



## TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS PHILOLOGISTS-TRANSLATORS IS A REQUIREMENT OF MODERNITY

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**Abstract.** *This article talks about the fact that in the modern world of globalization the specialty of a philologist-translator is in special demand, about the directions of training specialists in the profile of a philologist-translator, it also talks about translation and its history, about the patterns of translation into Russian and from Russian, about the development of the science of translation studies, starting from the first separate statements about translation.*

**Key words:** *philologist, philologist-translator, translation, translation patterns.*

Translation is one of the most complex and multidisciplinary human activities. In colloquial speech about the translation business, they say "translation from one language to another", however, in fact, the translation process is not limited to only translating from one language to another. Translation makes the translator work with cultural currents of different levels, reflections of different degrees, get acquainted with different literature, with the "breath" of different eras, with different traditions and customs, principles. "When studying translation, linguists learn that not only does linguistic theory make a great contribution to translation, but, conversely, translation makes the same contribution to linguistics. Translations are a very valuable source of information about the language, language plays an important role in translation" [1, p.45].

A philologist-translator can find himself a use in any field that requires such work with languages and texts as translation and text editing. Makes written and oral translations, conducts research in the field of translation studies and philology, holds the position of foreign language teachers in higher and secondary specialized professional educational institutions of the humanities and technical areas. In addition, the philologist-translator makes simultaneous translations at various events, and also writes textbooks for learning languages, and teaches languages. Develops new methods of teaching languages, machine translation program. Creates a translation system with the help of machines, which are an indirect force in the development of the linguistic theory of translation. Additional education in translation for students of philology helps in the preparation of competitive specialists of a new generation who are able to implement the national concept for the development of education in a foreign language.

The complexity of the specialty of a translator lies in its pure intellectuality. Just like an artist who knows how to show his skills in the auditorium, the translator relies only on his qualifications and skills. He cannot transfer his need to other members of



the team. Representatives of other specialties perform this method very well in a "team way". In short, an interpreter is a very difficult profession that can bring a person who is quickly tired to stress. At the same time, one cannot hide the fact that the specialty of a translator is good and very interesting. No other specialty can pose difficult unsolvable questions to you every minute. Therefore, a logical question arises, what needs to be done in order to develop students' skills in good command of a foreign language. There is only one answer to this - it is necessary to send this student on a trip around the country whose language he is studying, but it is not necessary to create comfortable conditions for this. He must get into a real language environment, that is, he must be engaged in work outside his profession, menial work, sanitary work, be on errands. This work is being done all over the world. Another, also effective method, is to watch as many films as possible in the language he is learning. Any nation, regardless of the historical period, cannot live in isolation from the process of world social development. The history of whatever nation we take, it consists of a connection with other nations and their socio-economic relationships. And the main means of relationships, as everyone knows, is language.

If we take interethnic relations, then it is clear to everyone that among people who speak different languages, there is a need for a language intermediary. Here, in connection with this, there is a need for translation, from this point of view, the sources of translation go far, deep into history. The life of the translation activity is closely connected with the ancient depths of national history. Well, since activity has appeared, then knowing its patterns is a requirement of life. Therefore, the first thoughts about the laws of translation are contained in the oral statements of the people, translators or people related to translation. However, in the history of language research, written translations originate in Ancient Greece, Rome. And the targeted study of the patterns of translation was taken up in the hands of the Renaissance. The discovery of new states, new lands required this.

The first theoretical works appeared in the 18th century. Starting from the mentioned periods and until now, the process of continuous translation and its research has been going on. In general, a lot is said about translation and its history in Russian-language literature. For example, in the works of V.N. Komissarov, A.V. Fedorov, O.A. Aitbaev and others.

Researchers-Turkologists of that time, when it came to the question of how to convey some words, phrases, paid attention to how they could be conveyed in Arabic. However, these works can hardly be called theoretical works devoted to the laws of translation. The main work of scientists from the time of the Arab Caliphate of the Middle Ages was the establishment of the relationship of the Turkic languages with other languages, raising questions about how to translate into Turkic languages and from Turkic languages.

The translator, first of all, should think about what kind of work should be translated, and what spiritual benefit will it bring to the next generation? This needs to



be clarified first. That is, the translation should have 18 public functions, a public goal. Secondly, "literal translation into Russian" makes the translation "incomprehensible to a living person." Thirdly, it is also impossible to use a too loose translation, "moving away from the main meaning." Fourthly, and perhaps most importantly, the "translation" should not suffer either in Russian or in its native version, that is, it must preserve the purity, meaning of words, colors of both languages.

The period when translation became an object of scientific research, when valuable theoretical reviews about translation began to appear, is the 1950s. The post-war years, the years of the "thaw", the new generation of intelligentsia that came instead of the repressed generation, the liberation from the "feeling of constant fear" became special social factors in the development of the science of translation. At the same time, the All-Union, inter-republican, republican conferences devoted to the problems of translation that took place in the 1950s offered recommendations and principles necessary for the practice of translation. If before this period the attention of scientists was mainly drawn to literary translation, then in the 1950s they turned their attention to the stylistic, genre, literary, and linguistic features of translation. Bibliographic materials testify that since then dissertations have been written on this problem, scientific collections have been published, and monographs have been published. Here are some of the features inherent in the works on translation published in the 1960s: the study of a particular specific problem of translation.

Not only Russian and Uzbek languages, but also other foreign languages are taken as the object of research (B. Repin, Yu. Sushkov, M. Zh. Kurmanov, K. I. Duisetaeva, etc.); scientific collections devoted to the problem of translation are published; aspects of translation research differ. While some authors considered translation as an object of literary criticism, others studied it from a linguistic point of view. The third group investigated this phenomenon as inherent in both literature and language at the same time. In fact, scholars who have studied translation from a literary point of view cannot bypass its linguistic side, just as scholars who have studied translation from a linguistic point of view cannot do without literary categories. Since literature itself is the art of the word, the aesthetic function of language, "Language is the first element of literature." In addition, the level of modern world linguistics has gone beyond the scope of the word, sentence and has risen to the level of analysis of the whole text. Well, the features of the transmission of artistic thought in different languages, as you know, are considered in comparative style. However, unfortunately, in linguistics, text linguistics, comparative stylistics are currently little studied.

The other side of translation is its study from a communicative point of view. This is a wide field of activity for world philology. Despite the fact that so far several separate studies on translation have been written, the object of which is the native language, there are still not enough fundamental works, textbooks, scientific articles on the history, theory of translation that study translation issues systematically. At this time, when the issue of training translators is acutely on the agenda, this problem



requires a prompt solution. Despite the fact that there are such urgent problems, according to the results of the research, it can be said that the theory of translation has begun to take shape as a scientific discipline.

The national code is a national entity. That is, the character that determines the worldview and essence of this people, distinguishing it from other peoples. The peculiarity of this character lies in the full coverage, starting from the special anthropological genesis of the emergence of a separate people to its customs and traditions, behavior and character, goals and objectives, language and religion, life and economy. In a word, the integrity of the key that preserves the integrity of the ethnos. If the specialty of a philologist-translator were opened in all universities, the functional problems of the status of the state language would be found the right solution, the circle of use would be expanded, mechanisms for the elevation of the native language would be formed. The scientific and conceptual basis of education in the named specialty would be updated in the context of "global competition and national code".

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