

of character's speech in a target language. We believe that this approach allows to preserve and adequately reproduce pragmatic potential of this stylistic method in translation.

References: 1. Кухаренко В. А. Интерпретация текста: учеб. пособие [для студентов пед. ин-тов по спец. № 2103 «Иностранный язык»] / В. А. Кухаренко. - [2-е изд., перераб.]. - М.: Просвещение, 1988. - 17-18 с.

MEDIATOR'S EDUCATION FOR PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION IN A GLOBAL MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL INFORMATION SOCIETY

Alia Mishchenko (*Kirovohrad, Ukraine*)

The globalization of politics, economics, industry and research together with the efforts to eliminate the consequences of crises and global catastrophes urged the necessity to ensure communication in the current multilingual and multicultural society. Under such conditions the crux of matter lies in the optimization of professional communication which has always used natural language as the main means.

The global social changes have encouraged establishment of the new trends in linguistics, aimed at the study of the natural language functional aspects such as LSPs and formation of related disciplines to optimize communication and natural language processing: computational linguistics, corpus linguistics, machine translation and translation technology. Moreover, the evolution of informational and network technologies has encouraged the software developers to search for new opportunities enabling the professional communication optimization. As a result of the integrated efforts, instruments and resources there appeared a modern interdisciplinary model of the global informational management and professional communication.

It has significantly changed the requirements for the professional linguists, terminologists and translators and in the second half of the 20th century urged universities of the developed countries to implement new majors such as: "Cross-Cultural Communication", "Professional Communication", "Technical Writing", "Translation and Applied Linguistics", "Computational Linguistics", "Software Localization" etc. for the harmonization of the educational standards with the current demand of the labor market of the innovative informational society.

The analysis of the contemporary state with training the specialists in "Translation", "Foreign Philology" and "Applied Linguistics" in Ukraine reveals the need of the national and European vectors' harmonization (Lisbon Strategy Europe 2020) in training the specialists in the mentioned fields which qualification has to be a symbiosis of linguistic, translation, cultural and technical competences.

Specialists of this traditionally humanitarian profile, besides linguistic competences, should have skills of cross-cultural and professional communication and be aware of national traditions of the specialized texts and be able to internationalize them for the subsequent translation and/or localization in the translation process. They should also have knowledge in a certain subject field and be able to work with different formats of the modern publication: DTP, Single-Source-Publishing and modern tools for multilingual content creation. At the same time, they should work with the systems for Content Management, Project Management, Translation Memory, Terminology Management, Controlled Languages, Software Localization and be capable to migrate data between different systems and convert files into different formats.

Implementation of the achievements of applied sciences and innovative technological products into education process will allow to integrate the humanities and language technology sciences for training of a new generation experts, who will be capable to work in the global multilingual and cross-cultural information society. At the same time, the whole complex of actions will harmonize the national curricula with requirements of the global information society and the global labor market, thus, bringing training of experts in Ukraine to a higher quality level. This brand-new level of education will provide the increase of the universities' standing in the society and will correlate with national strategies of education development and will harmonize with Lisbon Strategy Europe 2020. The latter is aimed to intensify and optimize European integration in the fields of science, innovations, education, coordination of the policy in scientific and technical cooperation of the EU nations with developing countries

LEGAL TRANSLATION: HOW TO CHOOSE A STRATEGY?

Victoria Mishchenko (*Kharkiv, Ukraine*)

Legal translation is considered to have a special status for at least two obvious reasons. Authenticated translations are vested with the force of law, thereby ensuring that the mechanism of law functions in more than one language. In order to be authoritative translations of legislation, treaties and conventions, judicial decisions, and contracts must be approved and /or adopted in the manner prescribed by law. Authenticated translations are not "mere translations". Being regarded as originals, they are just as inviolate as the original texts.

The second strong argument for the special status of legal translation is incongruity of legal terms belonging to different legal systems, which have their own history, organizing principles, patterns of reasoning and have been designed to

meet the needs of a particular nation. This lack of a common knowledge base or "universal operative referents" [1: 179] is a challenge for a legal translator, whose task is to find equivalents of system-bound terms, particularly those related to concepts, procedures, institutions and personnel.

With these specific features in view a legal translator unavoidably faces the problem of applying theories of general translations to legal texts. The theoretical grounds are important to identify criteria for selecting an adequate translation strategy.

For a long time the main factor determining translation strategy was text type. First text typologies were based on subject matter. Later the function of a particular text type was taken into account, and translation theorists focused their attention on pragmatic aspects of the text, shifting the emphasis from interlingual to cultural transfer. At first within this approach reception of the translated text by the audience in each particular situation was considered the crucial factor for selecting a translation strategy. Then the emphasis was shifted to the purpose of the translation. Vermeer's *skopos* theory [3] has offered an alternative to traditional translation where the translator is expected to reconstruct the form and substance of the source text in the target language, the function of the target text always being the same as that of the source text. The *skopos* theory suggests that if the communicative function of the target text is different, the translator is free to produce a new text that differs considerably from the source text both in form and substance. Vermeer uses the example of insurance contract to show how translation might depend on its communicative function. He believes that target-language formulae are to be used in translations intended for use in practice, whereas source language ones are to be imitated if the translation is to be used as court evidence. This point of view has been criticized by Sarcevic [2] for disregarding the fact that legal texts are subject to legal rules governing their usage in the mechanism of the law. She insists that in selecting a translation strategy for legal texts legal considerations must prevail. In case of contracts the decision whether and to what extent target-language formulae are adequate is determined primarily by the law governing the particular contract, not function.

Even if there is no shift of function, described in Vermeer's example, translation techniques and methods used for authenticated translations of legislation, as practice shows, often vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. This fact indicates that generalizations about translation strategy being determined largely by function are insufficient in legal translation. Many more communicative factors along with function need to be analyzed in order to decide what strategy to choose.

References: 1. Harvey M. What's So Special about Legal Translation / Malcolm Harvey // Meta: Translators' Journal. - 2002. - vol. 47, # 2. - P. 177-185.

2. Sarcevic S. New Approach to Legal Translation / Susan Sarcevic. - The Hague/ London/ Boston: Kluwer Law International. - 1997. - 258 p. 3. Vermeer H. A Skopos Theory of Translation / Hans Vermeer. - Heidelberg, TEXTconTEXT - 1996. - 174 p.

DMYTRO ZAHUL AS A TRANSLATOR
OF THE TRAGEDY "FAUST" BY J. W. GOETHE
Yulia Nanyak (*Lviv, Ukraine*)

Zahul started writing poetry and translating it at a very young age as a student of Chernivtsi gymnasium. Rural teacher saw that he had the inclination for the belles-lettres and enabled him to study at the school, where he had learned German and classical languages [1: 2]. Olha Kobylanska's brother Yulian, who taught Latin at the gymnasium, was the first to encourage him to literary creativity [2: 59]. Zerov felt a God-given talent already in the first book of poems by I, /HIII «3 зелених гір» (1918) [8: 4].

The second collection by D. Zahul's poetry «На грані» (1919) was published the same year as his translation of «Faust». According to S. Yefremov, till that time D. Zahul fully mastered the form and technique of poetry, bringing it to extraordinary elegance and perfection. On the other hand, his tendency to philosophical Weltanschauung was growing and accumulating lugubrious symbolic images. It seems that he really was «on the verge» between real world and «the beyond», at the crossroads of his own cravings and reality [5: 492]. This shows a significant impact of his translation of J. W. Goethe's tragedy on his original creativity.

In the preface to the translation of «Faust» by M. Ulezko, M. Yohansen wrote that D. Zahul's attempt was located on the border between the old and new time. D. Zahul carefully avoids «serious» and «boring» places of the original «wrapping them in the honey of the Ukrainian language». He also claimed that this translation was «in harmony with the tone of the old Ukrainian literature, liberal, middle-class, a little bit revolutionary and atheistic» [7: 4].

D. Zahul believed that a work that had no signs of individual style was not an original work but a fake or imitation, and thereby it was losing its artistic value [6: 25]. While translating, he always tried to preserve the author's style, to reproduce the sounding, mood and national coloring, to choose similar lexical-semantic equivalents [2: 19].

It can be stated that the translation of «Faust» by D. Zahul is a priceless treasure of Ukrainian literature, both translated and original. Unfortunately in the bibliography issued to the 120-th birthday of the poet [4] it is not even mentioned that