
PROFESSION OF FUTURE TRANSLATORS SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL NEED OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Abdurakhimova Umida Shukhratovna

Independent Researcher Of Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - This article describes the opinion that the development of linguistic, cultural and communicative competence of future translators is an important factor in the development of pedagogical and psychological foundations.

KEY WORDS: - Pedagogical-psychological, linguistic and cultural, modern outlook, social necessity, continuous education, individual qualities, economic development, educational standards, education and training, scientific-methodical.

INTRODUCTION

One of the important conditions for the development of our country is to fundamentally change the system of personnel training, at all stages of the educational process, in all forms and types of educational institutions of the continuous education system, advanced methodical education, modern scientific achievements and social based on experience. The state policy in the field of personnel training envisages the formation of a comprehensively developed person-citizen through a continuous education system related to the intellectual, spiritual and moral education of a person.

Our peoples, our ancestors, who have been relatives, friends, and brothers since time immemorial, learned languages and exchanged cultures. Civilization was established as a result of people enriching each other spiritually. In this, the role of translators, who spread the ideas of works of art, examples of literature, advanced views of great geniuses, freedom and equality of people, is invaluable. Teaching translation is not only practical, that is, it is important to form the necessary translation competence in students. It also fulfills important general linguistic and general educational obligations. [1:41] Translating develops students' ability to pay attention to subtle aspects of semantics and the additional meaning-giving aspects of language units. peculiarities of the systematic organization and use of languages, features of the "world view" using each language, reveals common and specific aspects in the culture and thinking of representatives of different language communities. The creation of translation competence helps to develop the personality of future translators in all aspects: they have a sense of vigilance and responsibility, use of references and additional sources of information, selection, quick and correct decision-making, additional linguistic skills. forms the skills of obtaining and comparing data.

The importance of taking into account the connotative meaning of the lexical units of the original language in the translated language is a factor in achieving a complete translation. The interpretation of the issue of connotation requires addressing the issue of the pragmatic aspect of translation. -is different from each other. As a result, the concepts that are absolutely understandable to native speakers may be less understandable, or not at all, to speakers of the translated language. The translator should not ignore the fact that although the translation corresponds to the original, if it is not understandable to the native speakers, the expected goal of the translation cannot be achieved. Therefore, taking the pragmatic factor into account is considered a necessary condition for achieving an authentic translation. At this point, it should be mentioned that not all materials to be translated require taking into account the pragmatic factor at the same level. According to the role of pragmatic situations in the theory of linguistic translation studies, the materials to be translated can be divided into four groups: 1) scientific, which equally assumes the requirements of the original and target language owners. literature. In general, such material is understood by people who speak different languages in the same way, because it is intended for specialists in one or another field of science; 2) local information materials and some other texts intended for certain regions. Although the content of such materials is somewhat difficult for a reader of a foreign language, they are rarely translated into other languages, and their translation does not require pragmatic factors to be taken into account; 3) fiction. Such material is primarily intended for people who speak the language of fiction, is often translated into foreign languages, and pragmatically creates unique difficulties for the translator; 4) advertising materials intended for foreign political propaganda and export abroad

In general, while mentioning the above-mentioned specific types of translated materials, it is worth noting that taking into account the pragmatic aspect is of great importance in the translation of nouns, geographical names, and various cultural and household realities, which are equivalently called lexicon. Thus, information that is implicit in the original text (known to the owner of the original language as part of his "initial knowledge"), i.e., has an abstract form for the owners of the translated language, is explicit (clear, understandable) in the translated language. that is, it is expressed concretely. Compare:

"Where you girls from?" I asked her again... "Seattle, Washington..." (J. Salinger, The Catcher in the Rye, 10) - "Girls, where are you from?" Linguistic units in different languages are not always completely interchangeable, a word characteristic of one language may not exist in another. When translating the word "Robben Island" into Uzbek, in order to give its original meaning, i.e. to achieve a pragmatic translation, the translator uses some linguistic tools and calls it not "prison on Robben Island", but "prison on Robben Island" translates as, Here the word "island" was added so that the original meaning would be understandable to the Uzbek receptor (reader).

Adding such information, which is unknown to the target language speakers but known to the native speakers, is a commonly used technique in translation, with the expected goal of translating the target text. is to make it as intelligible as possible to native speakers. It was Friday

and soon they'd go out and get drunk. (J. Brain, Room at the Top) -Friday- payday. Soon these people go out and have fun. As it can be seen from this example, every English person knows that in England the salary is paid on Friday every week, but any Uzbek reader may not know it either. Therefore, the sentence of the day of payment was added in the translation. Therefore, it is necessary for the words used in the translation to have information that is usually known to native speakers, but may be unknown to the reader of the translated language. In the practice of translation, more than additions and omissions, the substitution method is also used as a method of conveying this or that information to the reader who speaks the translation language, which is not directly expressed in the original, but is more or less understandable to him. As an example, let's take a passage from American historian and journalist U. Shirer's "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich": ...The jubilant Prime Minister faced a large crowd that pressed into Downing Street. After listening to shouts of "Good old Neville"..., Chamberlain spoke a few words from a second-storey window in Number 10. (Ch. 12).

In our opinion, rhetoric is the art of influencing the listeners, attracting them to the topic, interesting them and encouraging them to fight for meritorious deeds, being able to express this idea expressively, meaningfully and impressively. Rhetoric requires the ability of the speaker to lead and follow his audience towards his goals, to convince him, to influence his mind and behavior without leaving the cultural sphere.

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According to Yu.V. Rozhdestvensky, today's rhetoric includes the rules of writing and maintaining documents, expressing monologues and dialogues, discussions, polemics. This article examines the features of rhetoric in ordinary speech, that is, dialogues. In the rhetorical aspect, it is observed that swearing has a special significance in convincing a person of a certain idea and encouraging him to do a certain work. The word oath is interpreted as a responsible word, an oath, which is spoken with the name of someone in order to confirm one's truth, the correctness of one's words, and the like, to convince others of it [10]. When the speaker swears, he tries to prove that his words are true, so that the listeners do not doubt him. In this case, it is observed that he swears by putting the closest and dearest people, objects, and divine powers in the middle. As a result, the listener's doubts about the speaker are reduced and the feeling of trust is increased.

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