MARKET DEMANDS**

**Анотація.** У статті розглядається проблема відповідності професійної підготовки майбутніх перекладачів у ЗВО до вимог та викликів на ринку перекладацьких послуг України в умовах сьогодення. Автор аналізує погляди науковців на ключові професійні навички сучасного конкурентоздатного перекладача та виокремлює основні невідповідності в системі підготовки вищої освіти.

**Ключові слова:** заклади вищої освіти, вимоги ринку, підготовка перекладачів.

**Abstract.** The article studies the translation students' professional training at the higher educational institutions (HEI) in compliance with the requirements and challenges of the modern translation market in Ukraine. The author gives a scientific view of the key professional skills of a modern competitive translator and identifies the main inconsistencies in the system of higher education.

**Key words:** higher educational institutions; market demands; translation training.

The innovative professional activity of a translator is a complex process guided by modern trends at the market of translation services and determined by the key factors of globalization and computerization of modern society. Thus, competitiveness becomes a cornerstone in the successful employment of future specialists. Consequently, educational programs should be highly oriented to the labor market, otherwise higher education will be ineffective and we risk preparing "outdated" specialists.

The analysis of the modern domestic translation market in Ukraine shows that technical and industry-specific translation is the

most highly demanded within the industry (approximately 70%); localization takes the second place (15-20%); audio-video translation followed by interpretation comprises up to 15% of all the translation orders [3]. This is due to the fact that all the spheres except technical and industry-specific translation are quite filled and challenging for new translators but not less important for customers.

Ukrainian translation companies want to hire specialists who can apply CAT-tools in translation, have working experience and perfect command of the source and target languages, as well as have higher philological and / or special education and specialization in a field different from translation or philology.

O. Bondarenko [1] compares the requirements for the translation students' training at HEIs to the real conditions of the market of translation services in Ukraine. He concludes that academic staff and translation companies have different ideas about the professional competencies of future translators. In his opinion, this is due to the isolation of higher education from the market and the lack of full-fledged contacts between the representatives of Ukrainian HEIs and the providers of translation services. The biggest discrepancy, according to the researcher, lays in the competencies that form the professional profile of a translator. The academic community considers a diploma, professional flexibility, and awareness in the field of linguistic services as the important factors in becoming a professional translator. On the contrary, suppliers of translation services are more interested in such qualities as experience and knowledge in other subject areas different from translation or philology along with understanding the place and role of a translator in the overall process of creating a translation product for the translation industry.

D. Troitskyi [2] in his study also points to some separation of translation students' professional training from the requirements and challenges of the modern market. In his opinion, the problem is that the curricular do not conform to the translator's innovative professional activity in terms of the predominance of general scientific disciplines due to the reduction of professional ones. According to the scientist, the translation specialist receives very little training in information technology, and the training material neither corresponds to the specialization of a translator nor develops skills of working with real texts sometimes confusing and erroneous.

There is a list of the main drawbacks of training translation students at HEIs which do not fit into the realities of the modern translation market:

– Unreasonable predominance of interpretation in curricular. This is unjustified in view of the fact that there are many times fewer

orders for interpretation than for translation in the modern market of translation services;

- Excessive attention to literary translation. In modern realities, the market is oversaturated with demand for technical translation, while the field of literary translation due to its limitations and special requirements is almost a “filled niche” where a novice-translator will find it difficult to get into;

- Lack of scientific and applied disciplines. In the philological curricula there are often no disciplines of the mathematical and natural profile, which deprive graduate translators of the whole layer of world culture including science and technology. For example, in engineering education, up to 40% of study time is devoted to the humanities. This factor decreases the philologist’s competitiveness compared to the engineer’s one who is much better prepared for modern conditions at the labor market;

- Lack of specialization. HEIs prepare “general translators” but not specialists who have expertise in any specific field. However, at a diversified translation market, specialization is the “highlight” that gives a clear advantage to the one who has it;

- Very poor training in information technology. Translation Memory, Machine Translation, CAT-tools, including SDL Trados, is a mandatory competence of a translator. It saves translation time, eliminates a variety of terminology, and increases productivity. In addition, a translator needs to be able to work with PDF-files (drawings or 3D-models), perform align, send large files via FTP, be able to combine and convert basic file formats, use Trados, OmegaT, DejaVu, WordFast, Lingvo, Multilex, etc. These are all typical professional tasks, which for some reasons are eliminated in the training of translation specialists.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the translation industry is constantly and rapidly evolving being exposed to globalization and computerization. A specialist who has excellent linguistic and translation competence, technological literacy, and expertise in CAT-tools as well as a certain specialization (terminological base and experience of translation in a certain subject area) is considered competitive at the modern market of translation services.

### References:

1. Бондаренко О. С. Профіль письмового перекладача (професійні компетенції очима вишів та індустрії). *Наукові записки ЦДПУ. Серія: філологічні науки*. – Кропивницький: «КОД», 2018. – Вип. 165. – С. 447-453.

2. Троицкий Д. И. Подготовка переводчика в вузе: учебный план vs. реальная жизнь. Взято з <https://www.toptr.ru>

3. UTIC-2016. Обзор украинского рынка переводов. Взято з:  
<https://2016.utic.eu/video>