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IMPORTANCE OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE FOR FUTURE INTERPRETERS

The issue of professional competence remains relevant at all times. And at the moment, professionalism is extremely important in all areas of activity. Nowadays, the strategic goal of mastering foreign languages is involving the individual in another culture and its participation in the dialogue of cultures. This goal is achieved by forming the student's ability to intercultural communication, acquiring the necessary level between professional and communicative, linguistic and cultural competencies.

Intercultural competence is the competence to communicate with representatives of other cultures and nationalities. In other words, it is the opportunity for effective dialogue. It can occur from an early age, as well as be developed by training [1]. Intercultural competence applies effective and responsible behaviour in different cultures' relationships. Sometimes this concept is identified with intercultural communicative competence related to personal qualities. In particular, these are skills to empathize and listen carefully, positively perceive and express a desire to communicate with representatives of other cultures, to be compliant in relationships, feel the desire to knowledge of new experiences characteristic of others cultures.

Intercultural competence is interpreted differently in different dictionaries. The main feature inherent in this concept is a certain range of powers and rights in which a person is well versed.



There are some basic ways of forming intercultural competence [2]:

- ✓ one needs to understand the features of your own and other cultures;
- ✓ it is important to constantly enrich knowledge about other people's traditions;
- ✓ it is necessary to have a certain base or plan of acceptable behaviour in another country, which would not be considered wild and unusual.

The concept of intercultural competence is strongly connected with the process of intercultural communication. Intercultural competence provides the most effective communication between different cultures and peoples, as well as skills to make this communication enjoyable and useful. These include nonverbal and verbal communication, the availability of additional knowledge, the ability to behave in accordance with the values of foreign people, their attitudes and traditions.

According to B. Shpitsberh [3, p. 380], intercultural competence includes five elements: motivation, knowledge, skills, context and outcome, which respectively belong to three systems such as individual, plot and relationship.

The formation of intercultural competence plays an important role in interpreters' training. Future specialists in the field of translation must be able to interpret the speech behaviour of communicators, namely, to understand and find ways to reproduce their specific expressions that reflect feelings, know the rules of courtesy inherent in a particular linguistic and cultural environment, and be able to follow them. After all, markers of social relations differ a lot in various languages and cultures, as they depend on such factors as social and age status of interlocutors, closeness of relations, speech register, and so on. Therefore, when translating into Ukrainian, future professionals



should learn to carefully choose the appropriate means of transmitting cases of ignoring or distorting the rules of courtesy.

Modern life demands present new requirements for the training of specialists whose professional activity is associated with the direct implementation of communication between peoples. Nowadays society requires not just interpreters but specialists in international and intercultural communication, bringing peoples closer together, contributing to better mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation.

Some people believe that it's quite enough to have the ability to speak fluently in a foreign language, to communicate with native speakers, to communicate with representatives of other linguistic cultures. Without a doubt, foreign language proficiency is extremely useful, but communication, social interaction implies much more than just a good command of a language, namely, cultural knowledge, traditions of the interlocutor's country.

We can state that it's not enough to have a good knowledge of a foreign language, to make use of different kind of translators. For adequate translation, oral or written, it is necessary to know the cultural realities not only of the target language country but also of the participants in the conversation or correspondence.

Intercultural competence is interrelated with the concept of intercultural dialogue, success which depends directly on the competence level of the parties involved. However, without taking into account the effectiveness of a dialogue, competent intercultural communicators, undoubtedly get satisfaction from the actual process as they acquire new knowledge from communication experience and the ability to understand other people views [4].

So, while training future interpreters it is necessary to pay attention to transition from mastering intercultural communication



at the disciplinary and interdisciplinary levels to creating integrated courses in literature, culture, history, religion, art of peoples of the world. This approach makes it possible to understand how cultures interpenetrate and enrich each other.

Returning to more general concept of an interpreter professional competence, it should be noted that it has a certain structure. Professional competence consists of the main components, namely philological, translation and individual psychological. These components are related to the four main aspects of an interpreter's professional communication activities.

Intercultural competence, which is analyzed in this paper, refers to philological competence. Philological component can be characterized as the ability to use appropriate procedures and tools to understand the source language and appropriately reproduce the target language in accordance with the communicative tasks and communication situation.

Intercultural competence is defined as the willingness and ability, in accordance with social and cultural norms of communication, to understand the source language and create a target language in oral or written form of speech behaviour program through statements and special discourses.

Thus, it can be concluded that intercultural competence of an interpreter is extremely important and necessary means of intercultural communication. It plays special role in maintaining direct links between communicators who belong to completely different linguistic and cultural backgrounds.

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