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LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE TRANSLATORS

At the present stage of social development, in the context of integration and globalization, the issues of understanding, communication, and successful resolution of all possible conflicts are of particular importance. Language has been and remains the main means of translating social meanings. The knowledge of "language through culture" and "culture through language" can be comprehended not only from humanitarian but also pedagogical points of view and constitute a kind of general pedagogical presupposition: learning a foreign language is a direct path to the culture of a nation.

The active development of linguoculturology, the developed methodological base, and methodological apparatus makes it possible to use the results of linguocultural research in the educational process when getting acquainted with the concepts of linguoculturology as a terminological basis for studying national linguoculture; to study the cultural background of linguistic signs of varying the depth; to identify the linguocultural dominants of a particular culture, which are the substantive basis for the cultural meanings.

These theoretical and practical issues can be emphasized within the framework of courses in lexicology - when describing the cultural component of a native or foreign language vocabulary; literature as a projection of the axiological picture of national linguistic culture; the history and culture of the studied language country as the basis for identifying the national cultural dominants, which determine the features

of the concept sphere of the national linguistic culture; the practice of translation as the ability and features of transposing culturally specific meanings into the language of another linguistic culture.

The concept that is the link between linguistic and cultural studies and the use of their results in the practice of foreign language teaching is "linguocultural competence". Competence as a whole, as the ability to use the skills acquired in the course of training in accordance with the goals, objectives, and settings of the professional situation for linguistic students, is largely realized in the linguistic field of the foreign language culture.

The scientific background of the justification of this term can be the key role of the language in the space of national culture, its ability to create, translate cultural meanings, and occupy a unique place in the life of society. The direct correlate of this term will be the concept of "sociocultural competence", which focuses on the uniqueness of the language as a sociocultural phenomenon. However, the emphasis on the linguistic embodiment and production of cultural meanings makes the concept of "linguocultural competence" a higher priority in the training of translators.

The following areas of linguocultural competence can be distinguished:

- knowledge about culture embodied in a particular national language;
- understanding of the general norms, rules, and traditions of verbal and non-verbal communication within a particular socio-ethnic community;
- the ability and willingness to interact with representatives of another linguocultural society based on the knowledge about the world reflected in the language units and forming the cognitive foundation of communication;
- the necessary basic linguocultural knowledge, updated by a person in the process of his life and reflecting the value ideas, norms, and rules that apply in a given culture and language.

Among the main features of the concept of "linguocultural competence" can be distinguished: broad linguistic and cultural erudition, a combination of knowledge

and activity components, and an element of interaction with representatives of other linguocultures. Thus, linguocultural competence is the ability to derive knowledge about culture on the basis of the linguistic and discursive essences of the national language, to operate this knowledge in any professional and practical activity, as well as when interacting with representatives of a foreign culture.

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