комунікаційному просторі ВНЗ;

- забезпечення успішності засвоєння усіма суб'єктами гуманістичних цінностей, особистісного самоствердження, захищеності і підтримки;
- створення різноманітних комунікаційних ситуацій сповнених позитивних емоційних переживань, спрямованих на значуще особистісне самовизначення та інтелектуально моральний розвиток;
- врахування моніторингу змін індивідуальних комунікаційних якостей суб'єктів навчально-виховного процесу;
- створення умов для прояву суб'єктом життєвої активності вищого рівня, установки на позитивний суб'єктний досвід – досвід самовизначення, досвід творчості, досвід комунікації як кооперації.

EFFICIENCY OF COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSLATION SYSTEMS

***Chala O.I.*[*],**
V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Today computer linguistics is a developing field of scientific research. Despite significant progress in this area, associated primarily with the organization of knowledge bases and formalization of grammatical rules, many problems of machine translation are still pressing. Although there are many software systems of automatic machine translation, most professional translators in their daily work use the so-called computer-aided translation, CAT-tools (Computer Aided Translation tools) [1-3]. In contrast to the automatic translation these systems are designed to help the translator to accumulate his own database of translations, but not reduced to automaticity the process of translation because in this case it is impossible to achieve quality results.

The lack of an acceptable translation quality by using automated tools: traditional system Google Translate [4], Promt and other demonstrate. The main purpose of this class of software –is to give a general idea of the content of the text to the user, who does not know original language, so as not to look for a translation of every word in the

[*] *Research counselor – Mikhnova O.D., PhD in Engineering*

dictionary. These systems are unacceptable for professional translation, when as result you need to get really high-quality the text that will be read by a native speaker.

Moreover, the complexity of the translation often belongs to the specifics of the original text and its narrow focus on the subject area, such as: law, information technology, economics or geography. Polysemy of terms of the source language makes translation completely unreadable to a particular area specialist. The so-called by linguists "problem of untranslatability" is impossible to be solved with machine tools, even laying heuristic rules of transmission, not to mention the grammatical peculiarities of each language.

The functionality of the automated systems usually limited to the accumulation of translation memory (TM) and a comparison of individual segments, words or phrases, during the next they appear in the text with the previously stored TM. Each record of TM is a sentence (or part thereof) of parallel bilingual texts. The database allows quick search through the content. When processing the newly received text for translation, system in turn compares each of the sentences with the existing translation pairs, showing the percentage compliance and offering substitution Translations in a high percentage of matches. The translator will have to work through the segments without compliance with TM, edit partly overlapping and confirm all the corresponding segments.

Thus, it turns out that the principle of self-studying is inherent to TM. Moreover, it is expedient to form TM for each subject area. In addition, the translator receives a powerful tool for terminology search that, unlike conventional dictionary with many meanings of the word, has a narrow focus on the context and takes into account the stylistic characteristics of each person performing the translation. Most of the systems on the basis of TM use fuzzy matching algorithm (fuzzy match), for finding phrases with even a small percentage of matches that can sometimes be very useful to meet the uniformity of terminology.

For machine translation system based on TM refer: SDLX, Trados, Deja Vu, Star Transit, WordFast and other. The undisputed leader among CAT tools is by far SDL Trados [5,6]. Over 7 years major change, notable for translator was only a retreat from integration with the word processor MS Word that, by and large, only complicated the adaptation to program. The principle of operation is more like a means of localization SDL Passolo, when the translated software interface "is loaded" in the localization program where the automated translation is performed with taking into account accumulated TM. Also a version of SDL Trados Studio

2014 is characterized by the addition of supported file formats, but a fundamentally new approach to the accumulation or extract of data from TM during 7 years and has not been proposed.

The advantages of using CAT-tools can seem not obvious, but as filling TM and subject to the same type volumetric source text "assumptions" of the system by substitution of ready translation segments will occur more frequently, and translations will be more accurate. In addition, working on a major project in terms of time constraints, the group of translators had to reconcile the terminology, which can also be automated using SAT and reduce to a minimum the possible mismatches. Not to mention the texts with lots of repeats where the efficiency of SAT is evident.

Thus, we can conclude the feasibility of using this software package based on TM for large projects with the volume of about ten or more author sheets that is approximately the average volume of the book. Using SDL Trados and the formation of TM for less-intensive projects, which today is practiced in many translation agencies, only complicates the work of translators. Of course, much more matches will be found and the probability of repetition is greatly increased, but the process of the translation can be compared with the shooting with cannon on sparrows. In other words, the style of old projects is imposed to new small projects. Preserving uniformity within the agency the individuality of each particular project is lost, which provided highly qualified translator could be transmitted more accurately to the target language.

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