Under the conditions of globalization and strengthening integration processes, specialized translators act as mediators in the intercultural communication of representatives of different linguistic and cultural communities. Therefore, ensuring their ability and readiness to feel the value system of contacting cultures, to get into the character of another culture representative, to understand and faithfully reproduce the implications, nuances and shades of the source text, to achieve a common semantic understanding within the communicative situation requires applying a cross-cultural approach to forming professional competence of prospective translator of specialized texts.

This approach involves the acquisition of linguistic knowledge, skills and sub-skills having such content determinants as national and cultural heritage, ethnomentality, nationally marked socio-communication as well as linguistic and cultural background of Ukraine, Great Britain and the United States [1].

The cross-cultural approach is based on the principles of integration and comparability.

Performing written translation of specialized texts, prospective translators inevitably face translation problems caused by national and cultural peculiarities of equivalent and non-equivalent language units (culture-bound terms, connotative lexis, phraseology, aphorisms); nonverbal signs of both cultures; usual language means that serve to express a certain communicative intention; linguistic gaps that reflect the conceptual differences of the cultures studied; different types of discourse and rules of their construction in native and foreign cultures; national and psychological features and different models of social behavior of people belonging to different linguistic and cultural communities. The search for ways to solve these problems, the solution process and the practical implementation of the made decision are based on the interaction of knowledge, skills and sub-skills acquired when studying such disciplines as “Cultural Linguistics”, “Culture Studies, Ethics and Aesthetics”, “History of Ukrainian Statehood”, “Latin”, “Practical Course of the First (Second) Foreign Language”, “Practical Course of Translation and Interpreting”, “Stylistics”, “Comparative Lexicology / Grammar of the First Foreign Language and Ukrainian”, etc. This reflects the principle of integration.

Following the principle of comparability, prospective translators of specialized texts should consciously compare social, cultural, and linguistic characteristics of the
specialized discourse of the source and target languages in order to convey them in the target language taking into account the communicative situation in which the translated text will be used [2]. They should identify both those things which are common to the source text author and the target reader, and those which are different and therefore need applying appropriate transformations during translation. This comparative analysis is especially relevant for the source text localization in a foreign culture.

The application of the cross-cultural approach through the implementation of the described principles will prepare the prospective translator of specialized texts for taking on the mediation role in the dialogue of cultures.

References:
