

## Language Identity of the Translator in Interpretation

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**Abstract:** The article examines the linguistic personality of the translator, his knowledge, skills, and competence in the implementation of interpretation in the framework of intercultural communication, in which he is a participant and in which he takes an active position, acting as a mediator between representatives of different languages and cultures.

**Keywords:** interpretation, intercultural communication, interpreter, the linguistic personality of the translator, knowledge, function, competence, skill.

### Introduction

The problem of the linguistic personality is of great interest in the modern scientific world and is relevant within the educational paradigm. The study of a linguistic personality corresponds to the general direction of the anthropocentric paradigm - the study of a person in language, his ability to generate a text. An interpreter is also a linguistic person, which Yu. N. Karaulov interprets as a person who contains mental, ethical, social, and other components, refracted through her language, manifested in discourse. The linguistic personality is the most important component of any communication process. An interpreter as a linguistic person carries out his professional activity in the specific conditions of intercultural communication - within the framework of direct interaction between representatives of different languages. Interpreting, according to I.A.Zimnyaya's definition, is a complex, complex secondary type of speech activity, which is realized in such forms as listening, writing-fixation, dialogical speaking with the inclusion of monologic statements. Such translation, as T.S. Serova notes, is always carried out within the framework of intercultural communication, foreign language communication of people speaking different languages, in order to organize the interaction of partners, when the translator listens, hears, and perceives information, attitude, emotional coloring, communicative intentions, expressed by the means of the original language, while maintaining the identity of the thought of the oral utterance through fixation, completes the process by formulating these thoughts with equivalent means of another language. Currently, the active position of the linguistic personality of the interpreter is emphasized as an intermediary between the two languages in the context of intercultural communication. The work of the translator is called the central component of communication. An interpreter as a linguistic person is distinguished by the following characteristics: possession of the norms of the literary language, possession of ethical and communicative norms, easy use of the functional style and genre of speech corresponding to the situation and goals of communication, the richness of active and passive vocabulary, lack of self-confidence in one's knowledge, etc. Important to note that the interpreter's discourse in consecutive interpretation is characterized as bilingual. From the very beginning of communication, the translator is in real interaction with other subjects who are carriers of different languages and belong to different cultures. Both at the receptive and at the productive levels, a dialogue of languages takes place. All components of discourse in the oral translation are also bilingual in nature. In connection with the above, the translator needs to be bilingual, but his professional competence is not limited to knowledge of two languages. The bilingualism of an interpreter can be defined as parallel, coordinative, active, and contact-balanced bilingualism. Bilingualism is a complex, systemic, intrapersonal

education that includes both a new language system and the ability to use it in a communication situation. This system presents situational meanings and meanings, as well as broad general cultural ideas and a picture of the world. Bilingualism of a professional translator is not only knowledge of two languages but above all the ability to find and correlate communicatively equivalent means of these languages for expressing thoughts, taking into account the peculiarities of a particular type of communication. Both languages of the translator as a bilingual have a vocabulary and grammatical structure, serve as a means of forming thoughts and transmitting them in the process of verbal communication with other people. A translator not only needs to master the language system, but he must also be able to translate, "recode" one system into another in the process of the textual activity. Therefore, translation bilingualism is impossible without the formed at a high level of automatism of interlanguage substitutions, the mechanism of language switching. Bilingualism as a prerequisite for the activity of an interpreter is expressed in the ability to constantly, contact, and parallel use two languages in communication, to carry out parallel speech actions in two languages. Since linguistic signs have cultural semantics, the way of using each language in speech puts forward the need to accumulate and take into account such factors as the specificity of the semantics of linguistic units; inconsistency in the cost of a unit of goods; non-coincidence of "pictures of the world", a different division of reality; differences of extra-linguistic reality. The mechanism for switching translation activities in the context of a dialogue between two languages and cultures is formed in the form of sign connections between words as linguistic signs with their cultural semantics of the source language and their equivalents in the target language. To understand a language means to use only those combinations and transformations of signs that are accepted in this group; to designate objects and situations, as group members do; express their own states as others do. The mechanism of switching from one language to another in the process of interpretation provides for the imposition of the semantic field of the source language on the semantic field of the target language when equivalents and matches are found in the target language. Balanced bilingualism of a translator is due to the degree of formation of translation correspondences at the lexical, phraseological and grammatical levels of the language. For a successful professional career, a translator must also master the translation recording technique.

**Conclusions.** The translation recording is the basis for the generation of the oral translation text, which implies, firstly, the formation of lexical skills associated with the semantic analysis of the text, such as highlighting and fixing the relief and keywords, turning points, semantic milestones; secondly, the formation of structural and compositional skills, such as highlighting the topic and rheme of the statement, highlighting the logical-semantic structure of the finished fragment of speech, laying out information, highlighting the main and clarifying information, etc. Interpretation is carried out. within the framework of official or unofficial registers of communication and in each of the emotions, including the normative official ones, conflict situations are possible, which means arbitrary negative emotional manifestations. The success of intercultural communication depends on the professionalism of the translator. The translator should not get involved in conflict, but he should try to maintain or create a positive attitude. The translator needs to know and perceive all communicative registers and translate them in accordance with the communicative situation, avoiding, however, translating words with negative semantic marks ("derogatory", "offensive", "rude", "vulgar", etc.), because they cause negative emotional manifestations and conflict situations in partners. The translator needs to translate mainly into neutral and official registers, since they have a more unambiguous translation into different languages and to a lesser extent can cause negative emotional manifestations and conflict situations. Thus, the linguistic personality of the translator plays an important role in the process of intercultural communication, so he needs to have certain knowledge, skills and competencies and constantly improve his skills.

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