

**Компьютерные технологии в университетском
компетентностно-ориентированном образовании**
Computer-aided technologies
in the competency-based university education

А.В. Павлова

A.V. Pavlova

Аннотация Сегодня все сферы человеческой деятельности неразрывно связаны с информационными технологиями, поэтому не вызывает сомнения тот факт, что студенты-филологи с дополнительной квалификацией переводчик должны получить знания всех возможных компьютерных технологий. Современные студенты с большим вниманием относятся к получению информации о способах оптимизации их деятельности, с интересом и желанием овладевают программным обеспечением, необходимым и полезным для формирования информационно-технологической компетенции. Одна из главных гипотез настоящего исследования заключается в том, что существует несколько полезных программ, отвечающих требованиям компетентностно-ориентированного образования. Таким образом, целью данной статьи является определить достаточное число важных компьютерных программ, осветить их достоинства и недостатки в использовании на сегодняшний день.

Ключевые слова электронный словарь, автоматизированный перевод, программное обеспечение, “память переводов”, словарные оболочки StarDict и GoldenDict, информационно-технологическая компетенция.

Summary Nowadays all spheres of human activity are closely connected with information processing technology, it's needless to say that the students of philology with supplementary qualification of translators must be provided with the knowledge of all possible computer-aided technologies. “Digitally-minded” contemporary students are all ears when given the way of optimising their activity, they show their interest and ability to master the software which is necessary and helpful in forming informative-technological competency. One of the central assumptions of underlying research is that there are only few programs which reflect all the demands of the competency-based university education. So, the goal of this paper is to define the sufficient amount of computer programs which are highly important and reveal their advantages and disadvantages for present day use.

Key words electronic dictionary; mechanical translation; software; translation memory; StarDict and GoldenDict; informative-technological competency.

First and foremost it is necessary to define what informative-technological competency means speaking about the competency-based university education. To be a success in the process of interlinguistic and intercultural communication a modern translator should possess some knowledge and skills in the sphere of

information and communication technology the main of which are:

- e-document management;
- work with application program package;
- getting the latest update;
- work with remote partners;
- adopting competency-based decisions;
- data input and classification.

That is why, according to V.V. Ilyaychenko and E.V. Karpenko, for professional development a future translator is in great need of studying information resources and technologies, software and Network tools available for translating with the help of computers to form informative-technological competency of the translator [1].

Taking into consideration new conditions of translator's activity, A.A. Rybakova thinks that professional competency of a translator is an integrated sum of bilingual, cultural-cognitive, professionally objective, mainly translational and informative-technological competencies, which represents a complicated body of knowledge and skills, psychological and personal qualities, potentially necessary for professional translator's activity [2].

So, a very logical question arises: what is the most helpful and therefore necessary software for modern translators?

To begin with, the historical review shows that computerization in our country began in early 90-s, then computers considered to be an advanced interrogating typewriter. But very soon computer opens a new dimension for translators showing its potential abilities in the increasing degree. It became possible to use not only word processing programs but electronic dictionaries and reference books. This development aimed the mechanization and automation of translating procedures.

Speaking about software programs it's necessary to mention such of them as Translation Memory - large-capacity database, American Interlingua – based on the theory of machine intelligence, our Russian programs - Stylus

(Promt) and Socrat (Arsenal), etc. All of them are not developed to the end.

It goes without saying that there is no translator without a dictionary. Electronic dictionary is the best imagined dictionary due to many aspects, e. g. first, they are free of charge, second, they provide immediate access to any word or word combination, third, they are regularly updated, etc. So, electronic dictionaries and reference books are widely spread among linguistic resources. Their use is different from traditional printed books. Their advantages are rather soon realized:

1. convenient search: the program will find it according to the first letters;

2. the speed: it's much quicker to print the word and get the answer than to open and find it in the printed dictionary;

3. high efficiency: electronic dictionary offers many variants of translation, these variants are usually marked according to the sphere of their use;

4. universalism: as a rule, the programmes give an opportunity to work with several languages simultaneously;

5. contextual links: electronic dictionaries provide immediate access to any information connected with the search, due to hypertext links in the dictionary entry you can use several dictionaries simultaneously;

6. multifunction: there is a lot of additional information in the electronic dictionary, e. g. word-building, origin, part of speech, etc.

7. volume of vocabulary: practically all programmes contain immense term base;

8. variability in use: you can work both with off-line version and on-line version, for off-line version you'll need only computer, for on-line version you'll need access to the Internet. This on-line version of electronic dictionary is very useful because it is regularly and quickly filled up with new terms.

In our country there are the following electronic dictionaries which are widely spread:

- HarperCollins Publishers (www.harpercollins.com),

- Oxford University Press (www.oup.co.uk),
- MacMillan (www.macmillan.com),
- Longman (www.longman.co.uk)

Not only dictionaries take central part in so called «interpreter's desktop environment». Shell programmes like StarDict and GoldenDict are also rather helpful and popular.

StarDict is a shell program with the open source code. This program was created for supporting and working with dictionaries StarDict. This package can be used not only for translating words and word combinations but also for listening to correct pronunciation of words. Moreover, this package includes many dictionaries of dialects. The database of these dictionaries is really vast. All in all the dictionaries are divided into several groups: Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 5th Ed, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Merriam-Webster's Collegiate 11th Ed, Longman Pronunciation Dictionary 3rd Ed, Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary 3th Ed and Macmillan English Dictionary. Every group in its turn is divided into several thematic groups, groups according to parts of speech, etc.

GoldenDict is one more free shell program for electronic dictionaries with the open source code, it is suitable for working with such dictionaries as ABBYY Lingvo, StarDict, Babylon, Dictd. GoldenDict can directly work both with the contents of other web-sites on the base of MediaWiki and any other network services (Lingvo, Multitran, Google-translator, Collins).

The peculiarities of the shell program for electronic dictionaries are:

- showing of the formatted articles with the links and pictures with the help of WebKit;
- while searching the words with mistakes the morphology is used;
- directory indexing with sound files for organizing the dictionaries with pronunciation, the words are pronounced by native speakers;
- while searching the translation the punctuation signs don't matter.

The first and the main disadvantage of this program is absence of

dictionaries in the package, the user should find them himself.

It's necessary to mention that this program is in the process of developing now the authors and user are in close connection to improve it and avoid demerits in the future with feature requests.

To conclude, we think it's suitable to remind of famous words by Bill Gates «Information at your fingertips» that proves the necessity of mastering computer programmes for developing knowledge and skills according to informative-technological competency. We revealed and described the efficient programmes and in the future research we plan to involve students' opinion and make statistics about the most helpful program among students of Orenburg state university.

References:

1. Ильченко, В.В. Информационно-технологическая компетенция как компонент профессиональной подготовки переводчика / В.В. Ильченко, Е.В. Карпенко // Вісник ХНУ. – № 897. – 2010, с. 181-185. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Natural/vkhnu/Rgf/2010_897/Karpenko.pdf
2. Рыбакова, А.А. Информационно-технологическая компетенция: содержание и сущностные характеристики / А.А. Рыбакова // Материалы международной научно-практической Интернет-конференции «Информационные технологии в науке и образовании». Шахты: ГОУ ВПО «ЮРГУЭС», 2009. – 263с.